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NOTE ON THE EARLY COTTON CROP IN BENGAL, 1897.

THE following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 28th December 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

NOTE ON THE EARLY COTTON CROP IN BENGAL, 1897.

1. *Explanatory.*—The present Report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the early Cotton Crop of those Provinces, which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather. Estimates of the area and outturn of the late Cotton Crop, which is sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in the hot weather, will be furnished in due course in a separate report.

2. *Character of the season.*—In July, the rainfall was below the normal in most of the early cotton districts, but the defect does not appear to have produced any bad effects.

In August, it was more evenly distributed In September, it was again below the normal, taking all the early cotton districts together. In October, the rainfal was everywhere above the normal. In November, the wether was seasonable. But for the cyclone which passed oer the Chittagong Division in October, and almost wholly estroyed the crop in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the seson was, on the whole, favourable to the cultivation of the early cotton crop of these Provinces.

3. *Total area sown.*—The total are cultivated with early cotton this year is estimated as 105300 acres, against 86,200 acres estimated for 1896. The increase in area amounts to 19,100 acres, or 22·1 per cent. on the area sown last year. The Districts of Manbhum and Palamau account chiefly for this increase. In Manbhum, an area of 20,000 acres is returned as sown with cotton this year, as compared with an area of 6,500 acres in 1896. The Deputy Commissioner has been asked if there is any special explanation to be offered of this sudden extension of cultivation. From Palamau, similarly, it is reported that the area sown this year (10,000 acres) is almost double that sown last year. The only districts that show a contraction in the area cultivated this year, as compared with that of last year, are Midnapore (with a nominal decrease of 200 acres), and Lohardaga (with a decrease of 1,900 acres

4. *Character of the crop.*—The outtu generally, shows an improvement on the figures of 1896, and it is only in the Chittagong Hill Tracts that the outturn compares unfavourably with that of last year. One district, viz., Cuttack, returns a 17-anna crop; six districts, viz. Monghyr, Angul and the Khondmals, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Manbhum and Singbhum return full average crops of annas; and five districts, viz., Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas, Puri, Balasore and Palamau return crops varying from 12 to less than 16 annas. Midnapore returns a 8-anna crop, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts only a 1-anna crop. Taking all the early cotton-growing districts together inclusive of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the outturn this year, calculated with reference to the areas sown, is estimated at 12½ annas, against a crop of 9 annas for last year. Exclusive of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the estimate of outturn this year for the early cotton districts amounts to 14¾ annas.

5. *Gross outturn.*—The estimated yield of the early cotton crop of the current year amounts to 8,030,500 lbs., against 5,064,500 lbs. estimated for 1896. The average yield of the three preceding years, *i.e.*, 1893, 1894 and 1895, amounts to 6,382,000 lbs.

N. N. BANERJI,

Asst. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(COUNTERSIGNED)

P. C. LYON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th December 1897.

Forecast of the early Cotton Crop of Bengal, 1897.

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under *early* cotton	Approximate area sown last year.	Estimated area sown this year.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan ...	Midnapore	2,000	2,000	1,800	8	8	Owing to rain at the sowing time, the whole area could not be brought under cultivation, and for the same reason, the outturn is not likely to be better than that of last year.	
Rajshahi ..	Jalpaiguri ..	400	200	400	10	11	The increase in area sown this year is due to good rainfall.	
Chittagong ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts	17,000	17,000	17,000	12	1	Owing to unfavourable weather, the condition of the cotton crop was not satisfactory. Besides in *jhum* lands, the crop was affected by the cyclone and the outturn is almost *nil*. The forecast as entered in column 7, represents cotton reaped before the cyclone, and the outturn of *jhum* lands that were not much affected by the cyclone.	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	400	400	400	4	16		
	Bhagalpur	11,300	10,500	11,300	11	15	Favourable rainfall accounts for the increase in the outturn.	
	Sonthal Parganas ..	12,900	12,900	12,900	9	14	The normal area has been cultivated. The distribution of rainfall was favourable, hence the outturn will be better.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION.	District.	Approximate normal area under *early* cotton.	Approximate area sown last year.	Estimated area sown this year.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Orissa	Cuttack	3,100	2,000	3,100	9	17	Owing to seasonable rain and moderate floods this year, the area sown is up to the normal, and the outturn better than the average.	
	Puri	14,500	3,600	3,600	5	12	The increase in estimated outturn is due to favourable rainfall.	The normal area seems to be excessive and should be revised.
	Balasore	1,000	900	900	13	13	The increase in outturn is due to seasonable rain.	
	Angul and Khondmals	3,500	3,500	3,500	12	16	The season has been favourable and the outturn will be an average one.	
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	7,500	7,500	7,500	7	16	The increase in the outturn this year is due to favourable rainfall.	
	Lohardaga	6,800	8,800	6,900	6	16		
	Palamau	10,000	560	10,000	6	12	Owing to timely rainfall, the outturn of the cotton crop is 12 annas, against 6 annas last year.	The increase in area sown this year is high.
	Manbhum	12,000	6,500	20,000	2 to 10	16	The increase in area and outturn is due to favourable rainfall.	The increase in column 5 appears to be excessive.
	Singhbhum	6,000	4,800	6,000	9	16	Owing to seasonable rain, a better outturn is expected this year than that of last year.	
	Total	110,400	86,200	105,300	9	12½		

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

REPORT ON THE EARTHQUAKE OF THE 12TH JUNE 1897 IN BENGAL.

Judicial No. 11J.—The 3rd January 1898.—The following report is published for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 5411J., dated Calcutta, the 6th December 1897.

From—C. W. BOLTON, ESQ., C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

WITH reference to the Home Department telegram No. 1203, dated the 20th June 1897, I am directed to submit the following report on the earthquake that occurred on the 12th idem, with details of the injury done, so far as the area under the administration of this Government was affected. Some of the reports from the Divisional Commissioners were considerably delayed by the collection of statistics from the District Officers, and it has not been possible, in consequence, to submit this report at an earlier date. In compliance with a request from the Officiating Director of the Geological Survey of India, special information had to be obtained regarding fissures and landslips, if any. Copies of all the reports received from the local officers have, I am to observe, been forwarded to Mr. Oldham, and the Geological Department is thus already in possession of all details available to this Government, for the preparation of its report. Copies of the reports are also submitted herewith, and, as they furnish detailed particulars, it will perhaps suffice here to describe generally the extent to which Bengal suffered, the most important facts and details only being noticed.

Area affected, and relative intensity of the shocks.

2. The earthquake shock which occurred at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th June appears to have been generally felt, in varying degrees of severity, throughout the Province, from the South Lushai Hills on the east to Shahabad on the west, and from Puri on the south to Sikkim on the north. The force of the wave was greatest in the districts lying to the east of the 88th degree of longitude, and northwards of the deltaic districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore and Faridpur; while the districts of Chittagong and Noakhali, the southern part of the delta, and that portion of the Province to the west and south-west beyond the districts of Midnapore, Bankura, Burdwan, the Sonthal Parganas and Purnea, escaped with comparatively slight damage to buildings and little or no recorded loss of life. The Rangpur district, which lies on the western side of the Brahmaputra opposite the Garo Hills, suffered in the severest degree, the town of Rangpur itself having had almost the whole of its masonry structures destroyed or badly injured. Dinajpur district, on its western side. suffered severely, while still further west through the districts of Purnea, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur successively, the force of the shock appears to have decreased in strength till we reach Champaran in the north-western extremity of the Province, where only a slight tremor seems to have been observed. It is difficult to differentiate the strength of the wave in the various districts in the absence of *data* obtained from scientific observation, but the map annexed attempts to indicate the degree in which the shock was felt over the different parts of the Province, on the basis of the reports received as to the extent and character of the damage done. The investigations which have been undertaken by the scientific experts of the Geological Survey will, no doubt, lead to more accurate conclusions in this respect. Authentic record exists of at least six earthquakes in this

Province during the past 140 years—in 1762, 1810, 1829, 1842, 1866, and 1885—of sufficient intensity to have been specially remembered; but none of those visitations can be compared in severity with that which took place in June last.

Time and rate of transmission.

3. The time at which the earthquake occurred was naturally not noted with precision at all places. The most reliable evidence is that obtained from Calcutta, and it fixes the commencement of the shock at 5 P.M., or a minute or two past 5 o'clock. The time necessarily varied according to the distance of the particular place from the centre of the subterranean disturbance and its longitude. As regards the rate of transmission of the shock, the following extract is quoted from a Note recorded by Mr. R. D. Oldham, Officiating Director of the Geological Survey:—

"The rate of transmission of the wave was very high; in fact, it has been stated in newspapers, and frequently spoken of, as having been felt simultaneously throughout Northern and Eastern India. Such was not the case, however, though the time the wave took to travel from its origin to the furthest point at which it was sensible to unaided observation, does not appear to have been more than eight minutes. The very large number of time observations, of every degree of accuracy, which have been communicated, have not yet been discussed, and no definite statement can be made; but a few selected at random, as apparently good, give an average rate of transmission of about 10,000 feet per second, or over 112 miles per minute. This result indicates the order of magnitude of the figures we have to deal with, though it cannot be accepted as final, or more than very approximate. The prevalent idea of the simultaneousness of the shock is disproved by a quaint report by the Telegraph Master of Chapra, who relates that he was working Darbhanga, when there was suddenly a stoppage, due to the earthquake at Darbhanga and the signaller leaving the instrument there, and immediately afterwards, the earthquake was felt by him. According to the daily papers, a similar incident took place at Dhubri, which was, at the time, in communication with Goalpara."

If the above estimate be taken as approximately correct, and if the focus of the disturbance be assumed to have been somewhere near Cherrapunji, as the evidence from Assam would seem to show, the shock must have been communicated thence to the western extremity of Bengal in six minutes, or even less. In regard to the duration of the shock, the lengths of time returned by local officers vary greatly, the lowest being six seconds, and the highest five minutes.

Effect on the rivers and phenomena on land.

4. No disturbance in the nature of a storm-wave occurred on the coast, or in the Hooghly, but the effect of the shock was noticeable on the Padma, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers. Noticeable features of the earthquake were the opening of long cracks and fissures in the ground, and the formation, in places, of more or less circular holes, through which water and sand were ejected. This bursting forth of sand and water was most common in the Pabna, Bogra, Rangpur and Dinajpur districts, where a considerable aggregate area was strewn with sand; but the same phenomenon has been reported from several other districts as well in the northern and eastern parts of the Province. In the Rangpur, Bogra and Pabna districts sand was forced up in a large proportion of the wells, and rendered them dry or otherwise unfit for use. Earth fissures appear to have been confined to alluvial tracts and were naturally most numerous in the districts closest to the Assam Hills. They varied in width and length according to the conformation of the ground. The largest reported from the district of Bogra are stated to have attained a length of over a mile; while several in the Rajshahi district are shown as extending for more than half a mile. In some cases they are said to have been upwards of 30 feet in depth, and 9 or 10 feet are mentioned as the width of one in the Rajshahi district. Many small river channels were entirely blocked by the upheaval of their beds and their becoming choked with sand. In this way the surface drainage has been changed in places, and houses and even small villages flooded. Writing of the effects of the earthquake on drainage channels and rivers in his district, the Collector of Rangpur says:—

"Several places . . . . which were not fordable before the earthquake, but could be crossed only by ferry, became fordable through the earthquake. The bed of the Ghagat referred to above, which passes through the heart of the Gaibanda subdivisional head-quarters, rose about 10 to 15 feet from Naldanga in the north to Badiakhali in the south, a distance of nearly 22 miles. The consequence of this has been that while the river is fordable, the ordinary drainage has passed over the country, and a number of the villages on either bank have been under water since the earthquake."

5. The destruction done to buildings was greatest in the large towns of the Eastern districts, where most of the older masonry buildings were severely damaged, and many totally wrecked. In the towns of Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Dinajpur, Cooch Behar, Murshidabad, Dacca, Mymensingh, and in Agartala in Hill Tippera, nearly all masonry houses suffered; while in Calcutta, Hooghly, Krishnagar, Rampur Boalia and Malda a considerable proportion of the larger buildings were damaged. The smaller brick houses of the poorer classes were better able to withstand the shock, and the native houses and huts of mud, wood, matting and thatch escaped with comparative immunity.

Damage to buildings and property.

6. It was most fortunate that the shock occurred at the hour it did, when most people were either out of doors or ready to go out, and when, owing to the day being the last of the Muharram festival, most Muhammadans were in the open air. Had the earthquake happened during the night, the number killed must have been very large. As it was, the total number of deaths returned from all parts of the Province is only 135. The largest numbers were killed in Murshidabad (37), Rangpur (18), Rampur Boalia (15), Bogra (10) and Hooghly (8). No deaths have been reported from the Chittagong, Patna, Orissa or Chota Nagpur Divisions.

Loss of life.

7. The total amount of damage done to buildings cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy, but returns have been furnished from all districts, showing the damage done to Government buildings and the probable cost of repairs. The figures give a comparative idea of the destruction that must have been caused to private buildings. In Calcutta, where the shock was not felt at its worst, the damage done to private buildings has been calculated by the proprietors at nearly 16½ lakhs: the Commissioner of Police, however, regards this as an overestimate. In Murshidabad, the damage done to the palace of the Nawab Bahadur and the numerous Nizamat buildings comes to two and-a-half lakhs. The Maharaja's palace in Cooch Behar was very seriously damaged, and will have to be partially rebuilt at a cost of some five lakhs. The Maharaja of Mymensingh's new and costly residence was also very seriously injured, and the Nawab of Dacca has suffered very heavily also.

Cost of repairs to buildings and communications.

8. The railway lines that suffered most were the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the Assam-Bengal line. Most damage was done to the northern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and a fortnight elapsed before through passenger trains could be run on the line. The large bridges over the Atrai and Baral were much damaged, and many of the small bridges and culverts rendered unsafe. Almost the whole length of embankment between Saidpur and Haldibari sank, and the rails in many cases were twisted. Fissures opened on each side of the embankment; and several of the station buildings were injured. At Nilphamari the iron goods shed was bent out of shape. North of Siliguri, the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway was not much injured—so little, in fact, that passengers proceeding to Calcutta were unconscious that an earthquake had occurred till they saw the fissures and sinking of the line between Sukna and Siliguri. They were detained at the latter place till next day, when they learnt that the line beyond was impassable, and they were forced to return to Darjeeling. The Parbatipur-Jatrapur branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway was almost as badly damaged as the northern section, and through communication was rendered impossible. On the Goalundo line, the injury caused was trifling. That portion of the Assam-Bengal Railway, which lies within the districts of Tippera and Mymensingh, was damaged in places, especially at Akhaura, where the cost of repairs to the railway buildings is estimated at Rs. 2,300. The other lines—East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and Bengal and North-Western Railway—suffered little or no damage.

Damage done on Railway lines.

9. On the date of the earthquake, the head-quarters of Government were at Darjeeling, where a few houses only were completely wrecked, although a large number suffered some damage. Telegraphic accounts of the shock from outlying stations came in slowly owing to the extreme pressure of work that suddenly fell on the telegraph office. Postal communication

Measures taken to repair damage done to Government buildings.

with the plains was suspended for three days, and it was more than a week before even a trolly service could be arranged for passengers over the most damaged parts of the railway line to the south of Siliguri. Enquiries were, however, quickly instituted to ascertain the more serious damage done that required immediate attention; and steps were taken by the Public Works Department to have all Government buildings professionally inspected by the local engineers and estimates drawn up of the repairs urgently needed; and, where necessary, to have temporary structures immediately erected pending thorough repairs or rebuilding. The results of these estimates, in some cases modified since, are shown in Appendix A. The total cost of repairs to, and reconstruction of, Government buildings has been calculated, it will be seen, at nearly 13 lakhs of rupees. The largest estimate (Rs. 3,00,000) is shown by Rangpur, where almost every masonry building was either ruined or so badly damaged as to become unfit for occupation. Dacca comes next, with damage estimated at Rs. 1,43,372, and then follow Bogra (Rs. 1,14,000), Calcutta (Rs. 1,09,000), Rajshahi (Rs. 1,06,719), Mymensingh (Rs. 1,00,000), Hooghly (Rs. 34,700), and Dinajpur (Rs. 25,000). The estimates for repairs at other stations are below twenty thousand rupees.

10. The chief details of the earthquake in the several Divisions, as reported by the local officers, are summarised below:—

Details from the districts.

Burdwan District.—Loss of life occurred in this district at Katwa and at Sijna in the Kalna subdivision. In the former place three persons were killed by falling buildings, while ten others sustained injuries; and in the latter a woman was killed by a falling wall. The damage done to the Government buildings was not serious, though almost all of them show cracks in the walls and arches. In the Sadar subdivision the jail and subsidiary buildings, the Judge's court-house and subsidiary buildings, the subordinate civil court-houses and the police buildings were damaged, while the post-office at Bud-Bud was so damaged that it had to be vacated. In the Raniganj subdivision the church and the police-station at Raniganj and the church at Asansol were damaged; while in the Kalna subdivision the buildings which were more or less damaged were the subdivisional office buildings, the Subdivisional Officer's house, the subsidiary jail buildings, and the thana buildings at Kalna, Purbasthali and Monteswar. The cost of repairs, &c, has been estimated at Rs. 5,500. A large number of private buildings were more or less damaged. At Kalna the total damage to house property is estimated at about Rs. 50,000. The collieries, it is said, have not suffered in any way, and the factories also have escaped with nothing more than a few cracks

Birbhum District.—Five deaths are reported from the Labpur thana and one from Nalhati; but public buildings are reported to have sustained but little damage.

Bankura District.—With the exception of cracks in walls and arches, no serious damage was done to any buildings in this district. No loss of life is reported to have occurred.

Midnapore District.—Here, also, there was no loss of life, and the damage to public buildings was small. The subdivisional office buildings and Subdivisional Officer's quarters at Ghatal were injured, and a few private houses collapsed.

Hooghly District.—The casualties caused by the falling of buildings amounted to eight persons killed, of whom seven are returned from the Serampore subdivision: several others were injured. Most of the public buildings in this district suffered severely. The old collectorate at Hooghly was so badly cracked and damaged as to have been rendered quite unsafe, and it has been abandoned; and the Judge's court and record-room and the Hooghly college were much injured. The walls, arches and roof of the Bandel circuit house were badly cracked. At Chinsura the shock demolished a part of the front verandah of the barracks; the Judge's residence was much damaged, and the other Government buildings also suffered more or less.

Howrah District.—No lives are reported to have been lost in this district, but the damage done to buildings was considerable. Of the public buildings at Howrah, the Magistrate's court-house was damaged badly, and the Magistrate's residence, St. Thomas' Church, and the reserve police barrack slightly.

At Sibpur, the quarters of the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens and the residence of the Executive Engineer, late Workshops Division, suffered much; while the Government buildings at Ulubaria were slightly damaged. The approximate cost of repairs to public buildings has been estimated at Rs. 13,900.

Calcutta.—In Calcutta fortunately many people were already out of doors, while almost all who were indoors at the time ran out into their compounds or into the open street for safety. A very large number of the masonry houses in the city were more or less damaged, the oldest houses suffering most, and the newer buildings least. With the exception of one or two weakly-built houses which collapsed entirely, the damage was mostly confined to the upper stories, and to the cracking of arches and the falling of cornices and parapets and parts of detached porticos or additions to the original structure. Among the principal buildings in the city that were injured the following may be specified:—St. Paul's Cathedral, the steeple of which was truncated, the upper part falling in through the roof; St. Andrew's Church, Kidderpore, the top of the spire being badly cracked and the wall and cornices damaged; St. John's Church and St. James's Church; the High Court, several of the pinnacles of which were twisted or broken, and the southern wall of the northern block verandah thrown 5 inches out of plumb; the Foreign Office, the southern and eastern portions being considerably damaged; the India Legislative Council building, the Board of Revenue Office, the Stamp and Stationery Office, the Dharmtala Press, the Presidency General Hospital, the Sanskrit College, the Calcutta Madrassa, the General Post Office and the Central Telegraph Office. As regards private buildings, it will be seen from the report submitted by the Commissioner of Police that 1,308 masonry and 6 other houses were damaged in the Town and Suburbs, the aggregate cost of repairs being assumed by the owners to be Rs. 16,42,669. Only 4 deaths are reported to have occurred.

24-Parganas District.—No loss of life occurred in this district, but public buildings suffered severely in the head-quarters and Barasat subdivision, where some Rs. 11,500 will have to be spent on repairs.

Nadia District.—No lives are reported to have been lost, but almost all the public buildings were more or less injured. The Collector's office, the jail and police buildings, the college and post-office at Krishnagar, the Subdivisional Officer's residence at Meherpur and the subdivisional courts and Subdivisional Officers' residences at Kushtia and Ranaghat were badly damaged, and in most of the other buildings the walls, cornices and roofs were cracked or the plaster fell. Many private residences were seriously injured, and the Commissioner of the Division, who saw the damage at Krishnagar, thinks that the earthquake shock was more severe there than at Calcutta, but not so great as at Murshidabad.

Murshidabad District.—The Commissioner reports that the shock of earthquake was much more severe along the basin of the Bhagirathi river than in Calcutta or in any other part of his Division, and that the old masonry buildings in the riparian towns suffered enormously. It is probable, however, that the greater severity of the shock has been assumed on account of the more extensive damage done; but the existence of a vast number of old buildings in these towns appears to account for the damage. For the same reason, apparently, the loss of life was also heavy in this tract, 10 deaths having been caused in Berhampore, 2 in Kasimbazar, 11 in Baluchar, and 5 in Kandi. Both public and private buildings were seriously damaged, especially at Murshidabad and Berhampore, as will be seen from the detailed list annexed to the Collector's report. The damage to Government buildings has been estimated at Rs. 60,000. In Murshidabad, the Nizamat buildings, comprising the old and new palaces, the Imambara, the Nawab's High School and many other houses, suffered very badly. At Berhampore, some of the barracks which are used as Courts and for other purposes have been seriously damaged, while the Judge's court-house, the college, the jail and subsidiary buildings and the lunatic asylum have also been more or less injured.

A large number of private houses in Berhampore, Murshidabad and Azimganj collapsed, and few have escaped injury. A considerable portion of the fine buildings which belonged to the late Maharani Surnomoyee, C.I.,

in Kasimbazar, most of the large buildings of the Jain merchants in Azimganj, including two of the Jain temples, and a large number of houses in Baluchar, were badly damaged. It is reported that at Chandpara, a village in the Kandi subdivision, a lake formed immediately after the earthquake, apparently by the subsidence of several acres of land. The Commissioner thinks that the total damage done in this district to public and private property cannot have been less than 50 lakhs of rupees, and may be more. His estimate, however, appears to be excessive.

Jessore District.—One death has been reported from this district, caused by the collapse of a house. No severe damage to public buildings, roads or bridges occurred. The offices and jail buildings at Magura, Jhenida and Narail suffered a little, the total cost of repairs being estimated at Rs. 2,000. As regards other buildings, a few masonry houses in the interior, especially two-storied ones, are reported to have fallen.

Khulna District.—The Collector reports that the only Government buildings in the district that were damaged were the new police building at Dumaria in the head-quarters subdivision, the Bagirhat subdivisional building, and the thana building at Kaliganj in the Satkhira subdivision.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

Rajshahi District.—The earthquake was severely felt throughout this district, specially on the eastern side, but the loss of life was comparatively small. Four deaths are reported from Nator, two from Naugaon, and nine from Rampur Boalia, while the number injured was not large. The damage to property, however, has been great. Of Government buildings, the Judge's court-house, the collectorate, the record-room, the circuit-house, the police barrack and subsidiary buildings, the jail and subsidiary buildings, the post-office, and the educational buildings at Boalia have been more or less damaged, some so seriously that they must be rebuilt. At the subdivisions of Nator and Naugaon, the subdivisional offices, subsidiary jails and other buildings were injured. The loss to Government is roughly estimated at a lakh and-a-half. The loss of private property has not been estimated, but the zamindars, as a class, have suffered very much, the greatest loss falling upon the leading families residing at Nator, Dighapatia, Kasimpur and Puthia. The indigo and silk factories have also sustained serious damage. Earth fissures occurred throughout the district, and the roads were badly cracked in places. Some slight damage was also done to crops by sinking of the ground.

Dinajpur District.—In this district, the severity of the shock appears to have been much the same as in Rajshahi. Five persons are reported to have been killed and several injured. Government buildings at Dinajpur and Thakurgaon were damaged to the extent of some Rs. 25,000 only, but the damage caused to private property has been heavy, the Maharaja of Dinajpur alone, who resides in the town, being reported to have sustained a loss of about 2 lakhs. The residence of the District Superintendent of Police was reduced to ruins, and the Civil Medical Officer's and the Judge's houses became uninhabitable. The mud and mat-walled houses of the poorer classes in the town suffered little damage.

Jalpaiguri District.—No loss of life is reported from this district. Public buildings, however, suffered, both at the head-quarters station and at Alipore and Buxa. At the last-named place the new circuit-house was badly damaged, the walls and roof having fallen in. At Alipore, the enclosure wall of the subdivisional lock-up and the warders' room were thrown down, and the subdivisional residence and office buildings slightly injured. At Jalpaiguri, the jail, the post-office, the new school and the Commissioner's residence and office building suffered most. The damage done to roads was also considerable, due to the sinking of portions and the opening of deep fissures; and injury was caused to many of the bridges. The total cost of repairs to public buildings and roads has been estimated at Rs. 14,635.

Darjeeling District.—The hill portion of this district did not suffer so much as might have been expected. In the town of Darjeeling, most of the masonry houses were injured to some extent, and some eight were wrecked. Among public buildings, the Shrubbery, which is the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, including the Aide-de-Camp's quarters, the zilla school, and the new court-house under construction suffered most. The cost of repairs to public buildings in the town and district was estimated at about Rs. 14,000, and to

communications at Rs. 2,000. Three lives were lost by the fall of boulders from the hill-sides. Damage, as a rule not serious, was done to buildings on tea-estates in many parts of the district.

Rangpur District.—As already stated, this district suffered more than any other in the Province. Nearly all the public and private masonry buildings were severely damaged, and a large proportion either wrecked or rendered unfit for occupation. The cost of reconstruction and repairs of Government buildings has been estimated at about Rs. 3,00,000. The damage done by the earthquake occurred mainly in the alluvial portion of the district which occupies about 90 per cent. or 3,000 square miles of the entire area. The roads and bridges suffered very seriously, the former subsiding or being upheaved and fissured in many places, and many of the latter collapsing through the destruction of their abutments and piers, or being otherwise injured beyond repair. The railway lines passing through the district suffered similarly. Two important drainage canals at Rangpur and smaller drains at Kurigram and Nilphamari were nearly filled up with sand, and became contracted in width by about 25 per cent. The same effects were produced in the small rivers and channels. The silting up of these waterways is a serious result of the earthquake, which may hereafter check drainage, cause floods and render the flooded tracts malarious. The water-supply for domestic use has also been affected by the upheaval of sand within the wells, which are largely used over the greater portion of the district. A good deal of damage was caused to crops by fissures in the cultivated fields, from which sand and water were thrown up. Notwithstanding the destruction caused to property, the number of deaths reported in the district is only 18, or less than the number returned from the Murshidabad district.

Bogra District.—Here the Collector's court-house and treasury strong-room and the circuit-house were all but wrecked, while the treasury guard-house, the residence of the Magistrate, and the office of the Manager of the Joypur Government estate collapsed. Severe injury was also done to the jail and educational buildings, to the sub-registry office and to the residences of the Civil Medical Officer and the District Superintendent of Police. All the police-stations but one, and the roads, bridges and bungalows under the District Board, were more or less damaged. The approximate cost of reconstruction or repairs is estimated at about Rs. 1,14,000. Private buildings have suffered to a proportionate extent. The Collector has described the effect of the earthquake throughout the district as follows :—

"In the alluvial tracts, where the houses are mostly constructed with mat walls, bamboo posts and grass thatches, no injury to houses of this description has been caused. But all *pucka* houses, whether on clayey or sandy soil, and houses with mud walls in the clayey (*khiar*) tracts have suffered terribly. In the interior of the district, however, the injury done to mud-walled houses is not a matter of much serious concern. They are easily repairable, and that commonly by the personal labour of the occupants. It is the brick-built houses in which the greatest amount of havoc has taken place. Both of the towns of Bogra and Sherpur have suffered badly. The scene which these towns presented after the earthquake was, indeed, a most woeful one. In fact, brick-built houses all over the district have, with rare exceptions, suffered badly, either having collapsed entirely. or having been badly shaken and cracked. Roads and bridges also have been injured in many places, the surface of the road having cracked and sunk in many places, and bridges having cracked in others."

In the town of Bogra two persons lost their lives, and eight were killed in the interior of the district.

Pabna District.—In the north-eastern part of this district, forming the Sirajganj subdivision, the effect of the shock was most severe. At Sirajganj, the Magistrate reports the upper story of the Subdivisional Officer's office and residence, known as the Barakothi, the subsidiary jail and the post office were practically destroyed, and almost every other masonry Government building was more or less severely shaken, while at Pabna itself considerable damage was done to public buildings. Private houses suffered more, the residences of the Collector, Judge, Civil Medical Officer and District Superintendent of Police having been rendered uninhabitable. Fissures opened, and sand was ejected in various places, but not to such an extent as in the Rangpur and Bogra districts. In addition to this, a large proportion of the wells in the district have become filled with sand and have been rendered useless. Four lives are reported to have been lost, two in the Sirajganj thana, and two in the Shahzadpur thana. The cost of repairing the public buildings has been estimated at Rs. 15,900.

Cooch Behar State.—The destruction done to State and private masonry buildings in Cooch Behar was enormous. The Superintendent's latest estimate of the cost of repairing the Palace is five lakhs, and he calculates that another 15 lakhs will be required for repairs and re-construction of buildings, including houses on the Maharaja's properties at Darjeeling and Calcutta. The bridges on the Cooch Behar Railway were broken, and the permanent-way was much cut up by fissures. The roads, with their bridges, suffered similarly.

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca District.—As regards the town of Dacca, the Commissioner wrote on the day after the earthquake: "All two-storied houses in the station are badly damaged; one-storied have escaped serious injury." Further inspection showed that several houses had entirely collapsed, and that nearly all the houses occupied by the European residents had been so severely damaged that they had to be partly rebuilt. The public buildings injured were the Dacca College, the collegiate school building, the madrassa buildings, the jail buildings, the police barracks and subsidiary buildings, the Magistrate's court, the Collector's court, the Small Cause Court, the Judges' court, the registration office, the lunatic asylum and subsidiary buildings, the Lalbagh old fort and buildings, the buildings of the Pilkhana (where the khedda elephants are kept), the church, the cemetery, and the building containing the tombs of the old Nawabs in the Husaini Dalan. The Chief Engineer has estimated the damage done at about Rs. 46.000. Ten persons were buried in the debris of fallen houses, but five were extricated alive. At Naraingan), the subdivisional court building, the police thana, the Munsif's court building, the telegraph office and the post-office were only slightly cracked; and at Manikganj but little damage was done. At Munshiganj, however, the sub-jail was badly shaken, part of the outer wall coming down.

Mymensingh District.—In this district the shock was felt most severely in the north, below the Garo Hills, in the Jamalpur and Netrokona subdivisions. In regard to the head-quarters station, the following extract is quoted from the Collector's report:—

"The Judge's court-house and the English church have been completely destroyed. One of the collectorate buildings, containing the Collector's munshikhana, the nazir's office, land registration and partition offices and two court-rooms, has partially collapsed. The portion still standing is in a dangerous condition and will have to come down. The old collectorate building containing the following offices—Court Sub-Inspector's office, *hajat* (room for under-trial prisoners), Assistant Superintendent's office, Collector's record-room, Magistrate's record-room, munshikhana, and a court-room—is seriously injured and unsafe. There is a gap, about 12 feet long and 4 to 5 feet wide, in the roof of the Collector's record-room, where the roof fell in bodily . . . . The building containing the road cess office is dangerously cracked. The new collectorate building containing the treasury is practically uninjured. Portions of the outer jail wall came down; the two double-storied barracks are badly cracked and unsafe; the *hajat* (under-trial) ward is uninhabitable. The eastern portion of the range of buildings containing the circuit-house and dâk-bungalow is badly injured; the circuit-house in particular is a ruin. With the exception of my house, which is only slightly damaged, all the European officers' residences are so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable. The zilla school was also so badly damaged that the whole building will have to be dismantled"

The cost of repairs to the Government buildings in the town has been estimated at about Rs. 1,00,000. At Jamalpur the subdivisional residence, the sub-jail, the municipal office and the munsif's court-house were destroyed; at Netrokona the sub jail was destroyed, and the subdivisional residence and sub-treasury damaged; while at Tangail and Kishorganj the sub-divisional residences and sub-jails were badly damaged. Many police-station buildings and District Board bungalows were also rendered uninhabitable, and roads and bridges injured. The following passage from the Collector's report may be reproduced:—

"I paid a visit to Muktagacha on the 30th June with Mr. Grieves of the Geological Survey of India. I found all the pucka houses of the zamindars in ruins. The metalled road from Mymensingh to Muktagacha, 10½ miles long, is badly cracked from the fifth mile up to Muktagacha. The large bridge of Mantola has sunk about four feet at each end, and is only practicable for Government passengers. It will probably be necessary to rebuild it.

"Much damage has been done in various parts of the district by the subsidence of the soil. Houses have been half buried in many cases. Sand has been upheaved through the cracks in the soil, and spread here and there over the surface, causing a certain amount of damage to the standing *aus*. Many wells have run dry owing to sand being forced up above the water level. Many tanks have also had their bottoms raised by the upheaval of the soil,

but I am unable at present to give the total number of tanks and wells which have been rendered unfit for use from this cause."

Faridpur District.—In the Sadar station damage was done to the older buildings, chiefly to the jail and criminal record-room, the cost of repairs to public buildings being estimated at Rs. 5,645. The Judge's residence also was rendered uninhabitable. One death occurred in the Goalundo subdivision, where a man was crushed by a falling building.

Backergunge District.—At the head-quarters station nearly all the public buildings were injured, but to a very small extent, and slight damage was done at Pirojpur, the cost of the whole of the repairs being estimated at Rs. 2,000. No loss of life was reported.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

In the Chittagong Division the damage caused was comparatively trifling, and no deaths were reported. At Comilla, the head-quarters of the Tippera district, the Subordinate Judge's court-house suffered somewhat severely, the walls and roof of the High School were cracked, the church belfry was partially thrown down, four private buildings were damaged, and the railway suffered to some extent. At Brahmanbaria, in the same district, little damage was done to houses; but some old temples collapsed. The cost of repairs to public buildings in the Tippera district has been estimated at Rs. 9,100. At Agartala in Hill Tippera the Raja's palace was almost entirely destroyed. In Noakhali the circuit-house, school and registration office buildings were slightly cracked, and two private buildings were damaged. In Chittagong no damage of importance was done; while at Rangamati in the Hill Tracts the magazine and treasury buildings suffered slightly.

PATNA DIVISION.

There was no loss of life in any of the districts of the Patna Division, and the damage done to public buildings was of an insignificant character. In three districts, Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur, no damage was caused; and in the remaining four districts, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Darbhanga, the damage was confined to the cracking of walls and archways of old buildings. In the Patna district the probable cost of repairs, &c., is estimated at Rs. 2,100.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

Malda, being the easternmost district, suffered more than any other district in the Bhagalpur Division. In the English Bazar and Old Malda Bazar all masonry houses were damaged. The court-house and circuit-house were badly injured. The cost of repairs to public buildings has been calculated at Rs. 13,220, while private buildings are estimated roughly to have suffered to the extent of some Rs. 2,50,000. Six deaths are reported to have been caused in this district by the earthquake. In Purnea the shock was not so severe, and the repairs to public buildings will cost about Rs. 4,100. Private property, however, suffered to a large extent. In Monghyr, considerable damage was done to masonry buildings at the head-quarters station and at Jamalpur, all the double-storied railway houses at the latter place being injured. Much damage was also done in Bhagalpur station, especially to the church and to the central jail. The necessary repairs will cost approximately Rs. 7,400. In the Sonthal Parganas, Rs. 2,620 has been calculated as covering repairs of the damage done, which was slight. Seven deaths have been returned from the Division, six from Malda and one from Bhagalpur.

ORISSA DIVISION.

The damage in Orissa was more or less confined to the Balasore district, where many Government buildings were slightly cracked. In Cuttack one or two cracks occurred, but nothing more; while in Puri and Angul the earthquake was scarcely noticed.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

In the Singhbhum, Lohardaga and Hazaribagh districts of Chota Nagpur, some slight damage was done to a limited number of houses, but the shock was comparatively slight in these and in the remaining two districts. No loss of life occurred either in Orissa or in this Division.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 15 Stats.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during January 1898.

NAMES OF MARTS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—					
	1st week of Jan. 1897. Mds.	1st week of Dec. 1897. Mds.	2nd week of Dec. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Dec. 1897. Mds.	4th week of Dec. 1897. Mds.	1st week of Jan. 1898. Mds.
Baliaghatta	1,12,000	86,000	95,000	1,06,000	76,300	80,300
Ultadanga	3,300	10,600	11,300	14,700	13,800	16,900
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat...	1,37,800	1,04,700	1,02,100	1,21,500	1,24,500	1,34,300
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	2,500	1,450	1,900	2,150	2,100	2,500
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj ...	1,59,700	55,600	60,500	68,000	67,700	73,700
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1) ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	71,400	48,400	49,000	53,900	56,800	61,500
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore† ...	7,963	1,745	2,095	1,581	598	1,849
Total ...	9,84,663	7,98,495	8,11,895	8,57,831	8,31,798	8,61,049
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	3,891 (on 2nd Jan. 1897).	39,295 (on 4th Dec. 1897).	44,502 (on 11th Dec. 1897).	30,652 (on 18th Dec. 1897.)	22,876 (on 25th Dec. 1897).	Returns not yet received.
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	41,602 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1897).	39,679 (4th to 6th Dec. 1897).	48,765 (11th to 13th Dec. 1897).	45,660 (18th to 20th Dec. 1897.)	39,310 (25th to 27th Dec. 1897).	56,581 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1898.)
By Canal returns ...	84,563 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1897).	15,752 (4th to 6th Dec. 1897).	29,453 (11th to 13th Dec. 1897).	42,975 (18th to 20th Dec. 1897.)	50,219 (25th to 27th Dec. 1897).	87,981 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1898).
Grand Total of Stocks ...	11,14,719	8,93,221	9,34,615	9,77,118	9,44,203	10,05,611

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto —by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

M. FINUCANE,
retary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 4th January 1898.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 16 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 4th January 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending 21st December 1896 and the corresponding period of 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

	15TH TO 21ST DECEMBER			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Imports.				
From Foreign Ports ...	92,642	1,26,096	5,378	7,320
„ Indian „ ...	17,407	23,693	27,219	37,048
Total ...	110,049	1,49,789	32,597	44,368
Exports.				
To Foreign Ports	13,072	17,792	54,410	74,058
„ Indian „	12,499	17,013	53,031	72,181
Total ...	25,571	34,805	107,441	1,46,239

Imports.—The staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the period are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

	15TH TO 21ST DECEMBER			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Food-grains.				
Rice	13,839	18,836	25,290	34,423
Paddy	3,032	4,127	563	766
Wheat	92,642	1,26,096	......	......
Gram and pulses	536	730	6,718	9,144
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	......	......	26	35
Total ...	110,049	1,49,789	32,597	44,368

Imports.—During the period under report, the imports of rice amounted to 25,290 cwts., against 13,839 cwts. in the week ending 21st December 1896. The amount imported from Burma was 22,626, against 1,440 cwts., and that from Balasore 2,664 cwts., against 4,615 cwts. in the corresponding week of last year. The imports of paddy were 563 cwts., against 3,032 cwts., and those of gram and pulses 6,718, against 536 cwts. in the third week of December 1896. The imports of wheat were nil, against 92,642 cwts. in the week ending 21st December 1896.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the period under report is compared with that for the corresponding period of 1896 :—

	15TH TO 21ST DECEMBER			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
Food-grains.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	13,918	18,944	97,304	1,32,442
Paddy	..	......	876	1,192
Wheat	577	785	1,083	1,474
Gram and pulses	9,498	12,928	6,284	8,553
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	1,578	2,148	1,894	2,578
Total ...	25,571	34,805	107,441	1,46,239

Foreign ports.

The exports of rice from Calcutta to foreign ports rose from 10,687 cwts. to 53,007 cwts. in the period under report. The despatche to Aden, Natal, Muscat, Cape Colony, Zanzibar and Egypt amounted to 25,858 cwts., against nil in the corresponding period of last year. Ceylon took 22,256 cwts. and the United Kingdom 4,233 cwts., against 8,159 cwts. and 2,000 cwts. respectively in the corresponding period of last year. The exports of gram and pulses were insignificant.

Indian ports.

As regards Indian ports, the exports of rice during the week under review amounted to 44,297 cwts., against 3,231 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year; Bombay took 19,020 cwts., against 2,238 cwts. and the Madras ports 24,670 cwts., against 250 cwts. in the third week of December 1896. The exports of paddy to Cochin were 876 cwts., against nil in the week ending 21st December 1896. The exports of gram and pulses aggregated 4,881 cwts., against 7,213 cwts., while those of miscellaneous food-grains remained nearly the same as in the corresponding week of the previous year.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st December 1896 and 1897.

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
From Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madras ...	Madras ...	1896 ...	......	......	......	11	......	11
		1897 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Coconada ...	1896 ...	......	......	......	181	......	181
		1897 ...	......	......	......	1,340	......	1,340
	Tuticorin ...	1896 ...	......	......	......	9	......	9
		1897 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Burma ...	Rangoon ...	1896 ...	1,440	......	......	148	......	1,588
		1897 ...	20,751	......	......	......	......	20,751
	Moulmein ...	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	1,875	......	......	......	......	1,875
Chittagong		1896 ...	...	108	......	......	......	108
		1897 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore ...	Balasore ...	1896 ...	4,615	2,897	......	......	......	7,512
		1897 ...	2,664	563	......	......	26	3,253
	Chandbali ...	1896 ...	7,784	27	......	187	......	7,998
		1897 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total Indian Ports ...		1896 ...	13,839	3,032	......	536	......	17,407
		1897 ...	25,290	563	......	1,340	26	27,219
From Foreign Ports.								
United States—San Francisco ...		1896 ...	......	......	92,612	......	......	92,642
		1897 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
China—Hong-Kong		1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	......	......	......	250	......	250
Victoria		1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	......	......	......	5,128	......	5,128
Total Foreign Ports ...		1896 ...	......	......	92,642	......	......	92,642
		1897 ...	......	......	......	5,378	......	5,378
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS ...		1896 ...	13,839	3,032	92,642	536	......	110,049
		1897 ...	25,290	563	......	6,718	26	32,597

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st December 1896 and 1897.

Ports.		Year	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
To Foreign Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom ...		1896	2,000	......	......	587	......	2,587
		1897	4,233	......	......	......	......	4,233
Cape Colony ...	Cape Town	1896	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897	1,476	......	......	......	......	1,476
	East London	1896	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897	148	......	......	......	......	148
	Algoa Bay	1896	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897	1,197	......	......	......	......	1,197
	Mossel Bay	1896	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897	369	......	......	......	......	369
Eastern Coast of Africa.	Zanzibar	1896	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897	498	......	......	......	......	498
Egypt—Suez		1896	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897	293	......	......	......	......	293
Natal		1896	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897	4,301	......	......	264	......	4,565
West Indies—Trinidad		1896	......	......	......	147	......	147
		1897	......	......	......	......	......	......
Aden		1896	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897	14,137	......	......	......	......	14,137
Arabia—Muscat ...		1896	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897	3,439	......	......	......	......	3,439
Ceylon		1896	8,159	......	......	1,473	......	9,632
		1897	22,256	......	......	1,139	......	23,395
China—Hong-Kong ...		1896	22	......	30	......	......	52
		1897	......	......	......	......	......	......
Persia		1896	499	......	......	......	......	499
		1897	660	......	......	......	......	660
Straits Settlements ...		1896	7	......	37	78	33	155
		1897	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total Foreign Ports ...		1896	10,687	......	67	2,285	33	13,072
		1897	53,007	......	......	1,403	......	54,410

Ports.		Year	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay		1896	2,238	......	......	......	......	2,238
		1897	19,020	......	......	6	36	19,062
Madras	Madras	1896	......	......	......	4,353	......	4,353
		1897	3,570	......	......	1,927	......	5,497
	Calicut	1896	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897	17,518	......	......	......	......	17,518
	Cannanore	1896	249	......	......	......	......	249
		1897	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Cocanada	1896	......	......	8	73	......	81
		1897	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Cochin	1896	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897	2,337	876	......	......	......	3,213
	Mangalore	1896	......	......	......	375	......	375
		1897	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Tellicherry	1896	......	......	......	232	......	232
		1897	1,245	......	......	......	......	1,245
	Vizagapatam	1896	1	......	......	......	......	1
		1897	......	......	......	......	......	......
Burma	Rangoon	1896	741	......	495	1,526	1,545	4,307
		1897	596	......	1,083	2,417	1,848	5,944
	Akyab	1896	2	......	......	75	......	77
		1897	10	......	......	32	......	42
	Kyoukpyoo	1896	......	......	......	5	......	5
		1897	......	......	......	4	......	4
	Moulmein	1896	......	......	......	147	......	147
		1897	......	......	......	24	......	24
	Sandoway	1896	......	......	......	3	......	3
		1897	......	......	......	3	......	3
Chittagong		1896	......	......	7	241	......	248
		1897	......	......	......	211	......	211
Balasore	Balasore	1896	......	......	......	100	......	100
		1897	......	......	......	157	......	157
	Chandbali	1896	......	......	......	83	......	83
		1897	1	......	......	100	10	111
Total Indian Ports		1896	3,231	......	510	7,213	1,545	12,499
		1897	44,297	876	1,083	4,881	1,894	53,031
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.		1896	13,918	......	577	9,498	1,578	25,571
		1897	97,304	876	1,083	6,284	1,894	107,441

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 6 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 4th January 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack, and Puri during the week ending 14th December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	1896	...	......	963	963	1,311
	1897	...	......	3,665	3,665	4,988
Narayanganj ...	1896	...	......	......	......	......
	1897	...	......	......	......	......
Balasore ports ..	1896	...	......	442	442	602
	1897	...	......	756	756	1,029
Cuttack ...	1896	...	......	......	......	......
	1897	...	......	......	......	......
Puri ...	1896	...	......	......	......	......
	1897	...	......	......	......	......
Total ...	1896	...	......	1,405	1,405	1,913
	1897	...	......	4,421	4,421	6,017

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	1896	...	......	......	......	......
	1897	..	1,903	2,549	4,452	6,060
Narayanganj ...	1896	...	......	60	60	82
	1897	...	......	30	30	41
Balasore ports...	1896	...	......	12,025	12,025	16,367
	1897	...	6,972	20,139	27,111	36,901
Cuttack ...	1896	...	3,014	......	3,014	4,102
	1897	...	......	......	......	......
Puri ...	1896	...	......	......	......	......
	1897	...	......	......	......	......
Total ...	1896	...	3,014	12,085	15,099	20,551
	1897	...	8,875	22,718	31,593	43,002

The imports of rice into Chittagong during the week under report amounted to 3,048 cwts., the whole of which came from Burma, against 477 cwts. in the week ending 14th December 1896. Colombo, Galle, and the Madras ports together received 2,687 cwts of rice and 1,765 cwts. of paddy, against nil in the corresponding week of last year. Owing to the receipt of 338 cwts. of wheat from Calcutta, the import trade of the Balasore ports rose by 314 cwts.; while the improvement of 15,086 cwts. in the export trade was due to larger consignments of rice to Calcutta, and also to the shipments of 6,972 cwts. of rice to Mauritius, which port took nothing during the corresponding week of 1896. Colombo and Galle, which received 3,014 cwts. of rice from False Point during week ending 14th December 1896, drew nothing in the period under review.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian Ports.												
Burma { Akyab	......	62	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	62
Burma { Rangoon	477	2,986	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	477	2,986
Calcutta	42	......	......	......	1	8	365	534	78	75	486	617
Total ...	519	3,048	......	......	1	8	365	534	78	75	963	3,665

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Galle	......	735	......	147	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	882
Colombo	......	726	......	295	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,021
Total ...	......	1,461	......	442	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,903
Indian Ports.												
Madras { Cochin	......	441	......	1,323	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,764
Madras { Calicut	......	785	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	785
Total ...	......	1,226	......	1,323	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,549
GRAND TOTAL ...	......	2,687	......	1,765	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,452

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian Port.												
Chittagong	......	......	......	......	......	......	60	30	......	......	60	30
Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	60	30	......	......	60	30

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports from which imported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Port.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9,265
Indian Port.												
Calcutta	......	......	......	......	......	338	442	408	......	10	442	756
Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	338	442	408	......	10	442	756

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Port.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius	......	6,972	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6,972
Indian Port.												
Calcutta	8,047	16,400	3,173	3,739	......	......	805	......	......	......	12,025	20,139
Total ...	8,047	23,372	3,173	3,739	......	......	805	......	......	......	12,025	27,111

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack district to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Colombo	2,279	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,279	......
Galle	735	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	735	......
Indian Port.												
Nil	......	......	......	......	......	......	......				......	......
Total ...	3,014	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,014	......

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

No. 14Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Sealdah and Calcutta during the period from 1st January to 18th December 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 13,72,914 maunds. The destination of 13,68,631 maunds is specified. Of this quantity, 10,58,647 maunds were carried to stations in Bengal Proper, and 94,438 maunds to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, 45,935 maunds to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1,61,678 maunds to Assam, and the rest (7,933 maunds) to other provinces.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 3rd January 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Sealdah and Calcutta (Port Trust Railway, Chitpur and Kidderpore Docks), by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, form 1st January to 18th December 1897.

Station to which consigned.		Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL.		Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
24-Parganas.										
Barrackpore	...	1,071	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shamnagar	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kankinara	...	302	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Naihati	...	149	182	...	20	...	...	20	...	...
Kanchrapara	...	34	24	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Duttapukur	...	84	...	...	...	16	54	...	...	...
Gobardanga	...	1,191	359	190	252	613	216	...	74	17
Akra Junction	...	9	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Muslandpur	...	9	4	6	...	9	...	...	...	...
Mugra Hât	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guma	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budge-Budge	..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dogachhia	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Habra	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baruipur	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2,934	943	212	279	639	270	20	74	17
Nadia.										
Chakdaha	...	97	...	142	...	4	18	...	...	10
Ranaghat		785	131	81	6	249	5	...	...	...
Aranghata	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagula	..	17,323	3,058	4	17	...	4	...	...	...
Kishanganj	...	3,781	1,711	971	302	...	...	...	...	...
Banpur	...	608	148	126	...	6	...	...	...	...
Ramnagar	...	2,874	729	568	109	9	12	10	...	...
Jairampur	...	2,325	1,072	560	168	...	8	...	...	...
Chuadanga	..	17,306	5,264	1,117	200	165	65	14	10	22
Munshiganj	...	6,447	1,509	69	9	12	...	...	...	...
Alamdanga	...	35,668	11,839	2,523	18	50	21	2	4	...
Halsa	...	2,339	483	...	503	193	11	...	...	...
Poradaha	...	2,340	245	15	...	...	2	...	...	...
Jagati	...	2,853	905	21	13		9	...	...	...
Kushtia	...	47,273	19,967	1,582	3,368	1,198	1,093	94	275	51
Kumarkhali	...	20,440	18,740	774	2,504	2,496	99	6	82	8
Koksa	..	6,567	3,583	637	231	643	26	...	...	...
Mirpur	...	20,759	2,519	148	15	61	...	120	...	...
Bhairamara	...	29,622	2,962	14	...	168	...	...	...	...
Damukdia	...	7,107	13,189	3,425	908	247	82	...	141	...
Gangnapur		32	20	61	..	...	21	6	...	...
Madanpur	...	9	88	...	28	...	40	...	...	...
Sibnibash	...	...	...	...	...	39	48	15	...	9
Total	...	2,26,600	88,192	12,838	8,402	5,540	1,564	267	512	100
Jessore.										
Chandpara	...	150	18	15	...	...	...	8	...	...
Bangaon	..	1,667	213	268	358	554	141	149	32	66
Gopalnagar	...	521	69	129	240	235	58	...	12	14
Benapol	...	296	268	69	26	44	36	18	...	18
Nabharan	...	634	227	129	40	36	19	...	...	...
Jhikargacha	...	7,048	1,685	1,004	312	502	177	4	27	14
Jessore	...	6,649	3,482	1,017	418	254	307	41	116	22
Rupdia	...	58	59	3	8	...	5	2	...	2
Singia	...	16,316	7,275	40	55	76	412	4	40	35
Naral	...	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binodpur	...	1,056	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nohatta	...	328	77	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
Other places	...	2,529	250	...	4	10	4	...	...	12
Total	...	37,510	13,733	2,676	1,461	1,715	1,159	226	227	183

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL—*contd.*									
Khulna.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fakir Hât ...	...	...	20	...	6	...	...	...	...
Nawapara ...	1,535	876	51	10	118	...	80	...	...
Phultala ...	346	119	180	26	44	...	...	36	...
Daulatpur ...	148	20	30	75	22	6	...	64	...
Khulna ...	3,526	5,343	419	435	125	83	63	30	75
Bagir Hât ...	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bhatpara ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,578	6,376	700	546	315	89	143	131	75
Rajshahi.									
Malanchi ...	1,503	2,126	...	542	370	...	...	...	...
Gopalpur ...	73	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nator ...	498	1,873	1,294	2,363	931	97	2	...	32
Attrai ...	37	982	4,434	1,380	2,055	...	...	...	...
Raninagar ...	108	304	185	40	...	...	...	...	...
Alipur ...	14,912	3,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Rampur Boalia ...	1,348	3,594	1,862	...	170	4	...	...	...
Sara ...	493	301	4	3	141	66	...	...	...
Charghat ...	...	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhanagar ...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,972	12,996	7,879	4,328	3,667	167	2	...	39
Dinajpur.									
Parbatipur ...	...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaugaon ...	6	883	400	...	...	...	20	...	...
Charkai ...	192	24	32	124	68	130	16	20	29
Phulbari ...	82	232	97	...	20	...	...	4	...
Raiganj ...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	1,007	3,778	2,737	...	772	...	...	...	...
Kaliaganj ...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,288	5,415	3,266	124	860	134	36	24	29
Jalpaiguri.									
Belakoba ...	632	150	...	...	389	...	...	...	...
Dam-Dim ...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilahati ...	70	300	332	1,069	780	...	...	...	...
Haldibari ...	24,726	7,041	3,081	14,029	18,081	468	...	10	...
Jalpaiguri ...	25,961	13,032	2,609	5,580	4,814	100	20	150	30
Ramshai Hât ...	9,716	5	406	378	40	...	...	20	...
Chalsa Road-Ghât ...	1,220	...	203	1,401	246	...	...	...	...
Malbazar ...	1,981	165	...	...	220	...	...	...	...
Deomoni ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandal Ghât ...	713	520	...	235	990	100	22	...	...
Total ...	65,293	21,213	6,625	22,692	25,560	668	42	180	30
Darjeeling.									
Siliguri ...	5,857	887	41	1,644	1,227	211	...	498	20
Kurseong ...	4,097	14	6	412	5	27	...	202	2
Sonada ...	1,056	...	...	410	1,040	150	...	...	...
Ghum ...	4,465	1,175	713	651	1,647	164	101	...	...
Darjeeling ...	3,184	1,386	1,074	552	1,680	72	120	...	10
Mahanadi ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tindaria ...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
Rangtang ...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,659	3,462	1,834	3,770	5,729	624	221	700	32

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL—*contd.*									
Rangpur.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Daroani ...	...	237	305	100	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	1,337	1,458	634	803	739	347	24	88	55
Kaunia ...	234	...	12	277	54	52	...	...	...
Badarganj ...	24	...	38	20	18	...	...	...	...
Saidpur ...	1,495	2,373	1,450	658	633	145	28	29	83
Nilphamari ...	236	505	868	663	745	140	...	14	...
Domar ...	8,097	5,191	1,359	7,691	15,197	1,659	...	20	18
Tista ...	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalmonir Hât ...	453	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magal Hât ...	200	...	356	56	62	...	...	...	14
Kurigram ...	964	55	127	449	112	100	50	16	16
Jatrapur ...	426	34	26	130	69	...	...	...	...
Porabari ...	680	29	81	520	193	4	...	...	...
Madarganj ...	4	...	20	91	2,595	22	...	...	...
Kamarjani ...	1,388	36	35	242	128	64	...	...	20
Chilmari ...	248	70	20	85	42	20	...	...	...
Rowmari ...	133	...	21	26	90	109	26	...	14
Shampur ...	100	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16,411	9,988	5,358	11,816	20,677	2,662	128	167	220
Bogra.									
Panchbibi ...	...	100	150	200	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur Hât ...	16	1,493	583	994	1,871	18	20	...	...
Jamerbari ...	1,859	229	416	882	823	148	...	...	...
Sultanpur ...	170	953	4,148	2,769	5,375	344	76	272	40
Akkelpur ...	390	1,117	1,665	501	1,810	20	...	...	...
Hil ...	105	987	335	213	204	80	62	...	24
Jamalganj ...	507	1,274	722	120	430	671	...	...	...
Tilakpur ...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nakhila ...	...	...	...	37	90	20	...	...	...
Total ...	3,047	6,261	8,019	5,716	10,603	1,301	158	272	64
Pabna.									
Nagarbari ...	1,263	201	300	801	170	...	...	...	2
Banagram ...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belkuchi ...	3,996	1,154	192	2,219	1,024	30	...	...	...
Serajganj ...	11,476	2,477	3,771	10,840	934	72	...	...	153
Pabna ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sthalchar ...	...	...	5	8	38	...	...	...	...
Bera ...	...	...	12	18	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16,824	3,832	4,280	13,886	2,166	102	...	1	155
Cooch Behar.									
Chaurh Hât ...	1,476	...	...	...	167	8	...	...	...
Torsa ...	28,106	...	360	183	601	189	20	...	112
Other places ...	917	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Total ...	30,499	...	360	183	768	201	20	...	112
Dacca.									
Dorogram ...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...
Elashin ...	6	9	16	218	541	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj ...	1,436	104	520	4,425	140	400	...	854	1,064
Dacca ...	533	69	136	466	180	53	11	316	240
Kadirpur ...	22	28	327	253	2	...	...	...	...
Tarpasa ...	815	29	...	302	24	...	...	...	2
Kamalaghat ...	13	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bahar ...	13	...	...	387	...	...	...	...	...
Moynal ...	12	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Postagola ...	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maniknagar ...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Aricha ...	...	12	...	...	31	10	...	...	...
Sabhar ...	...		...	296	165	300	...	...	...
Elachipur ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Bishnandi ...	...		...	20	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,365	291	999	6,392	1,087	763	11	1,170	1,310

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL—*contd.*									
Mymensingh.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gafargaon ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	651	14	144	243	354	20	...	181	60
Bhairab Bazar ...	41	...	...	76	41	59	...	45	...
Bahadurabad ...	254	20	...	94	204	72	...	...	18
Hargilachar ...	336	121	22	32	40	...	...	10	...
Jagannathganj ...	1,186	25	63	165	924	48	24	12	...
Subarnakhali ...	2,559	264	102	171	73	30	...	...	24
Sadhuganj ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,043	444	331	783	1,636	229	24	248	102
Faridpur.									
Doomasa ...	...	...	...	127	126	...	21	41	43
Daulatdia ...	11,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lallgolla ...	4,469	2,730	1,275	6,776	4,413	503	...	33	16
Pangsa ...	34,805	12,914	984	1,829	589	128	8	8	2
Belgachi ...	8,279	300	103	424	118	6	...	6	...
Rajbari ...	13,341	1,124	495	327	406	...	170	...	12
Pachuria ...	19,465	8,746	6,355	5,531	868	...	...	...	...
Goalundo ...	19,895	4,304	2,818	6,353	3,338	765	642	...	...
Faridpur ...	21	...	2	19	26	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Haserkandi ...	4	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
Nuria ...	...	30	456	856	130	...	...	...	...
Kartikpur ...	61	...	14	558	43	2	...	...	...
Jobsa ...	...	...	...	86	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,11,692	30,148	12,502	22,911	10,060	1,404	841	88	73
Backergunge.									
Pirozpur	...	5	...	...	4		...	...	...
Jhalakati ...	920	...	1,232	2,147	20	...	...	...	...
Barisal ...	249	...	40	20	20	60	...	60	...
Total ...	1,169	5	1,272	2,167	44	60	...	60	...
Tippera.									
Azabpur ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Haziganj ...	20	...	...	120	20	...	41	...	20
Comilla ...	130	...	...	132	...	...	...	60	12
Chandpur ...	8	1	210	203	97	47	20	20	140
Akhaura ...	7	8	18	9	6	4	...	...	...
Nayanpur ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmanbaria ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	165	9	258	477	125	51	61	80	172
Noakhali.									
Noakhali ...	471	...	...	1	...	20	...	...	...
Feni ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	471	...	...	4	...	20	...	...	...
Chittagong.									
Chittagong ...	54	284	345	613	226	571	578	33	...
Burdwan.									
Sitarampur ...	...	...	412	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	431	...	412	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum.									
Bolpur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL—*concld.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Murshidabad.									
Azimganj ...	312	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jiaganj ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	332	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bengal ...	5,66,344	2,03,967	70,166	1,06,550	91,417	12,039	2,778	3,967	2,713
CHOTA NAGPUR.									
Hazaribagh.									
Giridih ...	390	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum.									
Purulia ...	937	740	927	360	...	...	...	...	...
Chandil ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katrasgarh ..	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	...	...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	963	740	1,667	360	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum.									
Chakradharpur ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpur	1,373	1,480	1,667	360	...	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.									
Sonthal Parganas.									
Deoghur ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakur ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajmahal .	...	794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	376	794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur.									
Colgong ..	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ..	370	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	754	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr.									
Monghyr ...	370	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barowni ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khagaria ...	742	370	376	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	...	1,496	1,516	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kajra ...	161	1,876	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamalpur ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhara ...	...	751	751	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,283	4,863	3,388	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna.									
Barh ...	...	753	1,128	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	1,050	8,988	2,828	1,110	370	...	...	...	...
Diga Ghat ...	740	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakhtiarpur ...	377	771	382	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mokameh ...	745	3,776	2,627	100	...	...	...	...	...
Khusrupur ...	...	2,655	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankipur ...	...	375	751	370	370	...	...	...	...
Dinapur ...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihta ...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,912	18,075	8,091	1,950	740	...	...	...	...

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR—*concld.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Purnea.									
Barsoi	...		370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonali	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishanganj ...	1	1,466	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Kasba ...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	721	1,466	570	...	...	10	...	...	...
Darbhanga.									
Samastipur ...	895	3,001	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamtaul ...	370		..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalsingh Sarai ...	...	3,755	2,632	..	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	1,265	6,759	4,131	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad.									
Buxar ...	...	...	...	1,852	..	...	...	...	...
Arrah ...	...	1,120	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raghunathpur ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behea	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumraon ...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	370	1,120	755	2,222	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya.									
Gaya ...	370	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur.									
Hajipur ...	740	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Sitamarhi ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	2,628	2,281	380	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagwanpur ...	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garaul	...	376	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.. ...	3,738	3,032	755	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran.									
Bettiah ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran.									
Ekma	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revelganj ...	1,870	1,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapra ..	1,537	380	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savan ...	2,960	1,180	740	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daronda ..	370	1,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digwara ...	...	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,477	5,980	1,110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bihar	19,636	46,189	18,811	4,172	740	10	...	...	...
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.									
Ghazipur.									
Dildarnagar ...	...	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarighat ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	1,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares.									
Benares ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zamania ...	...	...	...	...	1,115	...	...	...	...
Total ..	370	...	...	...	1,115	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur.									
Gauri Bazar ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chauri Chaura ..	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	...	...	740	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	740	...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—*contd.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mirzapur.									
Mirzapur ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad.									
Naini Junction ..	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mija Road ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fattehpur.									
Bindki ..	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpur.									
Cawnpur ...	7,965	...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...
Etawah.									
Etawah ...	2,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri.									
Shakohabad ...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra.									
Firozabad ..	767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra.									
Muttra ...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alighur.									
Hattrass ...	3,832	1,144	379	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alighur ...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,207	1,144	379	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut.									
Meerut ...	758	...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad.									
Moradabad ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly.									
Faridpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aonla ...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	1,143	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,526	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur.									
Jaunpur ...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalalganj ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahjehanpur.									
Shahjehanpur ...	1,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tilhar ...	1,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjhee ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—*concld.*									
Lucknow.									
Lucknow ...	1,901	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Alamnagar ..	3,401	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	5,302	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulandshahar.									
Khurja ...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad.									
Fyzabad ...	821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gosainganj ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,206	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardai.									
Hardai ...	373	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Baghauli ...	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places .	2,255	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	24
Total of the North-Western Provinces. ..	39,449	3,012	1,873	81	1,496	...	...	...	24
Panjab ..	1,516	...	370	1,110	1,110	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	456	1	...	2,986	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India.	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
ASSAM.									
Sylhet.									
Fenchugunge ..	151	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet ...	1,294	51	2	371	590	2	...	260	...
Badarpur ...	6,237	106	...	...	...	...	423	520	1,250
Balaganj ...	5,052	369	...	425	146	825	1,782	627	1,084
Karimganj ...	890	...	...	...	2	1,080	...	...	...
Chattak ...	3	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	836	1,070	327	...	237	...	36	170	60
Total ...	14,463	2,099	329	796	975	1,907	2,241	1,577	2,394
Cachar.									
Silchar ...	13,847	5,922	261	1,348	4,220	715	209	...	80
Jetingamukh ...	...	...	...	...	...	193	...	...	...
Total ...	13,847	5,922	261	1,348	4,220	908	209	...	80
Goalpara.									
Dhubri ...	1,208	121	330	632	464	281	10	54	54
Goalpara ...	1,640	310	366	2,384	1,968	541	289	137	190
Bogribari ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
Total ...	2,848	431	696	3,016	2,432	838	299	191	244

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSAM—*concld.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kamrup.									
Gauhati ...	673	3,258	2,376	13,257	6,713	9,336	1,381	1,067	554
Darrang.									
Tejpur ...	257	111	152	411	259	63	...	...	...
Mangaldai ...	18	160	...	1	56	4	...	...	...
Bishunath ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bohalimukh ...	...	...	...	410	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	326	271	152	822	315	67	...	...	...
Silsagar.									
Nigriting ...	1,8[illegible]6	...	...	13	129	195	175	56	50
Disangmukh ...	1,676	437	190	357	223	154	25	52	72
Dekhumukh ...	5,986	609	697	555	630	506	312	228	250
Kokilamukh ...	557	372	103	...	286	82	42	186	376
Other places ...	1,576	701	10	84	112	8	...	...	...
Total ...	9,621	2,119	1,000	1,009	1,410	945	551	522	748
Lakhimpur.									
Dibrugarh ...	14,366	875	1,887	1,020	3,966	6,173	2,004	755	837
Palasbari ..	2	20	...	103	6	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,368	895	1,887	4,123	3,972	6,173	2,004	755	837
Nowgong.									
Silghat ...	558	...	...	61	507	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	115	26	400	...	112	24	...	...	...
Total of Assam .	56,819	15,021	7,601	24,132	20,656	20,198	6,688	4,112	4,857
Unspecified places ...	3,813	115	16	143	160	5	...	...	1
Grand Total ...	6,89,820	2,09,785	1,00,504	1,39,834	1,15,579	32,252	9,466	8,079	7,595
Abstract.									
Total of Bengal ...	5,65,086	2,03,931	70,166	1,06,550	91,417	12,039	2,778	3,967	2,713
Ditto Bihar ...	19,636	46,189	18,811	4,172	740	10	...	...	...
Ditto Chota Nagpur.	1,373	1,480	1,667	360	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	39,449	3,012	1,873	81	1,496	...	...	...	24
Ditto Panjab ...	1,516	...	370	1,110	1,110	...	...	...	...
Ditto Central Provinces.	456	1	...	2,686	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Rajputana and Central India.	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	58,077	15,057	7,601	24,432	20,656	20,198	6,688	4,112	4,857
Unspecified places ..	3,813	115	16	143	160	5	...	...	1
Grand Total ...	6,89,820	2,69,785	1,00,504	1,39,834	1,15,579	32,252	9,466	8,079	7,595

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 3rd January 1898.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly completed. *Rabi* crops being irrigated and promise well Potatoes being gathered in Kalna. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	Srs.	
Sadar	11	to 13	per rupee.
Kalna	10	to 13	
Katwa	12	to 14	
Raniganj		14½	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Standing crops doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers, and at Rampur Hat 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* going on. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 15 seers por rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather cool. Prospects of indigo, sugarcane and *rabi* good. Harvesting of *aman* still continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	Srs.	
Sadar		12	per rupee.
Contai	13	to 14	
Tamluk		10½	
Ghatal	11	to 14	

Hooghly.—No rain. *Aman* paddy is being harvested. *Rabi* crops doing well. Common rice sells from 9 to 13½ seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly finished; outturn 17 annas. Condition of *rabi* crops fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 9 seers (old) to 13 seers (new) per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine and cool. Prospects of crops good and hopeful. Harvesting of *aman* paddy and mustard continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	9½ to 13½	per rupee.
Barasat	13	
Basirhat	13	
Diamond Harbour	$11\frac{7}{16}$	

Nadia.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* paddy, mustard, *kalai* and *arhar* continues. *Rabi* crops doing well. Common rice selling at 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* still going on. *Kalai* also being harvested. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane doing well. Prospects of mulberry and indigo favourable. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Jangipur	14	
Kandi	14	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather fine and cold. Harvesting of *aman* almost over. Prospects of *rabi* crops and of indigo good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Jessore	12 to 13	per rupee.
Jhenida	12	
Magura	11 to 14	
Narail	14-8$\frac{8}{16}$ ch.	
Bangaon	13 to 15	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of *rabi* crops over. Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on. Prospects excellent. Water and fodder available. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 16	per rupee.
Bagirhat	13½	
Satkhira	16	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy still in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells from 8 to 16 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Condition of *rabi* crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice 14¼ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Transplantation of tobacco finished. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10 to 15 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall ·03. *Hills*—Wheat, barley, *phaphur*, *toree*, and potatoes progressing well. *Terai*—*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; potatoes, mustard, and tobacco doing well; *toree* ripening. Coarse rice sells as follows—Hills, 8 to 11 seers; Terai, 11 to 16 seers per rupee. *Bhutta* sells at 18 to 30 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 11 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram, where they are reported scarce in places.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of winter rice in progress. Oilseeds and pulses doing well. Pressing of sugarcane commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 13½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather fine and cool. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9½ to 12¼ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Prospects excellent. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. *Aman* harvest nearly over; 16 annas outturn expected. Spring crops promising. Common rice sells at 10½ to 12½ seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Crop prospects good. Price of rice 11 to 12 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Pirojpur ·5, Patuakhali ·10. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 15 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Weather seasonable. Reaping of *aman* almost over. Sowing of *rabi* still continues. Prospects hopeful. Transplantation of *boro* commenced in north of district. Price of rice from 9 to 14 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05, Feni ·03. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease (tympanitis) reported from Raniganj. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice 11½ to 16 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·33. Weather unsettled. Harvesting of winter rice continues. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Prospects fair. Fodder sufficient. Water scarce in the flooded area. New rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy proceeds. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Prices stationary. Common rice (new) selling at Patna 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy in progress. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good. Water and fodder sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—common rice 15 seers, gram 11 seers, wheat 10 seers, *makai* 20 seers, barley 14 seers, and *arhar* 10 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather cold. Harvesting of paddy completed. *Rabi* and poppy promise well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Harvesting of paddy nearly finished. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Fodder and water ample. Average prices are—common rice 14 seers 7 chittaks against 9 seers 11 chittaks, and *makai* 19 seers 2 chittaks against 10 seers 8 chittaks last year.

Champaran.—No rain. It is now wanted. Prospects continue favourable. Poppy very promising. Prices practically stationary. Common rice sells at 14½ seers and maize at 20 seers per rupee, against average of 17¾ seers and 23½ seers respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of standing crops good. Prices are—rice (common, 12 to 15 seers, rice (Burma) 11½ seers, wheat 9½ to 10½ seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 10 to 11 seers, *rahar* 10½ seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting and threshing of paddy still going on. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Pressing of sugarcane still going on. *Rabi* crops doing well. Prospects of poppy hopeful and satisfactory. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	9 seers (old) per rupee. 12 to 14 „ (new) „
Begusarai	10 „ (old) „ 13¾ to 14 „ (new) „
Jamui	14 „ „ „

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy still continues. *Rabi* crops doing well. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling as follows:—

Sadar	15¼	seers per rupee.
Banka	16¼	
Madhipura	16	
Supaul	18	

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy nearly over. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. No cattle-disease at Araria, but a few sporadic cases reported from Kishanganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice—

Sadar	15 seers per rupee.
Kishanganj	15 " "
Araria	16 " "

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy nearly completed. Gathering of *kalai* continues. *Rabi* crops doing well. Ordinary new rice selling at Balia Nawabganj at 15 seers and at the Sadar station at 14 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rainfall except ·10 at Jamtara. Dews sufficient. Harvesting of winter rice nearly over. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices are—rice 14 to 18 seers and maize 15 to 32 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar ·11, Jajpur ·03, Kendrapara ·19, Banki ·08, False Point ·40. Weather seasonable. *Guru sarad* being harvested. *Rabi* being gathered. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	18	6	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	17	5	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil at Sadar. Harvesting of *sarad* continues. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane thriving well. *Dalua* being sown. Price of rice varies from 15 to 20 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 15 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Weather cloudy Harvesting of rice and pulses continues. Rice selling at 24 and 19½ seers per rupee at Angul and Khondmals respectively.

Puri.—Rainfall at Puri ·14, Khurda, ·29. *Sarad* being reaped. *Rabi* crops promise well. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Puri	13	2	per rupee.
Khurda	14	7	
In the interior of the district ...	15 12 to 18 6		

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Some locusts; no damage reported yet. Paddy harvest averaged 16 to 20 annas. *Rabi* promises a full crop. Rice sells at 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—No rain. State of standing crops good. Rice sells at Ranchi 13½ seers, and in the interior from 14 to 21 seers per rupee. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. *Rabi* crops doing well, but want rain. Cattle-disease reported from Latehar thana.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground are good. Cutting of paddy over. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice as follows:—

Sadar	16 seers (new)		per rupee.
	9½ " (old)		
Gobindpur	16 " (new)		

Supply sufficient.

General Summary.—There was slight rain in parts of Orissa and South-East Bengal during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is still proceeding. All *rabi* crops are doing well, and the earlier ones are being gathered in some districts. The prospects of the poppy crop in Bihar and of the indigo crop in Central Bengal are favourable. Sugarcane continues to be reported well; it is being cut and pressed in some districts. There was an appearance of locusts in Hazaribagh; no damage is reported. Prices were practically stationary. No cattle-disease is reported except from one thana in Noakhali and one thana in Palamau. Scarcity of fodder is still reported from Kurigram in Rangpur, and of drinking-water from the flooded tracts of Chittagong.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 4th January 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 26th December 1897 to 1st January 1898.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1897.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Dec.	26th	118·7	1·0	30·051	63·1	75·5	15·2	60·3	62·8	0·503	59·1	74	N by E and calm	31	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	27th	83·3	Nil	·035	66·5	70·1	7·6	62·5	63·3	·541	61·2	84	N N E and N E by E.	23	"	Cloudy, o, g.
"	28th	128·9	5·0	·004	70·2	78·9	17·3	61·6	65·1	·554	61·8	76	N E by E, N E by N, and calm.	60	"	Partially cloudy.
"	29th	128·8	4·4	·039	70·4	78·7	13·5	65·2	64·0	·513	59·6	70	N N E and calm	46	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	30th	127·3	8·8	·027	66·9	78·2	19·8	58·4	60·7	·450	56·0	68	N N W, W N W, and calm.	31	"	Morning partially cloudy; day and night clear.
"	31st	125·8	8·8	29·960	65·5	77·3	22·7	54·6	58·4	·397	52·6	63	W and calm ...	45	"	Clear, ⌂.
1898 Jan.	1st	119·3	5·4	·995	63·1	74·2	21·9	52·3	55·5	·312	48·4	60	W N W and calm.	37	"	Hazy, ⌂.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·016
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·032
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	33·4
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	75·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	67·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	66·8
The extreme variation of temperature	26·6
The maximum temperature	78·9
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	7
	%
The mean relative humidity	71
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 26th December 1897 to 1st January 1898 ...	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·01
The total fall from 1st January 1897 to 1st January 1898	58·33
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·24

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

	Inches.
N.B.—Total fall from 1st January to 31st December 1897	58·33
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	65·24

o, overcast; g, gloomy; ⌂, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 3rd January 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 26th December 1897 to 1st January 1898.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December ...	26th ...	30·122	68·1	76·2	16·3	59·9	69·9	63·4	·498	58·8	68	Nil.
" ...	27th .	·106	67·7	72·3	9·2	63·1	67·6	63·2	·522	60·2	77	"
" ...	28th ...	·061	71·9	81·8	19·9	61·9	72·1	66·1	·562	62·2	71	"
" ...	29th ...	·112	73·2	80·9	15·5	65·4	73·8	64·6	·488	58·2	58	"
" ...	30th ...	·094	69·6	79·7	20·3	59·4	70·4	61·5	·429	54·6	57	"
" ...	31st ...	·018	67·5	79·0	23·1	55·9	71·6	61·4	·411	53·6	53	"
January 1898	1st ..	·063	64·1	75·1	22·0	53·4	69·6	59·2	·366	50·4	49	"

				Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	30·082
				°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	68·9
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	28·4
The maximum temperature ...	...	...	...	81·8
				%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...		...	62
				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 26th December 1897 to 1st January 1898			...	Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 3rd January 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 1st January 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 1st January 1898. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Week ending Saturday, the 2nd January 1897. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,407	2,08,500	3,246	1,420	1,99,980	3,152
Jute	389	1,66,050	2,691	314	1,34,000	2,301
Firewood	69	46,050	723	87	56,175	846
Other articles	703	1,42,290	2,202	849	1,93,045	2,914
Total ...	2,568	5,62,890	8,862	2,670	5,83,200	9,213

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of November 1897.

Date.	Distance. Miles.	RIVER GANGES. Mirzapur. From Allahabad ... 86. Height over zero of gauge.	Mirzapur. Height over mean sea-level.	Benares. From Allahabad ... 134. Height over zero of gauge.	Benares. From Mirzapur ... 48. Height over mean sea-level.	Buxar. From Benares 90. Height over zero of gauge.	Buxar. Height over mean sea-level.	Dinapore. From Benares 177. Height over zero of gauge.	Dinapore. From Buxar 87. Height over mean sea-level.	Monghyr. From Benares 297. Height over zero of gauge.	Monghyr. From Dinapore 110. Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1st	...	9·92	216·14	7·33	204·13	6·38	175·73	15·10	148·73	11·51	113·35
2nd	...	9·17	215·?9	7·17	203·97	6·25	175·50	14·70	148·93	11·?0	112·85
3rd	...	?·00	215·22	7·00	203·89	6·08	175·13	14·40	148·?3	11·?0	112·95
4th	...	8·83	215·05	6·83	203·73	5·83	174·88	14·20	148·43	11·00	112·85
5th	...	8·67	214·81	6·67	203·47	5·58	174·63	13·90	148·13	10·58	112·43
6th	...	8·50	214·72	6·50	203·30	5·50	174·55	13·70	147·93	10·40	111·85
7th	...	8·33	214·55	6·42	203·22	5·25	174·50	13·50	147·73	10·00	111·85
8th	...	8·08	214·31	6·33	203·13	5·25	174·30	13·20	147·43	8·00	110·85
9th	...	8·00	214·22	6·25	203·05	5·17	174·22	13·10	147·33	7·67	110·52
10th	...	7·92	214·14	6·17	202·97	5·08	174·13	12·90	147·13	7·33	110·18
11th	...	7·83	214·05	6·08	202·88	5·00	174·05	12·80	147·03	7·08	108·?3
12th	...	7·75	213·97	6·00	202·80	5·00	174·05	12·60	146·83	6·67	108·52
13th	...	7·67	213·80	5·42	202·72	4·92	173·97	12·50	146·73	6·?7	108·52
14th	...	7·58	213·80	5·75	202·55	4·75	173·80	12·40	146·63	6·58	108·15
15th	...	7·50	213·72	5·78	202·38	4·67	173·72	12·20	146·?3	5·50	107·35
16th	...	7·42	213·64	5·42	202·22	4·50	173·55	12·00	146·23	6·00	107·85
17th	...	7·33	213·55	5·25	202·05	4·?7	173·22	11·80	146·03	6·00	107·85
18th	...	7·00	213·22	5·08	201·88	4·00	173·05	11·80	146·05	5·75	107·61
19th	...	6·92	213·14	4·92	201·72	3·92	172·97	11·70	145·?3	5·58	107·43
20th	...	6·83	213·05	4·75	201·55	3·83	172·88	11·50	145·73	5·58	107·43
21st	...	6·75	212·97	4·67	201·47	3·75	172·84	11·50	145·73	5·58	107·?3
22nd	...	6·58	212·81	4·58	201·39	3·75	172·80	11·30	145·73	4·18	107·?3
23rd	...	6·50	212·72	4·50	201·30	3·67	172·72	11·20	145·43	4·?3	106·18
24th	...	6·50	212·72	4·33	201·13	3·58	172·65	11·00	145·23	4·33	106·18
25th	...	6·?8	212·55	4·17	200·97	3·42	172·47	10·80	145·03	4·33	106·?8
26th	...	6·08	212·30	4·00	200·80	3·17	172·22	10·70	144·93	4·33	106·18
27th	...	5·92	212·14	3·83	200·63	3·00	172·05	10·60	144·83	4·33	106·18
28th	...	5·83	212·05	3·67	200·47	2·92	171·97	10·50	144·73	4·33	106·18
29th	...	5·67	211·80	3·50	200·30	2·75	171·80	10·40	144·?3	4·17	10?·02
30th	...	5·92	212·14	3·33	200·13	2·58	171·63	10·30	144·53	4·33	10?·19

Date.	RIVER GANGES. Sahibganj. From Benares 391. Height over zero of gauge.	Sahibganj. From Monghyr 94. Height over mean sea-level.	Rampur Boalia. From Benares 471. Height over zero of gauge.	Rampur Boalia. From Sahibganj 90. Height over mean sea-level.	Goalundo. From Benares 601. Height over zero of gauge.	Goalundo. From Rampur Boalia 120. Height over mean sea-level.	RIVER BHAGIRATHI. Berhampore. Height over zero of gauge.	Berhampore. Height over mean sea-level.	RIVER JALANGI. Sarupganj. Height over zero of gauge.	Sarupganj. Height over mean sea-level.	RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA. Gauhatty. Height over zero of gauge.	Gauhatty. Height over mean sea-level.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st	7·??	75·??	12·??	??·?0	14·00	21·24	12·08	47·52	17·50	19·8?	15·20	163·96
2nd	7·33	75·?3	12·00	5?·??	13·5?	22·44	1?·58	45·?2	15·?5	1?·65	14·20	162·96
3rd	7·25	75·25	11·??	5?·?9	13·17	22·11	11·17	44·?1	14·35	18·65	13·40	162·16
4th	7·25	75·??	10·8?	52·8?	12·75	2?·??	10·75	44·4?	14·10	18·40	12·80	161·56
5th	7·17	75·17	10·42	52·44	12·?3	2?·27	10·25	43·9?	1?·80	18·10	12·20	160·96
6th	7·??	75·08	10·?4	52·0?	?2·??	20·94	9·92	43·66	13·20	17·50	11·70	160·?6
7th	6·?2	74·92	?·75	51·75	11·75	20·60	9·50	43·24	12·40	16·70	11·20	159·96
8th	6·83	74·83	9·4?	51·46	11·50	20·44	9·00	42·74	12·??	1?·30	10·80	159·56
9th	6·83	74·83	?·2?	51·21	11·50	20·44	8·67	42·41	11·80	1?·10	10·1?	158·86
10th	6·75	74·75	8·93	50·96	11·67	20·?1	8·33	42·07	11·10	15·40	9·90	158·66
11th	6·67	74·67	8·?4	5?·??	10·75	19·??	8·08	41·82	11·00	15·30	9·50	158·26
12th	6·67	74·67	8·21	5?·29	10·42	19·?6	7·75	41·4?	10·80	15·10	9·30	158·04
13th	6·58	74·58	8·10	50·0?	10·17	19·11	7·42	41·16	?·90	14·2?	8·90	157·66
14th	6·5?	74·50	7·75	49·75	9·92	18·8?	7·17	40·91	9·50	1?·8?	8·80	157·56
15th	6·50	74·50	7·5?	49·??	9·58	18·52	6·92	40·66	9·15	13·45	8·3?	157·06
16th	6·4	74·42	7·2?	49·?1	9·?5	18·1?	6·67	40·41	9·00	13·3?	8·20	156·96
17th	6·33	74·33	6·96	48·?6	9·??	17·?4	6·42	40·16	8·90	13·2?	8·00	156·76
18th	6·25	74·25	6·75	48·75	8·58	17·52	6·17	39·91	8·45	12·75	7·80	156·56
19th	6·25	74·25	6·54	48·74	8·75	17·60	6·00	39·?4	8·30	12·60	7·60	156·33
20th	6·17	74·17	6·35	48·?5	8·33	17·07	5·?3	39·57	8·15	12·45	7·41	156·16
21st	6·17	74·17	6·2	48·21	7·92	16·80	5·67	39·41	7·85	12·10	7·20	155·96
22nd	6·08	74·08	6·04	48·01	7·75	16·??	5·50	39·24	8·00	12·50	7·0?	155·76
23rd	6·00	74·00	5·8?	47·8?	7·67	16·61	5·33	39·07	7·90	12·2?	6·80	155·?6
24th	6·00	74·00	5·75	47·75	7·??	16·44	5·17	38·91	8·50	12·??	6·60	155·36
25th	5·92	73·92	5·?4	47·54	7·?2	16·??	5·00	38·74	8·10	12·40	6·50	155·26
26th	5·83	73·83	5·35	47·35	7·25	16·??	4·83	38·57	8·50	12·??	6·40	155·16
27th	5·8?	73·84	5·?1	47·21	7·25	16·14	4·67	38·41	8·05	12·30	6·20	154·?6
28th	5·75	73·75	5·0?	47·0?	7·08	16·?2	4·50	38·24	8·20	12·50	6·?0	154·76
29th	5·67	73·67	4·83	4?·83	6·?2	15·86	4·33	38·07	8·10	12·40	6·00	154·76
30th	5·67	73·67	4·67	46·67	6·58	15·52	4·25	37·90	8·00	12·30	5·80	154·56

CALCUTTA,
The 4th January 1898.

T. H. CLOWES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th December 1897 on 1,702·46 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a)274,124	(a)3,74,201 8 0	11,51,827 20	8,61,761 15 0	23,100 0 0	12,58,071 7 0	93,594	149,593	243,187
Or per mile of railway ...	......	219 12 11	......	505 9 7	13 9 1	738 15 7	......	......	......
For previous 23 3/7 weeks of half-year ...	*6,916,405	*78,48,231 12 0	†8,69,35,936 20	1,73,33,011 7 0	‡5,73,861 0 0	2,57,55,1 2 3 0	2,173,220½	3,368,163½	5,541,383
Total for 24 3/7 weeks ...	7,190,529	82,22,431 4 0	9,10,87,764 0	1,81,93,773 6 0	5,96,961 0 0	2,70,13,173 10 0	2,266,814½	3,517,756½	5,784,570
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	265,577	3,19,819 5 6	38,92,920 20	8,15,251 11 11	20,968 3 6	11,86,068 4 11	91,910	156,104	248,014
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	188 0 5	......	496 14 1	12 5 3	697 3 9	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 24 3/7 weeks of previous year .	7,120,826½	76,98,165 12 11	8,23,14,867 20	1,66,03,122 12 10	5,70,168 12 11	2,48,71,457 6 8	2,112,713	3,182,716	5,295,439

(a) The increase is chiefly due to pilgrim traffic and downward passengers from the Hills.
* Added number of passengers 15,415 and Rs. 19,431 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 13th November 1897.
† Deducted Mds. 2,25,298 and ,, 4,746 }
‡ Added ,, 3,551 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th December 1897 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,059	4,388 6 0	10,231 30	479 9 0	10 0 0	4,877 15 0	1,061	127	1,188
Or per mile of railway	......	197 6 6	......	21 9 2	0 7 3	219 6 11	......	......	......
For previous 23 3/7 weeks of half-year ...	*472,734	*1,10,517 12 0	†2,46,468 10	†10,525 14 0	‡261 0 0	1,21,304 10 0	25,917	2,104	28,021
Total for 24 3/7 weeks ...	488,785	1,14,906 2 0	2,56,699 0	11,005 7 0	271 0 0	1,26,182 9 0	26,978	2,231	29,209
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,528	3,607 0 5	8,435 30	401 6 0	9 1 9	4,017 8 2	1,102	86	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	......	162 4 2	......	18 0 10	0 6 7	180 11 7	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 24 3/7 weeks of previous year ...	504,521	1,20,190 12 1	2,41,613 10	11,080 13 0	305 6 6	1,31,576 15 7	27,284	1,863	29,147

* Added number of passengers 1,712 and Rs. 70 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 13th November 1897.
† Deducted Mds. 160 and added ,, 24 }
‡ Added ,, 9 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th December 1897 on 160·47 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	(a)15,675	(a)18,144 2 0	99,871 20	13,857 11 0	91 0 0	32,092 13 0	6,975	4,659	11,634
Or per mile of railway	......	113 1 1	......	86 5 9	0 9 1	199 15 11	......	......	......
For previous 23 3/7 weeks of half-year	*395,846	*4,70,952 11 0	†19,01,853 20	†3,11,743 10 0	‡6,067 0 0	7,88,763 5 0	182,413	94,532	276,945
Total for 24 3/7 weeks ...	411,521	4,89,096 13 0	20,01,725 0	3,25,601 5 0	6,158 0 0	8,20,856 2 0	189,388	99,191	288,579
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,307	12,141 0 11	66,373 10	9,459 15 0	103 9 9	21,704 15 8	6,573	3,543	10,116
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	75 10 7	......	58 15 3	0 10 4	135 4 2	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 24 3/7 weeks of previous year ...	415,772	3,75,748 12 1	18,78,320 20	2,34,024 5 9	6,892 14 5	6,16,666 0 6	165,244	82,133	247,377

(a) The increase is chiefly due to pilgrim traffic and downward passengers from the Hills.
* Added number of passengers 1,890 and Rs. 3,183 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 13th November 1897.
† Deducted Mds. 9,019 and ,, 329 }
‡ Do. ,, 31 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th December 1897 on 817 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week	192,527	93,868 0 0	9,12,141 0	2,18,894 0 0	11,758 0 0	3,30,500 0 0	31,350	46,300	77,650
Or per mile of railway ...	236	122 0 0	1,116 0	268 0 0	1 0 0	*391 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 23 weeks of half-year†	4,143,111	20,01,358 0 0	2,15,42,664 0	52,36,514 0 0	4,20,138 0 0	76,58,010 0 0	761,980	1,008,381	1,770,361
Total for 24 weeks ...	4,335,641	21,01,226 0 0	2,54,54,805 0	54,55,408 0 0	4,31,876 0 0	79,88,510 0 0	793,330	1,054,681	1,818,011
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	205,833	1,07,515 0 0	9,24,174 0	1,67,934 0 0	10,909 0 0	2,86,388 0 0	32,114	39,930	72,044
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	253	132 0 0	1,135 0	206 0 0	1 0 0	339 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	5,093,900	23,99,217 0 0	2,64,60,755 0	55,95,214 0 0	4,07,647 0 0	83,93,078 0 0	773,504	1,044,658	1,818,162

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 30th October 1897.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th December 1897 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,600	8,020 0 0	52,300 0	5,280 0 0	110 0 0	13,410 0 0	2,460	1,620	4,080
Or per mile of railway	274	93 0 0	608 0	62 0 0	1 0 0	156 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	492,080	1,58,565 0 0	9,16,650 0	82,723 0 0	4,906 0 0	2,44,194 0 0	44,716	52,211	96,987
Total for 24 weeks ...	515,680	1,66,585 0 0	9,68,950 0	88,003 0 0	5,016 0 0	2,59,604 0 0	47,206	53,861	101,067
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,623	6,839 0 0	23,717 0	2,369 0 0	69 0 0	9,268 0 0	2,159	1,145	3,304
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	263	80 0 0	276 0	27 0 0	1 0 0	108 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	536,562	1,74,178 0 0	781,998 0	72,943 0 0	4,916 0 0	2,52,037 0 0	57,221	30,802	88,023

* Audited up to 30th October 1897.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 18th December 1897 on 827 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 827 miles open	106,610	(a) 18,790	3,97,180	(b) 50,370	(a) 16,070	(a) 1,15,239	20,379	(c) 18,544	38,923
Or per mile of railway	128·91	59·00	480·27	60·90	19·43	139·33	......	......	......
For previous 23¾ weeks of half-year (d)	2,581,716	10,19,492	91,26,425	10,57,774	2,78,012	23,50,278	446,646	472,096	918,742
Total for 24¾ weeks ..	2,688,326	10,68,282	95,23,605	11,08,144	2,89,082	24,65,508	467,025	490,640	957,665
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 819 miles open	95,400	39,518	4,11,974	47,780	13,318	1,00,616	15,012	(e) 19,134	34,146
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	116·49	48·25	503·02	58·34	16·26	122·85	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,435,448	9,53,245	92,26,443	11,39,624	2,64,221	23,57,030	351,453	426,593	778,046

(a) Increase under "coaching" and "other earnings" is due to brisker traffic.
(b) Decrease in weight of goods is due to slack traffic.
(c) Includes 2,828 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) " " Audited figures up to week ending 6th November 1887.
(e) " " 593 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th December 1897 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,221	12,469 0 0	2,13,226 0	8,091 0 0	369 0 0	20,929 0 0	3,073	3,614	6,687
Or per mile of railway	74·20	43·60	745·55	28·29	1·29	73·18	10·74	12·64	23·38
For previous 23 weeks of half-year (a)	382,280	2,11,170 0 0	37,81,891 0	1,72,866 0 0	10,699 0 0	3,94,735 0 0	56,358	83,270	1,39,625
Total for 24 weeks ...	403,501	2,23,639 0 0	39,95,117 0	1,80,957 0 0	11,068 0 0	4,15,664 0 0	59,428	86,884	1,46,312
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	13,046	7,381 0 0	64,439 0	1,934 0 0	361 0 0	9,676 0 0	2,595	2,709	5,304
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	82·05	46·42	225·31	6·76	1·26	54·14	16·32	9·47	25·79
Total to corresponding date of previous year	284,981	1,44,611 0 0	24,18,548 0	90,278 0 0	5,428 0 0	2,40,317 0 0	40,571	73,265	1,13,836

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 20th November 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 18th December 1897.			Receipts for week ending 19th December 1896.			Total receipts from 1st April to 18th December 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April to 19th December 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	20,929	73·18	286	9,676	54·44	286	6,57,059	..	286	3,93,379	..	2,63,680	...

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CONTENTS.

THE MONSOON OF 1897.

THE following report is published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 10th January 1898.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE MONSOON PERIOD OF 1897.

THE following remarks are intended to form the usual brief introduction to the rainfall tables and charts, which give full information regarding the rainfall measured during the south-west monsoon months in all parts of the province. Only the more important features of the general atmospheric conditions are discussed, and then only when they show a tendency favourable or unfavourable to rainfall.

The absence of rainfall, which was such a marked feature of the weather conditions prevailing throughout 1896, continued for only a short time at the beginning of the present year. In January very little rain fell, except in the early days of the month, when a few light showers occurred in the western districts owing to a cold weather disturbance which had begun before the end of December 1896. The average fall for the whole month was less than ·1 inch, except in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, in the former of which it was ·15 inch and in the latter ·33 inch.

From the beginning of February a change for the better was apparent, the shallow depressions, to which the cold weather rainfall is due, became more frequent, and were attended by continuous cloudy weather for days at a time over the whole province. General rainfall occurred, but the distribution was less uniform than usual, owing to a peculiarity in the movement of the depressions. Instead of passing eastwards across the centre of the province, they took a more southerly course over Orissa and became diffused over the Bay, a circumstance which resulted in heavier rainfall than usual in Orissa and less than usual over the greater part of Bengal proper. This peculiarity was maintained almost throughout the hot weather, as it was not till May that it began to give way. In February the excess rainfall was 1·9 inches in Orissa, ·75 inch in Chota Nagpur and less than ·1 inch in Bihar, while in Bengal proper defect varied from ·4 inch in South West Bengal to ·66 inch in East Bengal.

In March weather continued to be more unsettled than usual. There were four occasions of disturbed weather owing to passing depressions, and on at least two of these occasions there were present, in a well marked form, the peculiarities noticed as occurring in February. The two most important of these were (1) the southward tendency of the course followed by the depressions and (2) the continued cloudy weather which accompanied their passage eastward. In consequence the average cloud amounts were above the normal over the whole province by from 10 to 20 per cent., except at Darjeeling, where there was much less cloud than is usual in March. While the cloud prevailed, light showers were frequent in all districts, and the total fall for the month was everywhere above the average. Lower Bengal received less compared with the normal than any other part of the province, whereas in Orissa more than three times the normal amount fell. Bihar and Chota Nagpur received between two and three times their normal falls for March. The unusual displacement of the depressions towards the south brought Orissa more under their influence, and as in the end they disappeared over the Bay, the northerly winds which set in over Lower Bengal were unfavourable for the development of the thunderstorms to which rainfall at that season of the year is due.

The heavier rainfall in North Bengal appears to be connected with the peculiarity noticed above in the direction of motion of the depressions. While the shallow depressions were approaching the west of the province, as usual from the west, pressure fell in North Bengal and a local depression formed there. These local depressions were not of long duration, but they gave rise to rain earlier than in other districts. That fall of pressure was soon afterwards followed by a rapid rise which spread south-westwards and meeting the advancing depression from the west caused it to take a more southerly course over Orissa towards the north of the Bay.

During April there were three periods of disturbed weather, and on one of these the peculiarity noticed above was present. The depressions were checked, in their eastward advance, over the western districts, so that rainfall remained below the normal over the greater part of Bengal proper, especially in East Bengal, where there was defect of 2·4 inches. In Assam rainfall was much less than in March, Silchar receiving only 2·8 and Dhubri 1·23 inches. The change began about the middle of April which indicated the commencement of the pre-monsoon period, during which disturbances are no longer looked for from the west. The moist air from the Bay had been forcing its way southwards over Burma and began to affect the amount of rainfall in Assam as shown by the large increase in the total fall during May, especially at Dhubri, where it rose from 1·23 inches in April to 34·88 inches in May. The effect of the change was also felt over the whole province, as during that month North Bengal was the only division which received more than the normal amount, and in East Bengal the defect was relatively less than it had been during the three previous months.

Weather was unusually settled over the Bay and no storm occurred. One shallow depression developed in the east in the early part of the month, and another, also of no great depth, appeared about the middle of the month. They both moved over Burma, but the second was afterwards shown in a shallow form in Bengal, and caused strong southerly winds for some days during which rainfall was fairly general in the eastern districts.

Very abnormal conditions prevailed in June almost throughout the month. Weather remained settled over the Bay, only one small storm occurring about the middle of the month. The causes of the unsettled weather appeared to come from the west, as in the cold season, rather than from the south or south-east the usual direction at that time of the year. Several times during the first half of the month a slight depression passed across the province from the west causing general rain in almost all districts. The most marked of these began about the 11th and was accompanied by weather similar to what prevails during the monsoon months. Its abnormal character, however, was shown by its beginning in the north of the province and from there extending south-wards.

A further instance occurred towards the end of the month, immediately before the commencement of the very marked break in the rains which continued for about a week at the end of June and the beginning of July. A shallow depression entered the north-west of the province about the 24th and moving eastward developed into one of moderate depth over the eastern districts. Ordinary monsoon weather had prevailed from about the middle of the month till the 24th, and the monsoon current was probably checked over Bihar by the eastward movement of that depression, a circumstance to which the very heavy rain in South Bihar on the 24th and 25th was no doubt due. This rainfall was so unusually heavy that over a small area extending westward from Patna, the excess falls for June were from 20 to 30 inches above the normal.

After the formation of the low pressure area over the east of the province, the monsoon current altogether ceased and dry westerly winds with high temperature prevailed till after the beginning of July. The renewal of monsoon weather was due to a shallow depression which developed over the north of the Bay. The disturbance was very feeble while over the Bay and was of no importance except from the fact that it brought about a renewal of the rains. The general rain which followed its westerly movement was maintained in the north of the province by a shallow land depression which formed in North Bengal shortly afterwards and before moving westward remained fairly stationary for two or three days. During the remaining part of July the monsoon current was weak owing to the high pressure over North Bengal.

Orissa was the only division, which on an average received more than the normal amount for July, and that was due to heavy falls near the coast, excess being 1·33 inches. In the other divisions defect was about 2 inches except in East and North Bengal, where it was 3·6 and 4·1 inches respectively. Notwithstanding the marked break at the beginning of the month, and the partial one towards the end when only scattered showers were falling, the number of rainy days, taking a rainy day as one on which a tenth of an inch or more has fallen, was not far short of the normal. The greatest deficiency was four days in South-West Bengal. This shows that the rainfall was well distributed during the second and third weeks and was not due to any unusually heavy falls.

The uniform distribution of the rainfall which was first noticeable during July became one of the most prominent features of the remaining months of the monsoon season. The weather remained very settled over the Bay till towards the end of September, so that no depressions of any depth passed over any part of the province. But shallow depressions occurred not unfrequently both at the head of the Bay and over the province and to these the practically normal falls were due.

During August weather was of an unusually uniform character, cloudy and showery in all districts, but not entirely without variations. There were two periods of comparatively heavy and two of comparatively light rainfall during the latter of which only scattered showers fell in places. In the first and third weeks, when rainfall was more plentiful, there was low pressure over the north of the province. The steep pressure gradient which at the same time prevailed over the Bay caused a strongish monsoon, and in consequence a free supply of moist air was moving over the land. The precipitation was partly maintained by the irregular pressure changes which occurred from day to day and gave rise to the variations in the wind circulation to which, during settled weather, rainfall is largely due.

TABLE I.

Actual monthly Rainfall of districts in Bengal for the months of May to October 1897.

[*N.B.*—The figures in this table are the arithmetical averages of the corresponding figures in the returns for the subdivisional stations.]

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	6·45	13·04	9·58	12·49	8·20	6·09	55·85
		Birbhum ...	4·24	7 93	8·04	10 35	8·30	8·12	46·98
		Bankura ...	3·03	9·96	13·20	12·42	10·38	6·57	55·56
		Midnapore ...	3·88	9·83	9·55	12·25	7·59	6·27	49·37
		Hooghly ...	5·81	14·13	7 59	11·94	7·54	6·09	53·10
		Howrah ...	3·18	10·22	10·24	10·83	8·08	9·46	52·01
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	4 45	10·73	13·99	14·87	6·60	8·60	59·24
		Calcutta ...	3·78	10·98	13·45	11·74	5·94	8·61	54·50
		Nadia ...	4·86	13 41	7·52	12·13	8·16	7·28	53·36
		Murshidabad ...	5·01	11·09	6 92	13·28	7·35	5·56	49·21
		Jessore ...	4·50	18·36	10·49	11·25	7·53	5·96	58·09
		Khulna ...	4·35	20·92	12·51	18·67	8·12	7·98	72·55
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	4·89	6·78	6·51	13·59	10·31	6·14	48·22
		Dinajpur ...	3·92	8·79	6·73	12·54	14·17	6·26	52·41
		Jalpaiguri ...	12·90	13·93	33·37	19·60	26·87	4·71	111·38
		Darjeeling ...	8·88	19·54	31·65	22·47	25·73	9·59	117·86
		Cooch Behar ..	18·36	15·73	24·48	14·75	28·16	5·98	107·46
		Rangpur ...	13·18	17·12	9·62	15·78	20·00	9·26	84·96
		Bogra ...	7·98	4·30	6·14	11·39	13·70	6·90	50·41
		Pabna ...	8·83	9·36	6·24	10·05	8·42	8·13	51·03
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	10·10	8·66	8·37	15·92	13·42	5·70	62·17
		Mymensingh ..	15·41	11·70	12·68	18·14	18·25	7·02	83·20
		Faridpur ...	3·62	14·61	7·95	13·21	7·90	4·39	51·68
		Backergunge ...	4 32	17 82	12·13	17·52	10·89	9 93	72·61
	Chittagong.	Tippera ..	10·18	14·52	12·15	17·10	13·85	4·34	72·44
		Noakhali ..	8·52	21·85	17·12	23·29	16·49	5·80	93·07
		Chittagong ...	5·04	23·70	22·87	26 57	12·83	10·23	101·24
		South Lushai Hills ...	8·47	17·17	20 30	19·34	14·02	11·03	90·33
BIHAR ...	Patna.	Patna ..	0·18	20·13	12·48	11·56	3·72	4·95	53·02
		Gaya ...	0·04	12·25	14·27	11·54	6·70	6·39	51·19
		Shahabad ...	0·07	12·24	13·33	13·65	4·66	5 13	49·08
		Saran ..	0·85	15·02	10·37	8·43	8·52	5·71	48·90
		Champaran ..	1·20	8·03	11 20	8·93	13·58	9·60	52·54
		Muzaffarpur ...	2·11	9·36	8·44	9·37	7·05	7·97	44·30
		Darbhanga ..	2·39	6·29	8·63	11·49	7·67	5·62	42·09
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	1·10	10·84	10·01	12·32	6·30	6·51	47·08
		Bhagalpur ...	2·28	7·78	5·18	12·96	10·25	8·08	46·53
		Purnea ...	3 69	9·32	19·22	13·08	17·34	9·45	72·10
		Malda ...	2·23	11·18	5·31	10·60	12·80	7·69	49·81
		Sonthal Parganas ...	1·12	9·30	7·51	13·87	10·27	8·62	50·69
ORISSA ..	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	1·31	8·95	14·16	13·02	7·89	8·92	54·25
		Balasore ...	2·58	9·46	11·02	10·71	6·16	13·71	53·64
		Puri ...	0·82	4·62	14·16	9·95	7·31	9·80	46·66
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	0·77	7·86	14·14	9·17	8·05	6·50	46·49
		Lohardaga ...	1·54	6·97	10·25	12·49	7·97	5·16	44·38
		Palamau ...	0·35	4·20	11·21	14·13	6·53	8·53	44 95
		Manbhum ...	1·43	7·09	12·80	13·81	6·33	4·97	46·43
		Singhbhum ...	3·30	7·00	7·94	13·83	4·36	3·78	40·21

TABLE II.

Variation of the average district actual monthly Rainfall from the normal average for the months of May to October 1897.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	+ 1·43	+ 3·83	— 2·43	+ 0·84	+ 0·44	+ 2·80	+ 6·91
		Birbhum .	+ 0·08	— 2·80	— 4·67	— 1·74	— 1·60	+ 4·79	— 5·94
		Bankura ...	— 1·77	— 0·48	+ 0·53	0	+ 2·23	+ 34·1	+ 3·92
		Midnapore ...	— 1·41	+ 0·03	— 2·87	— 0·93	— 1·45	+ 1·84	— 4·79
		Hooghly ...	+ 0·52	+ 4·43	— 4·43	— 0·52	— 0·52	+ 1·98	+ 1·46
		Howrah ...	— 2·28	— 0·02	— 1·72	— 1·46	+ 0·01	+ 5·71	+ 0·24
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	— 1·00	+ 0·11	+ 1·46	+ 1·66	— 2·50	+ 3·32	+ 3·05
		Calcutta ...	— 1·65	+ 0·24	+ 0·99	— 1·21	— 3·39	+ 4·22	— 0·80
		Nadia ...	— 1·63	+ 3·69	— 2·98	+ 0·84	+ 0·04	+ 3·16	+ 3·12
		Murshidabad ...	— 0·36	+ 1·19	— 4·19	+ 3·17	— 1·67	+ 1·88	+ 0·32
		Jessore ...	— 2·56	+ 7·07	+ 0·08	+ 0·50	— 0·20	+ 1·62	+ 6·51
		Khulna ...	— 2·14	+ 8·27	— 0·31	+ 6·89	— 0·73	+ 3·04	+ 15·02
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	— 1·31	— 3·00	— 5·21	+ 3·44	+ 0·10	+ 2·68	— 3·30
		Dinajpur ...	— 2·02	— 3·81	— 7·20	+ 0·87	+ 2·86	+ 2·56	— 6·74
		Jalpaiguri ...	+ 0·63	— 11·63	+ 5·29	— 3·89	+ 7·83	+ 0·29	— 1·48
		Darjeeling ...	— 2·50	— 7·68	— 3·82	— 5·51	+ 6·20	+ 3·43	— 9·88
		Cooch Behar ...	+ 4·35	— 13·71	+ 0·45	— 7·62	+ 8·78	+ 0·49	— 7·26
		Rangpur ...	+ 2·11	— 2·39	— 5·61	+ 3·73	+ 6·67	+ 4·56	+ 9·07
		Bogra ...	+ 0·04	— 8·19	— 6·43	— 0·14	+ 3·10	+ 2·66	— 8·96
		Pabna ...	+ 1·08	— 1·49	— 4·89	— 1·12	— 0·92	+ 3·99	— 3·35
EAST BENGAL	Dacca.	Dacca ...	+ 0·45	— 4·06	— 5·09	+ 3·28	+ 4·73	+ 1·48	+ 0·79
		Mymensingh ...	+ 4·36	— 6·21	— 3·49	+ 3·26	+ 5·91	+ 1·97	+ 5·80
		Faridpur ...	— 4·88	+ 2·36	— 3·90	+ 1·70	— 0·16	+ 0·08	— 4·80
		Backergunge ...	— 3·78	+ 1·57	— 6·52	+ 2·24	+ 0·32	+ 4·00	— 2·17
	Chittagong.	Tippera ...	+ 0·16	+ 0·47	— 0·82	+ 4·25	+ 4·62	— 0·35	+ 8·33
		Noakhali ...	— 2·41	+ 0·31	— 7·54	— 1·31	+ 2·51	— 1·93	— 10·37
		Chittagong ...	— 6·50	+ 1·19	— 5·51	+ 5·39	+ 1·19	+ 3·49	— 0·75
		South Lushai Hills ...	— 2·91	— 0·70	+ 1·72	+ 1·31	+ 2·52	+ 4·49	+ 6·43
BIHAR	Patna.	Patna ...	— 1·82	+ 13·15	+ 0·28	+ 0·29	— 3·14	+ 2·00	+ 10·76
		Gaya ...	— 1·41	+ 6·65	+ 2·16	— 0·30	+ 0·25	+ 4·08	+ 11·43
		Shahabad ..	— 0·96	+ 6·77	+ 1·64	+ 1·39	— 2·17	+ 2·26	+ 8·93
		Saran ...	— 0·92	+ 8·08	— 1·77	— 2·46	+ 0·92	+ 2·22	+ 6·07
		Champaran ..	— 1·46	— 2·12	— 2·56	— 4·29	+ 4·08	+ 6·29	— 0·06
		Muzaffarpur ...	— 0·12	+ 1·96	— 3·95	— 1·89	— 0·52	+ 5·33	+ 0·81
		Darbhanga ..	— 0·14	— 1·12	— 3·84	— 1·42	— 2·24	+ 3·52	— 5·24
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ..	— 1·50	+ 3·93	— 3·21	+ 0·44	— 1·69	+ 4·15	+ 2·12
		Bhagalpur ..	— 1·23	— 0·73	— 7·94	+ 1·28	+ 0·98	+ 5·49	— 2·15
		Purnea ..	— 1·97	— 3·76	+ 1·50	— 2·70	+ 4·42	+ 6·37	+ 3·86
		Malda ...	— 2·46	+ 1·45	— 8·69	— 0·58	+ 1·61	+ 4·24	— 3·83
		Sonthal Parganas ...	— 2·53	+ 0·55	— 5·66	+ 2·48	+ 1·10	+ 5·05	+ 0·99
ORISSA	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	— 3·26	— 0·97	+ 2·39	+ 0·68	— 2·37	+ 3·07	— 0·46
		Balasore ...	— 2·54	+ 0·49	— 1·07	— 0·79	— 5·06	+ 8·62	— 0·35
		Puri .	— 2·53	— 3·74	+ 3·22	— 2·13	— 3·43	+ 2·89	— 5·72
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ..	— 1·94	+ 0·28	— 0·22	— 4·28	— 0·46	+ 3·06	— 3·56
		Lohardaga ..	— 1·27	— 1·14	— 3·38	— 1·18	— 0·79	+ 2·74	— 5·02
		Palamau ...	— 0·87	— 2·24	— 2·94	+ 0·08	— 1·29	+ 5·75	— 1·51
		Manbhum ...	— 1·70	— 1·81	— 0·57	+ 0·56	— 1·46	+ 2·35	— 2·66
		Singhbhum ...	— 0·59	— 2·18	— 5·43	+ 1·42	— 3·50	+ 0·81	— 9·47

TABLE III.

The variation of the average district monthly Rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the months of May to October 1897.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ..	+ 28	+ 42	— 20	+ 7	+ 6	+ 85	+14
		Birbhum ..	+ 2	— 26	— 37	—14	—16	+144	—11
		Bankura ..	— 37	— 5	+ 4	0	+27	+108	+ 8
		Midnapore ..	— 27	0	— 23	— 7	—16	+ 42	— 9
		Hooghly .	+ 10	+ 46	— 37	— 4	— 6	+ 48	+ 3
		Howrah ...	— 42	0	— 14	—12	0	+152	0
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	— 18	+ 1	+ 12	+13	—27	+ 63	+ 5
		Calcutta ...	— 30	+ 2	+ 8	— 9	—36	+ 96	— 1
		Nadia ...	— 25	+ 38	— 28	+ 7	0	+ 77	+ 6
		Murshidabad ...	— 7	+ 16	— 38	+31	—18	+ 51	+ 1
		Jessore ...	— 36	+ 63	+ 1	+ 5	— 3	+ 37	+13
		Khulna ...	— 33	+ 65	— 2	+59	— 8	+ 62	+26
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	— 21	— 31	— 44	+34	+ 1	+ 77	— 6
		Dinajpur ...	— 34	— 30	— 52	+ 7	+25	+ 69	—11
		Jalpaiguri ...	+ 5	— 46	+ 19	—17	+41	+ 7	— 1
		Darjeeling ...	— 22	— 28	— 11	—20	+32	+ 56	— 8
		Cooch Behar ...	+ 31	— 47	+ 2	—34	+45	+ 9	— 6
		Rangpur ..	+ 19	— 12	— 37	+31	+50	+ 97	+12
		Bogra ...	+ 1	— 65	— 51	— 1	+29	+ 63	—15
		Pabna ...	+ 14	— 11	— 44	—10	—10	+ 96	— 6
EAST BENGAL	Dacca.	Dacca ...	+ 5	— 32	— 38	+26	+54	+ 35	+ 1
		Mymensingh ...	+ 39	— 35	— 22	+22	+48	+ 39	+ 7
		Faridpur ...	— 57	+ 19	— 33	+15	— 2	+ 2	— 8
		Backergunge ...	— 47	+ 10	— 35	+15	+ 3	+ 67	— 3
	Chittagong.	Tippera ...	+ 2	+ 3	— 6	+33	+50	— 8	+13
		Noakhali ...	— 22	+ 1	— 31	— 5	+18	— 25	—10
		Chittagong ...	— 56	+ 5	— 19	+25	+10	+ 5[illegible]	— 1[illegible]
		South Lushai Hills ...	— 26	— 4	+ 9	+ 7	+22	+ 69	+ 8
BIHAR ...	Patna.	Patna ...	— 91	+188	+ 2	+ 3	—46	+ 68	+25
		Gaya ...	— 97	+119	+ 18	— 3	+ 4	+177	+29
		Shahabad ...	— 93	+124	+ 14	+11	—32	+ 79	+22
		Saran ...	— 52	+116	— 15	—23	+12	+ 63	+14
		Champaran ...	— 55	— 21	— 19	—32	+43	+190	0
		Muzaffarpur ...	— 5	+ 26	— 32	—17	— 7	+202	+ 2
		Darbhanga ...	— 6	— 15	— 31	—11	—23	+168	—11
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	— 58	+ 57	— 24	+ 4	—21	+176	+ 5
		Bhagalpur ...	— 35	— 9	— 61	+11	+11	+212	— 4
		Purnea ...	— 35	— 29	+ 8	—17	+34	+207	+ 6
		Malda ...	— 52	+ 15	— 60	— 5	+14	+123	— 7
		Sonthal Parganas ...	— 69	+ 6	— 43	+22	+12	+141	+ 2
ORISSA ...	Orissa.	Cuttack ..	— 71	— 10	+ 20	+ 6	—23	+ 52	— 1
		Balasore ...	— 50	+ 5	— 9	— 7	—45	+169	— 1
		Puri ...	— 76	— 45	+ 29	—18	—32	+ 42	—11
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	— 72	+ 4	— 2	—32	— 5	+ 89	— 7
		Lohardaga ...	— 45	— 14	— 25	— 9	— 9	+113	—10
		Palamau ...	— 71	— 35	— 21	+ 1	—16	+207	— 3
		Manbhum ...	— 54	— 21	— 5	+ 4	—19	+ 90	— 5
		Singhbhum ...	— 16	— 21	— 41	+11	—45	+ 27	—19

TABLE IV.

Monthly Rainfall of the subdivisional Rainfall-recording stations in the Province of Bengal for the months of May to October 1897.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South-West Bengal	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna ...	6·50	21·60	8·86	16·20	5·76	6·07	64·99
			Burdwan ...	7·47	11·26	11·53	14·77	8·34	6·36	59·73
			Katwa ...	9·34	7·20	7·89	9·39	11·50	4·19	49·51
			Raniganj ...	2·73	12·27	9·81	9·47	5·37	7·30	46·95
			Mankur ...	6·19	12·89	9·82	12·63	10·02	6·52	58·07
		Birbhum	Suri ...	2·83	8·57	9·00	10·98	8·49	7·03	46·90
			Hetampur ...	3·40	3·48	9·63	8·90	8·24	8·38	42·03
			Rampur Hát ...	4·37	13·33	5·58	11·28	7·57	8·42	50·55
			Bolpur ...	6·37	6·35	7·95	10·22	8·90	8·65	48·44
			Murari ...	2·36	12·96	4·73	13·80	11·39	10·84	56·08
			Labpur ...	5·18	11·05	7·67	6·40	6·57	7·79	44·66
		Bankura	Bankura ...	3·06	8·49	18·04	10·93	10·61	4·77	55·90
			Vishnupur ...	1·80	8·93	12·05	14·39	10·60	8·09	55·86
			Maliara ...	2·75	7·77	16·12	11·10	5·21	8·91	51·86
			Khatra ...	4·35	12·37	14·79	11·59	10·26	8·35	61·71
			Indas ...	4·79	10·10	13·94	13·23	8·15	6·85	57·06
			Kotalpur ...	2·68	10·57	10·50	9·48	7·90	4·00	45·13
			Onda ...	3·44	11·09	10·99	11·52	18·89	4·17	60·10
			Gangajalghati ...	1·40	7·71	13·73	12·94	12·04	6·56	54·38
			Raipur ...	4·35	15·31	7·90	14·24	8·04	6·97	56·81
			Sonamukhi ...	1·65	7·29	13·96	14·80	12·07	6·99	56·76
		Midnapore	Contai ...	4·71	7·84	14·79	15·13	7·29	10·41	60·17
			Tamluk ...	1·62	8·03	8·05	12·68	5·56	4·70	40·64
			Midnapore ...	6·39	14·47	6·26	12·08	6·64	6·50	52·34
			Ghatal ...	4·07	7·89	5·96	16·50	8·96	5·60	48·98
			Kukrahaty ...	2·47	7·05	14·62	10·82	6·49	5·94	47·39
			Garhbeta	4·03	13·67	7·60	6·30	10·63	4·45	46·68
			Panskura ...	3·47	10·46	8·06	9·47	3·33	5·20	39·99
			Dantoon ...	4·07	11·40	9·72	9·70	4·97	9·52	49·38
		Hooghly	Serampore ...	6·18	9·72	8·54	11·25	7·12	6·29	49·10
			Hooghly ...	5·76	20·73	7·15	10·49	8·53	6·95	59·61
			Jahanabad ...	5·50	11·93	7·09	14·07	6·98	5·03	50·60
		Howrah	Howrah ...	3·10	11·35	13·84	8·98	7·74	8·08	53·09
			Mohesrcka ..	3·26	9·09	6·64	12·67	8·41	10·83	50·90
			Uluberia ...	3·19	9·66	8·89	10·63	8·03	7·71	48·11
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island ...	1·99	8·89	19·08	10·69	5·27	14·81	60·73
			Diamond Harbour	3·70	7·85	18·70	15·81	3·89	7·28	57·23
			Canning Town ...	5·86	12·87	13·94	19·44	9·13	7·88	69·12
			Alipore (Observatory).	3·78	10·98	13·45	11·74	5·94	8·61	54·50
			Barrackpore ...	6·03	9·87	8·14	11·14	6·80	6·32	48·30
			Dum-Dum ...	4·61	11·18	14·18	13·94	9·65	10·23	63·79
			Barasat ...	3·26	9·93	10·38	15·33	4·88	5·51	49·29
			Basirhat ...	5·71	14·50	13·50	17·72	6·60	8·16	66·19
		Nadia	Ranaghat ...	3·92	13·85	7·58	10·47	5·75	5·62	47·19
			Krishnagar ...	5·16	11·46	7·44	11·16	7·36	3·51	46·09
			Chuadanga ...	4·67	16·16	9·26	12·80	8·05	13·93	64·87
			Meherpur ...	4·90	15·57	6·60	13·89	12·46	7·69	61·11
			Kushtia ...	5·65	10·00	6·74	12·33	7·17	5·67	47·56
		Murshidabad.	Kandi ...	6·40	9·57	8·54	17·34	8·04	5·18	55·07
			Berhampore ...	6·87	6·95	5·54	14·01	8·05	6·21	47·63
			Lalbag ...	4·95	9·79	9·44	17·30	4·00	5·35	50·83
			Azimganj ...	5·39	7·65	5·77	12·42	4·84	3·54	39·61
			Jangipur ...	1·89	11·30	6·17	15·09	10·54	6·26	51·25
			Lalgola ...	3·15	9·75	3·65	6·30	9·25	5·80	37·90
			Akhriganj ...	4·29	18·59	8·67	14·21	7·75	6·82	60·33
			Patkabari ...	6·30	14·20	5·20	5·80	7·00	5·30	43·80
			Dumkal ...	5·88	12·02	9·35	17·05	6·68	5·60	56·58

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South-West Bengal—*concld.*	Presidency—*concld.*	Jessore	Narail ...	3·04	25·62	8·83	11·63	7·78	6·31	63·21
			Jessore ...	4·27	20·59	10·66	9·95	6·33	7·99	59·79
			Jhenidah ...	5·11	14·54	8·32	11·63	9·10	6·50	55·20
			Magura ...	5·74	13·32	13·43	11·30	8·52	5·03	57·34
			Bangaon ...	4·34	17·71	11·19	11·74	5·93	3·96	54·87
		Khulna	Satkhira ...	7·34	16·53	7·69	20·37	5·57	5·28	62·78
			Bagerhat ...	2·90	22·66	15·94	16·49	10·86	10·76	79·61
			Khulna ..	2·82	23·56	13·89	19·14	7·93	7·89	75·23
			Kaliganj ...	?	?	17·68	21·40	8·64	9·02	56·74?
			Nakipur ...	3·60	11·57	12·93	23·42	8·87	14·11	74·50
			Dumuria ...	?	?	14·27?	15·67	5·87	8·49	44·30?
			Rampal ...	3·28	18·14	11·68	13·39	8·02	15·01	69·52
			Kalaroa ...	?	?	2·66?	15·66	8·13	9·82	36·27?
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia ...	5·17	9·26	12·18	14·86	6·71	4·76	52·94
			Nator ...	8·90	6·14	6·17	19·50	13·43	6·10	60·24
			Naugaon ...	3·45	3·86	4·76	9·42	16·53	6·05	44·07
			Lalpur ...	4·45	7·99	4·88	11·45	6·18	7·65	42·60
			Manda ...	2·46	6·63	4·57	12·71	8·70	6·16	41·23
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur ...	3·42	7·49	9·32	12·50	17·91	6·18	56·82
			Churaman ...	3·76	12·79	5·37	15·44	12·58	6·63	56·75
			Raiganj ...	4·75	11·72	5·19	7·02	10·75	6·47	45·90
			Dinajpur ...	5·78	7·82	9·00	10·50	14·11	8·33	55·54
			Balughat ...	1·91	3·94	4·79	17·23	15·50	3·70	47·07
			Thakurgaon ...	5·06	11·15	13·54	14·89	25·90	6·92	77·46
			Setabganj ...	6·08	10·85	7·98	17·38	12·77	9·55	64·61
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	9·94	13·59	37·08	19·46	23·94	5·65	109·66
			Alipore Duar ...	19·44	15·36	45·64	20·21	31·71	4·96	137·32
			Fallacotta ..	14·30	13·25	38·30	24·21	23·37	2·97	116·40
			Debiganj ...	7·91	13·52	12·44	14·52	28·46	5·25	82·10
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	12·81	18·84	37·89	23·82	41·59	13·77	148·72
		Darjeeling	Buxa ...	18·94	30·85	51·61	20·56	49·34	8·03	179·33
			Siliguri ...	8·17	15·67	34·70	17·45	37·65	7·06	120·70
			Darjeeling ...	5·41	14·68	23·57	27·62	8·59	13·03	92·90
			Kalimpong ...	3·01	16·96	16·71	24·25	7·35	10·23	78·51
			Mungpoo ..	7·79	21·03	24·21	27·94	15·39	11·92	108·28
			Kurseong ...	7·07	34·33	39·04	34·18	31·41	9·73	155·76
			Pedong ...	5·90	16·26	18·34	27·77	17·36	8·09	93·72
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	6·03	7·24	8·17	11·17	4·90	7·38	44·89
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta .	22·64	20·71	19·70	16·13	27·76	8·91	115·85
			Cooch Behar ...	23·39	14·65	24·70	13·33	35·90	6·81	118·78
			Mickliganj ...	12·28	13·93	23·00	12·67	22·50	4·28	88·66
			Mathabhanga ...	15·13	13·64	30·54	16·87	26·49	3·91	106·58
			Fulbari ...	24·84	13·44	24·56	15·61	37·44	7·33	123·22
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*). ...	7·41	9·14	7·42	15·66	15·57	10·76	65·96
			Rangpur ...	9·83	22·10	10·73	19·41	21·99	8·35	92·41
			Peerganj ...	8·06	9·75	8·37	11·56	13·62	5·43	56·79
			Kurigaon ...	21·23	24·22	12·52	11·43	21·12	8·75	99·27
			Gobindganj ...	8·06	3·11	5·51	16·28	23·69	11·31	67·96
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*). ...	9·04	13·02	10·61	17·38	20·14	6·79	76·98
			Ulipur ...	18·38	17·11	6·84	15·02	21·19	11·34	90·18
			Sundervanj ...	16·13	18·79	10·35	18·81	19·36	23·17	106·61
		Bogra	Sherpur ...	7·38	3·70	5·62	9·87	18·20	4·96	49·73
			Nowkhilla ...	8·80	4·38	4·75	8·44	11·83	8·20	46·40
			Bogra ...	7·84	3·52	6·59	12·38	14·17	8·11	52·61
			Panchbibi ...	7·90	5·61	7·58	14·85	10·61	6·33	52·88
		Pabna	Pabna ...	7·08	11·45	6·76	8·63	6·39	7·46	47·77
			Sirajganj ...	10·57	7·27	5·71	11·46	10·44	8·79	54·24

Meteorological Division	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	6·95	7·88	8·43	13·39	14·20	5·32	56·17
			Dacca ...	10·81	7·67	7·99	16·85	9·98	6·84	60·14
			Narayanganj ...	9·53	5·52	8·27	16·12	14·98	5·66	60·08
			Manikganj ...	13·46	13·33	9·43	18·10	11·36	4·71	70·39
			Jaydebpur ...	9·77	8·91	7·74	15·14	16·60	5·95	64·11
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	14·19	10·41	17·13	21·58	21·54	2·74	87·59
			Atia (*Tangail*) ...	9·43	11·65	7·61	11·11	6·60	4·64	51·04
			Mymensingh ...	13·92	7·62	10·00	15·10	20·05	3·88	70·57
			Jamalpur ...	12·54	8·47	11·84	18·74	27·83	7·00	86·42
			Netrakona ...	23·26	17·12	10·74	15·44	21·23	11·35	99·14
			Subarnakhali ...	11 04	7·23	8 64	11·38	12·61	7·17	58·07
			Durgapur ...	29·02	23·50	26 82	35·61	22·79	7·99	145·73
			Sherpur Town ...	12·65	9·30	19·19	15·90	17·67	4 35	79·06
			Diwanganj ...	9·89	7·59	8·62	16·17	13·37	11·40	67·04
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	2·23	12·83	7·22	13·01	6·96	5·96	48·21
			Faridpur ...	4·20	17·60	10·34	17·62	7·44	4·14	61·34
			Goalundo ...	4·42	13·40	6·28	9·01	9 29	3·07	45·47
		Backergunge.	Patuakhali ...	4·43	21·58	15·61	23·58	9·79	13·47	88·46
			Pirojpur ...	4·54	17·33	8·79	14·47	10·43	8·74	64·30
			Barisal ...	5·86	16·57	11·45	13·71	10·51	10·31	68·41
			Gaurnadi ...	1·68	14·88	9·70	15·40	12·70	6·10	60·46
			Bhola ...	3·84	20·60	12·87	21·21	9·75	9·34	77·61
			Daulatkhan ...	6·77	28·61	15·95	23·15	14·07	7·24	95·79
			Bauphal ...	5·59	15·93	14·33	16·76	12·14	11·62	76·37
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	16·40	18·20	25·45	12·80	16·69	1·70	91·24
		Tippora ...	Comilla ...	10·41	18·75	7·07	21·05	17·38	1·80	76·46
			Chandpur ...	4·52	13·77	13·53	19·09	9·12	4·54	64·57
			Brahmanbaria ...	13·23	16·01	9·31	27·24	11·76	5·52	83·07
			Ramchandrapur	6·99	7·84	7·79	11·43	15·46	8·16	57·67
			Nasirnagar ...	15·32	17·54	12·14	19·50	18·17	7·95	90·62
			Daudkandi ..	7·47	6·81	7·73	10·90	5·29	5·13	43·33
			Kasba ...	11·25	12·15	6·76	13·62	14·49	1·62	59·89
			Laksam ...	8·70	19·61	19·55	18·27	16·29	2·68	85·10
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	5·53	23·21	17·21	28·75	19·74	5·97	100·41
			Fenny ...	6·79	22·34	14·83	23·34	13·63	5·67	86·60
			Harishpur ...	12·27	26·71	24·55	25·60	18·44	6·38	113·95
			Ramganj ...	9·48	15·15	11·89	15·46	14·17	5·19	71·34
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar ...	4·59	37·91	27·58	35·75	14·61	12·67	133·11
			Chittagong ...	4·20	21·37	22·15	21·96	15·13	11·67	96·48
			Kutubdia ...	4·16	24·53	25·36	26·61	12·23	3·61?	96·50 ?
			Satkanya ...	5·80	20·26	21·72	19·86	10·08	11·22	88·94
			Kodala ...	6·43	14·45	17·55	28·66	12·11	11·97	91·17
			Fenoa ...	16·75	17·29	22·99	22·07	17·61	5·47	102·18
			Mirsarai ...	8·38	18·89	21·01	23·77	25·63	3·10	100·78
			Chandpur ...	3·56	19·20	24·41	23·75	15·05	8·29	94·26
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ...	8·47	17·17	20·30	19·34	14·02	11·03	90·33
			Bundarban ...	5·63	18·82	17·69	18·89	6·47	15·36	82·86
			Demagiri ...	6·73	16·98	20·24	30·99	12·14	10·63	97·71
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0·23	28·87	9·80	8·51	3·25	7·13	57·79
			Dinapore ...	0·22	34·84	9·14	7·35	2·52	4·12	58·19
			Bihar ...	0·05	11·18	15·58	13·39	5·03	5·95	51·18
			Barh ...	0·25	8·72	13·37	10·24	3·89	3 30	39·77
			Bikram ...	0·12	26·82	13·82	9·08	4·17	4·49	58·50
			Hilsa ...	0·20	10·36	13·14	20·82	3·44	4·70	52·66
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad ...	...	13·77	11·04	17·02	5·56	5·59	52·98
			Gaya ...	...	13·63	13·70	14·32	7·28	6·79	55·72
			Nawadah ...	...	12·76	13·38	9·30	9·61	9·06	54·11
			Jahanabad ...	0·28	11·34	13·95	8·87	5·22	5 97	45·63
			Arwal ...	...	12·08	17·13	12·77	5·66	4·19	51·83
			Daudnagar ...	0·05	9·27	19·58	11·47	3·79	5 54	49·70
			Sherghati ...	...	10·18	11·58	14·87	9·28	5·94	51·85
			Rajauli ...	...	18·20	10·31	8·49	5·19	7·25	49·44
			Pakri Barawan	...	9·00	17·78	6·70	6·59	6·79	46·86

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BEHAR—*contd.*	Patna—*contd.*	Shahabad	Buxar ...	0·13	5·23	11·69	14·23	4·24	4·20	39·72
			Dehri ...	...	12·51	13·03	14·80	5·97	4·24	50·55
			Bhabhua ...	...	6·01	12·40	19·77	4·54	7·52	50·24
			Sasaram ...	...	7·63	12·85	14·59	5·73	3 44	44·24
			Arrah ...	0·31	24·85	17·78	4·88	5·74	4·54	58·10
			Mohanea ...	...	17 23	12·24	?	1·75	6·83	38·05
			Khiri ...	...	4·60	14·05	9·59	1·60	2·17	32·01
			Ageaon ...	..	24·10	24·18	9·12	6·65	5·65	69 70
			Ramagar ...	...	10·88	16·30	9·05	7·84	3 77	47·84
			Koath ...	...	5·35	18 83	16·50	7·64	3 14	51·46
			Sikroul ...	.	8·49	16·90	13·65	5·11	3·40	47·55
			Bassowan ...	..	3·39	10·09	19·55	5·37	6·15	44 55
			Monoharpur ...	...	7·56	10·27	16·29	7·55	4 35	46·02
		Saran	Gopalganj ..	0·99	14·76	7·48	7·23	12·79	7·85	51·10
			Siwan ...	1·27	11·64	10·98	11·39	10·27	4 95	50 50
			Ekma ...	0·45	16·90	9·03	9·78	8·11	4·43	48·70
			Chapra ...	0·29	18·67	12·65	6·67	2·51	4·32	45·11
			Seereepur ...	0·75	10·10	9·70	10·80	5·80	6·60	43·75
			Amnour ...	2·61	22·48	6·74	5·80	4·83	8·43	50·89
			Basantpur ...	1·12	20·38	7·69	7·53	3·25	5·24	45·21
			Daroulee ...	0·79	8·75	9·71	7·21	4·01	4·30	34·77
			Bhoreh ..	1·67	5·97	8·13	7·92	6·23	6·12	36·04
		Champaran	Motihari ...	0·84	8·73	7·04	6·53	9·94	6 73	39·81
			Bottiah ...	0·99	7·84	9·76	7·14	14·92	7·53	48 18
			Bagaha ...	1·50	3·46	21·82	9·57	20·26	15·88	72·49
			Burhuwa ...	1·48	12·10	6·19	12·46	9·21	8·28	49·72
			Ramnagar ...	0·76	4·64	16·49	9·00	21·02	16·34	68·25
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	2·42	4·10	5·09	8·67	10·12	8·65	39·05
			Muzaffarpur ...	2·14	8·49	9·40	11·76	6·42	11·25	49·4
			Hajipur ...	1·13	21·86	9·72	12·03	2·85	6·16	53·75
			Paru ...	1·92	9·97	8·74	5·51	4·95	6 12	37·21
			Mahuwa ...	1·75	9·60	16·58	10·82	7·50		
			Shiuhar ...	1·99	8·59	7·42	3·86	9·84	9·83	41·5
			Pupri ...	3·36	2·94	2·16	12·92	7·67	5·81	34·8
		Darbhanga	Tajpur ...	1·60	6·87	13·25	11·64	5·95	3·74	43·0
			Darbhanga ...	3·63	7·07	6·88	11·99	9·76	7·19	46·5
			Madhubani ..	2·23	8·86	7·97	11·60	9·61	6·04	46·31
			Bahera ...	3·13	4·34	5·65	11·45	8·60	7·33	40·5
			Rosera ...	1 34	4·30	9·42	10·77	4·43	4·01	34·27
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	Begusarai ...	1·05	10·80	8·47	11·17	2·62	5·61	39·7
			Monghyr ...	1·16	11·13	12·12	14·64	7·42	7·69	54·1
			Jamui ...	0·14	8·99	16·53	13·16	10·43	3·70	52 9
			Gogri ...	2·66	10·69	7·53	14 40	7·22	6·75	49·2
			Jamalpur ...	0·99	8·31	10·97	19·21	8·28	7·56	55·3
			Shaikhpura ..	0·50	12·58	5·40	8·25	3 80	8·81	39·3
			Chakai Bamda ...	0·44	8·53	14·81	11·36	9·66	9·67	54·5
			Chupreon ...	3·01	7·05	5·75	11·26	10·33	8·91	46·2
			Gidhour ...	0·28	8·02	15·46	11·38	7·39	9·80	52·3
			Khargpur ...	0·46	11·13	10·15	9 76	8·12	8·27	47·8
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura ...	2·29	4·35	5·30	11·09	8·04	7·10	38·1
			Baugaon (*Syfabad*).	4·26	6 93	6·47	14·89	8·40	6·07	47·0
			Supaul ...	3·71	6·95	3 80	10 63	9·12	7·41	41·6
			Pratagan ...	3·46	6·94	8·34	17·41	11·59	7·64	55·3
			Bhagalpur ...	1 90	9·77	3·18	14·63	13·10	7·59	50·1
			Banka ...	0·38	7·77	7·95	13·85	8·21	12·65	50·8
			Colgong ...	1·91	10·90	2·51	10·13	11·43	6·08	42·9
			Bansil ...	0·72	5 97	10·00	11·21	7·86	9·62	45·[illegible]
		Purnea	Kishanganj ...	3·79	14·27	19·65	14·43	19·91	5·91	77·9
			Araria ...	6·51	12·16	15·93	15·59	15·68	8·82	74·6
			Purnea ...	2·12	5·35	7·17	17·96	13·50	10·41	56·5
			Gondwara (Korah)	2·22	5·64	9·41	6·69	11·74	10·23	45·9
			Barsoe ...	1.82	17·95	6·38	26·42	28·95	6·07	87·5
			Forbesganj ...	7·08	9·35	11·30	12·89	9·38	7·09	57·0
			Kaliaganj ...	3·83	9·18	43·93	10 73	25·85	11·90	105·4

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR—*concld.*	Bhagalpur—*concld.*	Malda	Malda ...	2·56	9·57	3·84	12·72	11·67	6·99	47·35
			Chanchal ...	4·59	12·05	4·93	7·99	14·08	7·89	51·53
			Gajol ...	0·86	13·67	4·27	11·50	7·41	8·63	46·34
			Sibganj ...	0·91	9·41	8·21	10·19	18·04	7·26	54·02
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·28	8·36	6·69	9·77	14·33	6·95	46·38
			Godda ...	0·81	9·40	3·03	11·10	10·71	6·79	41·84
			Pakaur ...	2·64	11·60	4·27	10·92	13·13	13·14	55·70
			Naya Dumka ...	1·58	9·44	11·95	15·96	11·19	8·34	58·46
			Deoghur ...	0·52	7·86	10 32	12·36	9·04	8·78	48·88
			Jamtara ...	1·89	10·18	12·21	15·41	6 95	8·78	55·72
			Belbodda ...	...	4.47	?	9·15	9·40	3·05	26·07 ?
			Nanihat ...	0·09	7·96	4 11	21 54	6·53	7·53	47 76
			Assenboni ...	1·30	6·68	11·01	15·01	5·95	9·33	49·28
			Katikund ...	0·55	12·33	10 68	17·27	9·76	7 46	58 05
			Madhupur ...	1·27	12 56	13·33	15 21	3·97	8 03	54·37
			Sarwan ...	0·76	8·17	10·71	13 01	4·71	11·10	48·49
			Sarath ...	3·19	3·98	8·78	17·05	6·13	9·73	48·86
			Barkope ..	0·60	13·41	3·18	11 76	13·39	5·84	48·18
			Bhagya ...	0·80	12·88	7 17	9·77	10·84	7·02	48·78
			Mohespore ...	1·45	12·43	3·19	14·25	10·53	9·18	51·33
			Barharwa ...	1·21	12·26	7 97	10·14	13·62	7·92	53·12
			Sahibganj	2·01	8·99	9·94	8·07	14·37	7·08	50·46
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur ...	0·32	6·02	22·66	10·80	12·27	11·29	63·36
			Banki ...	1·05	4·46	10·97	10·50	10·13	5·68	49·79
			Cuttack ...	0·15	8·84	11·41	17·72	7·00	6·79	51·91
			False Point ...	2·98	6·64	21·96	12·40	6·84	10·59	61·41
			Kendrapara ...	0·63	12·19	13·32	13·39	10·33	9·90	59·76
			Jajpur ...	1·83	10·47	11·60	15·47	4·79	10·67	54·83
			Dharmsala ...	2·34	8·96	11·79	12·22	5·14	8·97	49·42
			Salipore ...	1·20	14·01	9·61	11·66	6·62	7·44	50·54
			Pat Lahara ..	0·93	9·17	18·63	20·62	10·15	3·04	62·54
		Balasore	Akhyapada ...	1·30	10·07	8·88	9·31	5·84	8·97	44·37
			Chandbali ...	1·70	8·14	17·30	10·48	5·77	16·67	60·06
			Bhadrak ...	1·96	6·23	10·20	10·79	4·48	11·87	45·53
			Soro ...	2·78	8·13	14·84	11·63	8·67	23·17	69·52
			Balasore ...	2·70	9·51	8·27	12·99	6·21	14·56	54·24
			Jellasore ...	4·71	15·84	11·58	9·88	4·63	9·21	55·85
			Baripada ...	2·92	8·30	6·10	9·86	7·50	11·23	45·91
		Puri	Puri ...	1·40	5·12	19·91	9·57	6·59	8 17	50·76
			Khurda ...	0·94	5·23	10·96	12·91	9·17	9·78	48·99
			Bhanpur ..	0·81	4·38	7·54	11·82	11·64	12·73	48·92
			Gop ...	...	4·05	18·35	6·83	4·62	9 94	43·79
			Satpara ...	1·85	4·00	8 75	9·55	10·06	10·81	45·02
			Pipli ...	0·96	4·35	14·06	8·61	4·54	8 38	40·90
			Nayagarh ...	0·56	6·55	18·35	11·60	31·91	11·29	80·26
			Ranpur ...	2·49	2·65	9·75	8·63	6·63	10·61	40·76
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	1·94	6·20	13·80	10·75	8·46	6·13	47·28
			Hazaribagh ...	1·80	11·00	13·12	9·39	8·10	5·49	48·90
			Barhi ...	...	8·98	15·49	7·82	9·28	11·36	52·93
			Chatra ...	0·69	6·43	16·91	7·13	6·08	5 28	42·52
			Karagdeha ...	0 20	7·58	11·86	11·36	8·71	6 65	46·36
			Ramgar ...	...	6·96	13·64	8·60	7·66	4·10	40·96
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga ...	0·42	7·81	12 95	12·64	12·86	4·24	50·92
			Ranchi ...	1·37	5·47	11·22	11·61	6·45	5 89	42·01
			Silli ...	2·82	7·64	6 58	13·21	4·61	5·35	40·20
			Palkot ...	1·11	10 29	15·44	16·42	8·08	?	51·34 ?
			Tamar ...	2·22	8·71	5·65	13·14	9·83	5 55	45·10
			Chainpur ...	0·58	2·91	12·49	7·00	8·06	6·53	37·57
			Sirguja ...	...	7·00	25·62	36·24	8·82	11·90	89·58
			Jashpur ...	1·25	5·80	15·11	25·33	14 11	5·37	66·97
			Gangpur ...	1·60	6·76	23·77	28·63	4·87	5·43	71·06

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CHOTA NAGPUR—*concld.*	Chota Nagpur—*concld.*	Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	0 40	2 27	8·78	14·76	9·00	6·84	42·05
			Balumath ...	0 50	5·40	13·41	11·70	7·50	7·54	46·05
			Husainabad ...	0·19	5·43	13 62	14·05	3·65	9·89	46·83
			Garhwa ...	0 29	3·70	9 04	16·00	5·97	9·86	44·86
		Manbhum	Purulia ...	2·52	10·80	9·22	12·50	9·39	6·05	50·48
			Gobindpur ...	0·99	7·51	15·52	15·95	7·81	4·98	52·76
			Raghunathpur ...	1·96	6·56	19·31	11·44	1·49	1·80	42·56
			Barahbhum	0·54	5·31	13·78	14·43	10·56		
			Jhalda ...	1·29	6·80	8 91	14·66	4·76	8·51	44·93
			Chas ...	1 30	5·57	10·08	13·89	3·97	3·49	38·30
			Pandra ...	1·30	11·49	15 23	15·75	6·25	4·23	54·25
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	4·16	5 31	7·80	15·21	4·62	2·62	39·72
			Chakardharpur ...	0·48	7·61	9·97	13·23	4·61	1·61	37·51
			Ghatsila .	5·74	11·12	8·06	13·55	4·18	3·87	46·52
			Baharagura ...	2 80	3·94	5·94	13·35	4·03	7·02	37·08
			Gailkura ...	1·07	4·90	12·89	27·58	5·01	0 60	52·05
			Kalikapur ...	2·07	6·20	10·20	14·85	7·70	6·35	47·37
			Monahorpur ...	0·20	12·33	27·45	31·07	1·10?	0·70?	72·85?
		Orissa Tributary Mahal.	Keonjhur ...	1·00	5·76	5·80	9·79	7·13	4·71	34·19
			Anandpur ...	2·11	8·00	10·57	12·11	8·14	7·10	48·03
			Talchar ...	3·47	6·73	9·25	18·08	6·09	2·99	46 61
			Narsingpur ...	1·05	8·48	9·53	11·64	6·02	5·37	42·09
			Angul ...	2·22	7·45	9·84	11·51	7·17	3·03	41·22
			Dhenkanal ..	0·28	6·63	10·78	10·98	6·62	5·30	40·59
			Bishpara ...	[illegible]	4·77	8·22	13·59	14·15	8·46	52·22
			Kunjabangarh ...	1·78	4·65	8·13	5 52	5·73	5·55	31·36
			Baramba ...	2 25	5·22	10·60	11·51	8·27	5·93	43·78

TABLE V.

Variation of the subdivisional actual Monthly Rainfall from the Normal Average for the months of May to October 1897.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna ...	+ 1·26	+12·50	— 2·27	+ 5·1[illegible]	— 0·89	+2·56	+ 18·29
			Burdwan ..	+ 1·74	+ 2·34	— 0·18	+ 3·40	+ 0·30	+2·75	+ 10·35
			Katwa ...	+ 4·03	— 2·69	— 2·60	— 1·99	+ 3·58	+0·43	+ 0·76
			Raniganj ...	— 0·95	+ 3·00	— 3·41	— 3·70	— 1·90	+3·99	— 3·09
			Mankur ...	+ 1·03	+ 4·01	— 3·69	+ 1·45	+ 1·18	+4·24	+ 8·22
		Birbhum	Suri ...	— 0·94	— 2·75	— 4·13	— 2·30	- 1·46	+3·54	— 8·04
			Hetampur ...	— 0·35	— 7·52	— 3·51	— 3·41	— 1·43	+5·32	—10·94
			Rampur Hát ...	+ 0·37	+ 3·34	— 6·17	— 0·85	— 3·26	+4·67	— 1·90
			Bolpur ...	+ 1·25	— 4·24	— 4·82	— 0·40	— 0·26	+5·65	— 2·82
		Bankura	Bankura ...	— 1·35	— 1·47	+ 5·36	— 1·96	+ 2·58	+0·95	+ 4·11
			Vishnupur ...	— 3·68	— 1·76	— 0·17	+ 1·26	+ 1·65	+4·93	+ 2·23
			Maliara ...	— 0·96	— 2·81	+ 3·01	— 1·07	— 1·46	+5·82	+ 2·53
			Khatra ...	— 0·04	+ 0·65	+ 0·71	— 0·88	+ 1·47	+4·58	+ 6·49
			Indas ...	— 1·70	+ 0·52	+ 1·51	+ 3·39	— 0·28	+4·24	+ 7·68
			Kotalpur ...	— 1·97	+ 0·03	— 3·42	— 2·91	+ 1·39	+0·66	— 6·22
			Onda ...	+ 0·03	+ 2·45	+ 0·16	— 0·67	+ 9·87	+1·49	+13·33
			Gangajalghati ...	— 2·84	— 3·86	+ 0·52	— 0·19	+ 3·50	+4·36	+ 1·49
			Raipur ...	— 1·66	+ 4·23	— 5·06	— 1·29	— 0·76	+2·53	— 2·01
			Sonamukhi ...	— 3·52	— 2·76	+ 2·67	+ 4·32	+ 4·32	+4·55	+ 9·58
		Midnapore	Contai ..	— 0·19	— 1·77	+ 0·88	+ 2·06	— 3·71	+2·61	— 0·12
			Tamluk ...	— 3·56	— 1·52	— 3·81	— 0·74	— 2·91	+0·38	—12·16
			Midnapore ...	+ 1·32	+ 5·05	— 5·37	— 0·25	— 1·02	+2·20	+ 1·93
			Ghatal ...	— 1·79	— 2·04	— 6·64	+ 2·53	— 0·27	+2·37	— 5·84
			Kukrahaty ...	— 3·10	— 2·66	+ 3·03	— 1·71	— 2·54	+1·69	— 5·29
			Garhbeta ...	— 1·14	+ 3·16	— 5·35	— 7·44	+ 1·80	+1·79	— 7·18
		Hooghly	Serampore ...	+ 1.14	— 0·01	— 3·75	— 0·65	— 0·94	+1·84	— 2·37
			Hooghly ...	+ 0·33	+11·39	— 4·22	— 0·72	+ 1·20	+2·97	+10·95
			Jahanabad ...	+ 0·09	+ 1·89	— 5·31	— 0·19	— 1·81	+1·14	— 4·19
		Howrah	Howrah ...	— 1·90	+ 0·76	+ 2·05	— 2·85	— 0·33	+3·86	+ 1·59
			Mohesreka ..	— 2·66	— 0·79	— 5·49	— 0·07	+ 0·35	+7·55	— 1·11
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island ...	— 2·63	— 0·95	+ 3·74	— 4·53	— 5·96	+5·67	— 4·66
			Diamond Harbour	— 1·73	— 2·37	+ 4·31	+ 1·64	— 6·32	+2·25	— 2·22
			Canning Town ...	+ 0·04	+ 0·80	+ 2·55	+ 3·78	+ 0·38	+2·94	+10·49
			Alipore (Observatory).	— 1·65	+ 0·24	+ 0·99	— 1·21	— 3·39	+4·22	— 0·80
			Barrackpore ..	+ 0·92	— 0·30	— 3·58	— 0·41	— 0·94	+2·43	— 1·89
			Dum-Dum ...	— 0·98	+ 0·53	+ 2·80	+ 1·60	+ 0·66	+5·64	+10·25
			Barasat ...	— 2·36	+ 0·09	— 0·34	+ 3·95	— 3·60	+0·96	— 1·30
			Basirhat ...	— 0·23	+ 2·56	+ 0·72	+ 5·53	— 1·70	+3·36	+10·64
		Nadia	Ranaghat ...	— 1·60	+ 4·09	— 3·12	— 1·25	— 1·39	+1·82	— 1·45
			Krishnagar ...	— 0·60	+ 2·13	— 3·18	+ 0·62	+ 0·05	—0·71	— 1·69
			Chuadanga ...	— 2·90	+ 7·26	— 0·93	+ 1·43	— 0·83	+9·74	+13·77
			Meherpur ...	— 1·07	+ 5·89	— 3·57	+ 2·02	+ 4·60	+3·68	+11·55
			Kushtia ...	— 2·00	— 0·94	— 4·08	+ 1·39	— 2·25	+1·27	— 6·61
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	+ 1·99	+ 0·08	— 3·67	+ 6·91	— 1·08	+1·49	+ 5·72
			Berhampore ...	+ 1·51	— 2·43	— 5·17	+ 2·24	— 2·08	+2·38	— 3·55
			Lalbag ...	— 0·58	+ 0·88	— 2·18	+ 6·28	— 5·79	+1·16	— 0·23
			Azimganj ...	+ 0·16	— 1·73	— 5·27	+ 1·41	— 4·40	—0·72	—10·55
			Jangipur ...	— 3·02	+ 1·94	— 4·79	+ 4·24	+ 0·50	+2·99	+ 1·86
			Lalgola ...	— 2·53	+ 0·02	— 7·89	- 4·41	— 1·00	+1·79	—14·02
			Akhriganj ...	— 2·01	+ 8·17	— 3·32	+ 5·82	— 1·04	+3·55	+11·17
			Patkabari ...	+ 1·11	+ 4·71	— 4·20	— 0·38	+ 1·40	+2·21	+ 4·85
			Dumkal ...	+ 0·15	+ 1·76	— 1·18	+ 6·39	— 1·56	+2·08	+ 7·64

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.
South-West Bengal—*concld.*	Presidency—*concld.*	Jessore	Narail ...	— 3·71	+14·92	— 0·65	+ 1·63	+ 1·19	+2·33	+15·71
			Jessoro ...	— 3·35	+ 8·09	— 0·55	— 1·40	— 1·76	+3·44	+ 4·47
			Jhenidah ...	— 1·68	+ 2·74	— 1·84	+ 0·31	+ 0·52	+2·02	+ 2·07
			Magura ...	— 2·42	+ 1·65	+ 3·03	+ 1·93	+ 1·16	+1·20	+ 6·55
			Bangaon ...	— 1·63	+ 7·91	+ 0·38	+ 0·01	— 2·12	—0·91	+ 3·64
		Khulna	Satkhira ...	+ 1·24	+ 4·78	— 4·70	+ 8·75	— 2·63	+0·40	+ 7·84
			Bagerhat ...	— 3·89	+ 8·57	+ 1·45	+ 4·25	+ 1·75	+5·39	+17·52
			Khulna ...	— 3·77	+11·45	+ 2·31	+ 7·67	— 1·31	+8 33	+19·68
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia ...	— 0·08	— 0·65	+ 0·59	+ 3·85	— 3·67	+0·65	+ 0·69
			Nator ...	+ 1·40	— 4·48	— 6·61	+ 7·87	+ 2·29	+2·01	+ 2·48
			Naugaon ...	— 2·82	— 7·95	— 7·63	+ 0·50	+ 5·40	+2 91	— 9·59
			Lalpur ...	— 2·26	+ 0·37	— 4·98	+ 1·90	— 2·77	+5·03	— 2 71
			Manda ...	— 2·79	— 2·30	— 7·43	+ 3·06	— 0·74	+2·84	— 7·36
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur ...	— 2·73	— 3·99	— 2·89	+ 0·59	+ 6·77	+2·64	+ 0·39
			Churaman ..	— 0·91	+ 1·44	— 9·14	+ 4·43	+ 0·09	+3·49	— 0·60
			Raiganj ...	— 0·88	— 1·61	—10·36	— 6·20	— 0·36	+2·82	—16·59
			Dinajpur ...	— 1·68	— 7·67	— 5·38	— 2·06	+ 2·72	+3·78	—10·29
			Balughat ...	— 3·86	— 7·25	— 8·20	+ 7·57	+ 5·36	+0·06	— 6·62
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	— 1·96	—12·83	+ 7·84	— 6·28	+ 1·57	+0·33	—11·33
			Alipore Duar ...	+ 4·65	—14·96	+13·73	— 5·72	+10·89	+0·78	+ 9·37
			Fallacotta ...	+ 1·64	—11·03	+ 9·66	— 1·28	+ 4·77	—1·29	+ 2·47
			Debiganj ...	— 1·80	— 7·71	—10 08	— 2·28	+14·11	+1·32	— 6·44
		Darjeeling	Buxa ...	— 1·43	—11·08	+ 0·52	—22·49	+18·37	—2·66	—18·77
			Siliguri ...	— 1·98	— 9·82	+ 2·41	— 7·92	+19·75	+2·02	+ 4·46
			Darjeeling ...	— 3·09	— 9·01	— 8·88	+ 2·01	— 8·72	+7·20	—20·49
			Kalimpong ...	— 3·47	— 0·79	— 9·35	+ 6·37	— 4·59	+7·14	— 4·69
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta ...	+ 8·60	— 7·31	+ 0·85	— 1·54	+ 8·87	+3·23	+12·70
			Cooch Behar ...	+ 8·20	—19·10	— 1·34	— 8·87	+15·52	+1·59	— 4·00
			Mickliganj ...	— 0·78	—12·97	— 1·06	—12·52	+ 3·65	— 0·43	—24·11
			Mathabhanga ...	+ 1·39	—15·46	+ 3·36	— 7·55	+ 7·11	—2·42	—13·57
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj *Gaibanda*).	— 2·06	— 6·80	— 5·63	+ 5·01	+ 3·06	+5·71	— 0·71
			Rangpur ..	0	+ 3·48	— 5·57	+ 7·00	+ 8·27	+2 91	+16·09
			Kurigaon ...	+ 8·75	+ 1·38	— 3·30	+ 0·20	+ 7·97	+4·35	+19·35
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*).	— 1 07	— 9·59	— 7·65	+ 1·72	+ 5·68	+2·30	— 8·61
			Ulipur ...	+ 4·92	— 0·43	— 5·86	+ 4·74	+ 8·37	+7·50	+19·24
		Bogra	Sherpur ...	— 0·72	— 7·62	— 7·08	— 2·39	+ 8·13	+0·55	— 9·13
			Nowkhilla ...	+ 0·58	— 8·58	— 7·07	— 2·23	+ 2·17	+3·65	—11·48
			Bogra ...	— 0·24	—10·04	— 6·90	+ 0·41	+ 3·29	+4·37	— 9·11
			Panchbibi ...	+ 0·55	— 6·52	— 4·69	+ 3·64	— 1·19	+2·08	— 6·13
		Pabna	Pabna ...	— 0·37	+ 0·87	— 3·99	— 2·78	— 3·18	+3·41	— 6·04
			Sirajganj ...	+ 2·53	— 3·85	— 5·79	+ 0·53	+ 1·34	+4·56	— 0·68
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj ...	— 2·88	— 6·75	— 6·38	— 0·53	+ 3·34	+0.04	—13·16
			Dacca ..	+ 1·45	— 5·46	— 5·05	+ 4·81	+ 1·13	+2·82	— 0·30
			Narayanganj ...	— 0·75	— 7·54	— 5·51	+ 3·80	+ 6·47	+1·24	— 2·29
			Manikganj ...	+ 4·61	+ 3·02	— 2·50	+ 6·91	+ 4·10	+1·02	+17·16
			Jaydebpur ..	— 0·15	— 3·54	— 6·01	+ 1·42	+ 8·63	+2·26	+ 2·61
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	+ 2·33	— 7·98	+ 3·62	+ 7·61	+ 9·06	—2·17	+12·47
			Atia (*Tangail*) ...	+ 1·13	— 0·72	— 3·68	— 0·19	— 1·90	+0·16	— 5·20
			Mymensingh ...	+ 2·17	—10·56	— 5·56	+ 0·64	+ 7·11	—1·74	— 7·94
			Jamalpur ...	+ 3·53	— 6·92	— 1·35	+ 4·80	+14·95	+2·04	+17·05
			Netrakona ...	+10·26	— 4·63	— 8·00	— 2·37	+ 7·91	+5·17	+ 8·34
			Subarnakhali ...	+ 3·11	— 4·64	— ·308	+ 0·59	+ 2·90	+3·57	+ 2·45
			Durgapur ...	+14·02	— 4·65	— 5·82	+10·37	+ 4·35	+1·93	+20·20
			Diwanganj ...	— 1·64	— 9·62	— 4·08	+ 4·63	+ 2·94	+6·84	— 0·93

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
East Bengal—*concld.*	Dacca—*concld.*	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	— 6·39	+ 0·30	— 4·69	+ 1·29	— 0·72	+1·37	— 8·84
			Faridpur ...	— 4·54	+ 5·22	— 1·87	+ 5·39	— 1·51	+0·05	+ 2·74
			Goalundo ...	— 3·72	+ 1·55	— 5·15	— 1·57	+ 1·75	—1·19	— 8·33
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	— 3·76	+ 1·71	—14·29	+ 6·04	— 2·25	+7·22	— 5·33
			Pirojpur ...	— 2·78	+ 1·40	— 7·02	+ 0·69	— 0·20	+2·87	— 5·04
			Barisal ...	— 2·23	+ 0·55	— 4·31	+ 1·18	— 0·28	+4·70	— 0·39
			Gaurnadi ...	— 6·56	+ 1·83	— 3·48	+ 3·60	+ 5·35	+1·35	+ 2·09
			Bhola ...	— 3·75	+ 2·40	— 4·70	+ 4·01	— 1·22	+3 27	+ 0·01
			Bauphal ...	— 3·58	+ 1·48	— 5·32	— 2·07	+ 0·52	+4·58	— 4·39
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	+ 4·97	+ 3·77	+13·86	+ 1·04	+ 6 64	—3·38	+26·90
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	— 1·05	+ 1·10	— 9·31	+ 4·65	+ 6·87	—3·40	— 1·14
			Chandpur ...	— 5·42	— 2·51	— 1·17	+ 1·14	— 1·43	—1·59	—10·98
			Brahmanbaria ...	+ 1·63	+ 0·87	— 1·96	+14·91	+ 0·99	+0·58	+17·02
			Ramchandrapur	— 1·92	— 3·32	— 4·72	+ 1·09	+ 7·94	+3·43	+ 2·50
			Nasirnagar ...	+ 3 27	+ 6·03	+ 3·58	+ 8·03	+ 8·70	+3·30	+32·91
			Daudkandi ...	— 1·36	— 5·30	— 3·59	+ 0·97	— 1·27	+1·92	— 8·63
			Kasba ...	+ 1·27	— 2·19	— 4·84	+ 3·53	+ 6·00	—2·43	+ 1·34
			Laksam ...	0	+ 5·78	+ 0·72	+ 2·93	+ 7·10	—1·51	+15·02
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	— 4·78	— 0·98	— 6·53	+ 3·76	+ 3·97	—1·73	— 6·29
			Fenny ...	— 4·49	— 2·08	— 9·64	— 0·38	+ 0·22	—0·83	—17·20
			Harishpur ...	— 0·10	+ 5·18	— 8·13	— 6·35	+ 1·23	—3·88	—12·05
			Ramganj ...	— 0·28	— 0·85	— 5·84	— 2·26	+ 4 64	—1·28	— 5·87
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar ...	—6·74	+ 6·34	—12·93	+ 8·38	+0·27	+4·72	+ 0·04
			Chittagong ...	—6·28	— 1·32	— 1·05	+ 2·20	+2·22	+5·43	+ 1·20
			Kutubdia ...	—7·97	+ 3·44	— 8·35	+ 1·94	+1·35	—3·90?	—13 49?
			Satkanya ...	—5·26	+ 0·28	— 4·84	+ 3·11	—0·10	+5·13	— 1·68
			Kodala ...	—6·27	— 2·75	— 0·37	+11·31	+1·41	+6·04	+ 9·37
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ...	—2·91	— 0·70	+ 1·72	+ 1·31	+2·52	+4·49	+ 6·43
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	—1·74	+21·53	— 1·95	— 2·79	—4·15	+3·87	+14·77
			Dinapore ...	—1·42	+27·89	— 2·95	— 4·48	—4·73	+0·79	+15·10
			Bihar ...	—2·05	+ 4·37	+ 2·63	+ 1·97	—1·44	+3·34	+ 8 82
			Barh ...	—1·83	+ 2·99	+ 1·25	+ 0·03	—3·66	+0·75	— 0·47
			Bikram ...	—1·94	+20·05	+ 0·91	— 2 13	—2·61	+0·95	+15·23
			Hilsa ...	—1·93	+ 2·07	+ 1·75	+ 9·18	—2 25	+2·28	+11·10
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad ...	—1·38	+ 8·28	— 1·71	+ 3·59	—1·24	+3·12	+10 66
			Gaya ...	—1·33	+ 7·07	+ 0·60	+ 1·82	+0·39	+4·52	+13·07
			Nawadah ...	—1·76	+ 6·48	+ 1·67	— 2·20	+3·18	+6·85	+14·22
			Jahanabad ...	—1·18	+ 5·70	+ 1·35	— 3·73	—0·65	+ 3·10	+ 4·59
			Arwal ...	—1·88	+ 7·39	+ 3·39	+ 2·56	—1·27	+1·65	+11·84
			Daudnagar ...	—1·10	+ 4·41	+ 7·86	+ 0 16	—2·28	+3·91	+12·96
			Sherghati ...	—0·82	+ 5·40	+ 1·92	+ 3·42	+1·79	+2·85	+14·56
			Rajauli ...	—1·70	+12·06	— 1·25	— 2·69	—0·78	+4·92	+10·56
			Pakri Barawan ..	—1·53	+ 3·05	+ 5·61	— 5·68	+0 98	+5·38	+ 7·81
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	—0·78	+ 0·03	+ 0·01	+ 2·90	—2·93	+0·94	+ 0·17
			Dehri ...	—0·98	+ 6·60	+ 1·30	+ 2·18	—0·84	+1·61	+ 9·87
			Bhabhua ...	—0·97	+ 0·82	+ 0·18	+ 7·57	—2·37	+4·59	+ 9·82
			Sasaram ...	—1·05	+ 2·33	+ 1·79	+ 2·32	—1·03	+0·39	+ 4·75
			Arrah ...	—1·32	+18·71	+ 5·67	— 6·63	—1·45	+1·55	+16·53
			Mohanea ...	—0·61	+12·17	+ 0·93	?	—4·37	+4·45	— 1·07
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	—1·27	+ 7·49	— 4·95	— 3·54	+5·51	+3·87	+ 7·11
			Siwan ...	—0·33	+ 4·38	— 0·96	— 0·15	+1·70	+1·54	+ 6·18
			Chapra ...	—1·16	+12·39	+ 0·59	— 3·70	—4·43	+1·24	+ 4·93
		Champaran	Motihari ..	—1·97	— 0·45	— 6·35	— 5·66	+0·49	+3·34	—10·60
			Bettiah ...	—1·66	— 1·27	— 4·07	— 5·16	+5·34	+4·14	— 2·68
			Bagaha ...	—1·70	— 9·68	+ 5·41	— 6·32	+9·27	+12·15	+ 9·13
			Burhiuwa ...	—0·51	+ 2·92	— 5·23	— 0·03	+1·23	+5·57	+ 8·95

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR—*concld.*	Patna—*concld.*	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	—0·13	— 4·57	— 7·53	— 1·46	+1·15	+5·85	— 6·69
			Muzaffarpur ...	—0·21	+ 0·84	— 3·06	+ 1·48	—2·50	+8·14	+ 4·69
			Hajipur ...	—0·69	+15·00	— 2·47	+ 1·61	—4·63	+2·63	+11·45
			Paru ...	—0·03	+ 3·71	— 2·97	— 7·63	—3·32	+4·28	— 5·96
			Mahuwa ...	—0·32	+ 2·44	+ 4·04	— 0·93	+0·38		
			Shiuhar ...	+0·07	+ 1·52	— 3·76	— 7·34	+2·42	+6·54	— 0·55
			Pupri ...	+0·43	— 5·22	—11·84	+ 1·03	+1·83	+4·51	— 9·26
		Darbhanga	Tajpur ...	—0·57	— 0·77	+ 0·73	+ 1·13	—2·15	+1·13	— 0·50
			Darbhanga ...	+1·11	— 0·49	— 5·51	— 0·48	+0·82	+4·35	— 0·20
			Madhubani ...	—0·77	+ 0·48	— 4·08	— 0·30	+0·09	+3·61	— 0·97
			Bahera ...	+0·45	— 3·06	— 7·40	— 3·86	—3·49	+6·15	—11·21
			Rosera ...	—0·95	— 1·78	— 2·93	— 3·57	—6·47	+2·56	—13·14
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	—1·03	+ 4·25	— 3·36	+ 0·83	—4·94	+2·87	— 1·38
			Monghyr ...	—1·38	+ 4·49	— 1·29	+ 2·33	—1·43	+4·67	+ 7·39
			Jamui ...	—1·85	+ 1·62	+ 3·47	+ 1·69	+3·54	+1·37	+ 9·84
			Gogri ...	—1·54	+ 3·99	— 8·37	+ 1·08	—2·73	+5·25	— 2·32
			Shaikhpura ...	—1·69	+ 5·28	— 6·51	— 3·71	—2·88	+6·59	— 2·92
		Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	—1·59	— 3·94	— 7·79	— 0·96	—2·18	+3·81	—12·65
			Supaul ...	+0·24	— 1·62	— 8·48	— 2·15	—0·47	+4·96	— 7·52
			Pratapganj ...	—0·95	— 3·74	— 7·78	+ 4·12	+0·55	+5·91	— 1·89
			Bhagalpur ...	—0·91	+ 2·23	— 9·55	+ 3·83	+5·73	+4·79	+ 6·12
			Banka ...	—2·29	— 0·18	— 3·68	+ 3·26	—0·15	+9·47	+ 6·43
			Colgong ...	—1·91	+ 2·85	—10·37	— 0·46	+2·42	+4·02	— 3·45
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	—2·24	— 1·09	+ 0·94	— 2·22	+5·87	+2·55	+ 3·81
			Araria ...	+1·04	— 1·21	— 1·17	+ 0·74	+2·23	+5·62	+ 7·25
			Purnea ...	—2·37	— 5·36	— 7·95	+ 4·06	+0·22	+6·84	— 4·56
			Gondwara (*Korah*)	—3·20	— 3·55	— 5·09	— 5·38	+2·68	+8·01	— 6·53
			Kaliaganj ...	—3·04	— 7·77	+20·75	—10·70	+11·09	+8·86	+19·19
		Malda ...	Malda ...	—1·52	— 0·77	— 8·11	+ 2·37	+0·82	+2·57	— 4·64
			Chanchal ...	+0·02	+ 0·48	— 9·81	— 4·09	+3·58	+5·17	— 4·65
			Gajol ...	—3·00	+ 5·70	—10·71	— 0·60	—5·37	+6·02	— 7·96
			Sibganj ...	—5·34	+ 0·38	— 3·72	+ 0·02	+7·42	+3·21	+ 1·97
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	—4·35	— 1·40	— 6·01	— 0·42	+3·20	+3·69	— 5·29
			Godda ..	—2·80	+ 1·87	— 9·20	+ 0·38	+1·84	+3·92	— 3·99
			Pakaur ...	—2·15	+ 0·95	— 9·32	— 1·08	+0·85	+8·15	— 2·60
			Naya Dumka	—2·01	+ 0·22	— 1·76	+ 2·33	+1·66	+4·12	+ 4·56
			Deoghur ..	—2·33	— 0·47	— 3·58	+ 0·24	+0·81	+4·97	— 0·36
			Jamtara ...	—1·60	+ 1·12	— 2·28	+ 2·69	—0·74	+4·91	+ 4·10
			Nanihat ...	—2·47	+ 1·57	— 7·47	+13·20	+0·08	+5·57	+10·48
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur ...	—3·37	— 1·73	+11·00	— 0·53	+2·09	+4·75	+12·21
			Banki ...	—1·86	— 5·79	— 0·01	— 0·34	+0·41	+0·88	— 6·71
			Cuttack ...	—4·26	— 2·69	— 1·50	+ 5·35	—4·07	+1·15	— 6·02
			False Point ...	—1·85	— 2·73	+ 8·55	— 1·16	—4·72	+1·40	— 0·51
			Kendrapara ...	—4·27	+ 2·79	+ 1·44	+ 0·68	+0·28	+3·81	+ 4·73
			Jajpur ...	—3·64	+ 0·67	— 1·16	+ 3·97	—5·01	+5·60	+ 0·43
			Dharmsala ...	—3·41	— 1·47	+ 1·22	— 0·50	—4·81	+4·22	— 4·75
			Salipore ...	—3·38	+ 3·18	— 0·38	— 2·03	—3·10	+2·76	— 2·95
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	—3·41	+ 0·92	— 1·17	— 3·59	—4·30	+4·98	— 6·57
			Chandbali ...	—3·66	+ 0·42	+ 5·52	— 0·99	—5·59	+10·91	+ 6·61
			Bhadrak ...	—3·72	— 3·15	— 1·72	— 0·21	—5·96	+6·95	— 7·81
			Soto ...	—2·87	+ 0·11	+ 3·62	+ 1·19	—2·21	+18·35	+18·19
			Balasore ...	—0·66	+ 0·44	— 4·77	+ 1·00	—6·74	+7·82	— 2·91
			Jellasore ...	+0·53	+ 7·21	— 2·02	— 0·83	—6·53	+4·74	+ 3·10
			Baripada ...	—2·01	— 2·52	— 6·92	— 2·10	—4·14	+6·63	—11·06
		Puri ...	Puri ...	—1·62	— 2·94	+10·11	— 0·81	—3·77	—0·73	+ 0·24
			Khurda ...	—2·49	— 4·61	— 1·87	+ 0·37	—1·75	+3·19	— 7·16
			Bhanpur ...	—1·53	— 3·55	— 3·07	— 0·02	+1·48	+6·18	— 0·51
			Gop ...	—4·40	— 3·76	+ 7·82	— 5·23	—7·03	+3·02	— 9·58
			Pipli ...	—2·60	— 3·82	+ 3·14	— 4·97	—6·05	+2·78	—11·52

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	−0·65	− 2·60	+1·10	+1·66	+0·04	+2·88	− 0·89
			Hazaribagh ...	−0·46	+ 3·37	−1·04	−3·72	−0·66	−2·08	− 0·43
			Barhi ..	−2·04	+ 3·05	+2 28	−5·53	+1·49	+8·20	+ 7·45
			Chatra ...	−2·88	− 0·07	+0·71	−5·37	−2·04	+2·37	− 7·28
			Karagdeha ...	−2·43	− 1·07	−3·41	−2·85	−0·75	+3·54	− 6 97
			Ramgar ...	−3·14	− 1·01	−0 97	−6·54	−0 85	−0·73	−13·24
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga ...	−1·61	− 0·32	+ 0·06	− 0·45	+3·41	+1·66	+ 2·75
			Ranchi ...	−1·52	− 3·01	− 3·08	− 2·23	−3·17	+2·94	−10·07
			Silli ...	−0·68	− 0·09	− 7·13	− 0·87	−2·61	+3·60	− 7 78
			Sirguja ..	·82	− 2·57	+ 8·01	+14·25	+1·42	+10·15	+30 44
			Jashpur .	−0·50	− 6·08	− 1·13	+ 9·32	+3·72	+1·14	+ 6·47
			Gangpur ...	+0·57	− 2·90	+ 7 03	+13·01	−3·71	+2·99	+16·99
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	−0·75	− 3·76	−4·14	+2·40	−1·21	+4·34	− 0·70
			Balumath ...	− 0·68	− 2·48	− 1·78	−3·17	−1·93	+4·47	− 5·57
			Husainabad	−0·93	− 0·71	− 1·99	+0·92	−3·55	+7·40	+ 1·14
			Garhwa ...	−1·11	− 2·02	− 3 82	+0·16	−0·89	+6·81	− 0·90
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	− 0·97	+ 1.27	− 3·88	−0·65	+1·35	+3·22	+ 0·34
			Gobindpur ...	−1·72	− 1·93	+ 0·84	+3·99	+0·39	+1·72	+ 3·29
			Raghunathpur ...	−1·81	− 1·35	+ 4 92	− 2·46	−6·25	−0·14	− 7·09
			Barabhum ...	−2·48	− 4·01	+ 1·16	+ 3·03	+3·67		
			Jhalda ..	−1·42	− 2·44	− 3·34	− 1·00	−2·89	+5·76	− 5·33
			Chas ...	−1·79	− 2·54	− 3·10	+ 0·46	−5·00	+0·68	−11·29
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	+0·30	− 3·22	− 5·68	+2·17	−3 43	−0·10	− 9 96
			Chakardharpur...	−2·67	− 0·33	− 4·30	+1 96	−0·90	−1·22	− 7·46
			Ghatsila ...	+1·61	+ 1·41	− 5·85	−0·91	−4·43	+0·46	− 7·71
			Baharagura ...	−1·61	− 6·59	− 5·86	+2·47	−5·24	+4·10	−12·73
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	−1·13	+ 0·41	− 3 87	+ 3·90	+0·77	+2·31	+ 2·39
			Talchar ..	+1·03	− 2·54	− 4·76	+ 7·65	−2·79	+0·25	+ 0·84
			Narsingpur ...	−0·87	− 1·35	− 0·05	+ 2·81	−2·39	+1·20	− 0·65
			Angul .	−0·35	− 2·96	− 1·37	+ 1·35	−1 95	−1·53	− 1·16
			Dhenkanal ...	−2·65	− 4·01	− 3·21	− 1·19	−3 81	+1·17	−13·73
			Bispara ...	+1·16	− 5·50	− 6·03	+ 3·25	+3·17	+3 49	− 0·46
			Kunjabangarh ...	−1·59	− 4·38	− 3·62	− 4·14	−5 06	+0·05	−18·74

TABLE VI.

Percentage variation of the monthly Rainfall of the subdivisional Rainfall-registering stations in Bengal from the normal average Rainfall for the months of May to October 1897.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	+24	+137	—20	+46	—13	+ 73	+39
			Burdwan	+30	+26	— 2	+30	+ 4	+ 76	+21
			Katwa	+76	—27	—25	—17	+45	+ 11	+ 2
			Raniganj	—26	+32	—26	—28	—27	+120	— 4
			Mankur	+20	+45	—27	+13	+13	+186	+10
		Birbhum	Suri	—25	—24	—31	—17	—15	+101	—15
			Hetampur	— 9	—68	—27	—28	—15	+174	—21
			Rampur Hát	+ 9	+33	—53	— 7	—30	+125	— 4
			Bolpur	+24	—40	—38	— 4	— 3	+188	— 6
		Bankura	Bankura	—31	—15	+42	—15	+32	+ 25	+ 8
			Vishnupur	—67	—16	— 1	+10	+18	+156	+ 4
			Maliara	—26	—27	+23	— 9	—22	+ 19	+ 5
			Khatra	— 1	+ 6	+ 5	— 7	+17	+121	+12
			Indas	—26	+ 5	+12	+34	— 3	+162	+16
			Kotalpur	—42	0	—25	—23	+21	+ 20	—12
			Onda	+ 1	+28	+ 1	— 5	+109	+ 56	+29
			Gangajalghati	—67	—33	+ 4	— 1	+41	+198	+ 3
			Raipur	—28	+38	—39	— 8	— 9	+ 57	— 3
			Sonamukhi	—68	—27	+24	+41	+56	+186	+20
		Midnapore	Contai	— 4	—18	+ 6	+16	—34	+ 33	0
			Tamluk	—69	—16	—32	— 6	—34	+ 9	—23
			Midnapore	+26	+54	—46	— 2	—13	+ 51	+ 4
			Ghatal	—31	—21	—53	+18	— 3	+ 73	—11
			Kukrahaty	—56	—27	+26	—14	—28	+ 40	—10
			Garhbeta	—22	+30	—41	—54	+20	+ 67	—13
		Hooghly	Serampore	+23	0	—31	— 5	—12	+ 41	— 5
			Hooghly	+ 6	+122	—37	— 6	+16	+ 75	+23
			Jahanabad	+ 2	+19	—43	— 1	—21	+ 29	— 8
		Howrah	Howrah	—38	+ 7	+17	—24	— 4	+ 91	+ 3
			Mohesreka	—45	— 8	—45	— 1	+ 4	+230	— 2
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	—57	—10	+24	—30	—53	+ 62	— 7
			Diamond Harbour	—32	—23	+30	+12	—62	+ 45	— 4
			Canning Town	+ 1	+ 7	+22	+24	+ 4	+ 60	+18
			Alipore (Observatory).	—30	+ 2	+ 8	— 9	—36	+ 96	— 1
			Barrackpore	+18	— 3	—31	— 4	—12	+ 62	— 4
			Dum-Dum	—18	+ 5	+25	+13	+ 7	+123	+19
			Barasat	—42	+ 1	— 3	+35	—42	+ 21	— 3
			Basirhat	— 4	+26	+ 6	+45	—20	+ 70	+19
		Nadia	Ranaghat	—29	+42	—29	—11	—19	+ 48	— 3
			Krishnagar	—10	+23	—30	+ 6	+ 1	— 17	— 4
			Chuadanga	—38	+82	— 9	+13	— 9	+232	+27
			Meherpur	—18	+61	—35	+17	+59	+ 92	+23
			Kushtia	—26	— 9	—38	+13	—24	+ 29	—12
		Murshidabad	Kandi	+45	+ 1	—30	+66	—12	+ 40	+12
			Berhampore	+28	—26	—48	+19	—21	+ 62	— 7
			Lalbag	—10	+10	—19	+57	—59	+ 28	0
			Azimganj	+ 3	—18	—48	+13	—48	— 17	—21
			Jangipur	—62	+21	—44	+39	+ 5	+ 91	+ 4
			Lalgola	—45	0	—68	—41	—10	+ 45	+27
			Akhriganj	—32	+78	—28	+69	—12	+109	+23
			Patkabari	+21	+50	—45	— 6	+25	+ 71	+12
			Dumkal	+ 3	+17	—11	+60	—19	+ 59	+16

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South-West Bengal—*concld.*	Presidency—*concld.*	Jessore	Narail ...	—55	+139	— 7	+16	+18	+59	+33
			Jessore ...	—44	+ 65	— 5	—12	—22	+76	+ 8
			Jhenidah ...	—25	+ 23	—18	+3	+6	+45	+ 4
			Magura ...	—30	+ 14	+29	+21	+16	+31	+13
			Bangaon ...	—27	+ 81	+ 4	0	+26	—19	+ 7
		Khulna	Satkhira ...	+20	+ 41	—38	+75	—32	+8	+14
			Bagerhat ...	—57	+ 61	+10	+35	+19	+100	+28
			Khulna ...	—57	+ 95	+20	+67	—14	+73	+35
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia ...	— 2	— 7	+5	+35	—35	+16	+ 1
			Nator ...	+19	— 42	—52	+68	+21	+49	+ 4
			Naugaon ...	—45	— 67	—62	+6	+49	+93	—18
			Lalpur ..	—34	+ 5	—51	+26	—31	+192	—6
			Manda ...	—53	— 26	—62	+32	—8	+85	—15
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur ...	—44	— 35	—24	+ 5	+61	+75	+1
			Churaman ...	—19	+ 12	—63	+40	+1	+111	—1
			Raiganj ...	—16	— 12	—67	—47	—3	+77	—27
			Dinajpur ...	—23	— 50	—37	—16	+24	+83	—16
			Balughat ...	—67	— 65	—63	+78	+48	+2	—12
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	—16	— 49	+27	—24	+7	+6	—9
			Alipore Duar ...	+31	— 49	+43	—22	+52	+19	+7
			Fallacotta ...	+13	— 45	+34	—5	+26	—30	+2
			Debiganj ...	—19	— 36	—45	—14	+98	+34	—7
		Darjeeling	Buxa ...	— 7	— 26	+ 1	—52	+59	—25	—9
			Siliguri ...	—20	— 39	+ 7	—31	+110	+40	+4
			Darjeeling ...	—36	— 38	—27	+8	—50	+123	—18
			Kalimpong ...	—54	— 4	—36	+36	—38	+231	—6
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta ...	+61	— 26	+ 5	— 9	+47	+57	+12
			Cooch Behar ...	+54	— 57	— 5	—40	+76	+30	— 3
			Mickliganj ...	— 6	— 48	— 4	—50	+19	—9	—21
			Mathabhanga ...	+10	— 53	+12	—31	+37	—38	—11
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	—22	— 43	—43	+47	+24	+113	— 1
			Rangpur ...	0	+ 19	—34	+56	+60	+53	+21
			Kurigaon ...	+70	+ 6	—21	+ 2	+61	+99	+24
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*).	—11	— 42	—42	+11	+39	+51	—10
			Ulipur ...	+37	— 2	—46	+46	+65	+181	+27
		Bogra	Sherpur ...	— 9	— 67	—56	—19	+81	+12	—16
			Nowkhilla ..	+ 7	— 66	—60	—21	+22	+80	—20
			Bogra ...	— 3	— 74	—51	+ 3	+30	+117	—15
			Panchbibi ...	+ 7	— 54	—38	+32	—10	+49	—10
		Pabna	Pabna ...	— 5	+ 8	—37	—24	—33	+84	—11
			Sirajganj ...	+31	— 35	—50	+ 5	+15	+108	—1
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj ...	—29	— 46	—43	— 4	+31	+1	—19
			Dacca ...	+15	— 42	—39	+40	+13	+70	0
			Narayanganj ...	— 7	— 58	—40	+31	+76	+28	— 4
			Manikganj ...	+52	+ 29	—21	+62	+56	+28	+32
			Jaydebpur ...	— 2	— 28	—44	+10	+108	+61	+ 4
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	+20	— 43	+27	+54	+73	—44	+17
			Atia (*Tangail*) ...	+14	— 6	—33	— 2	—22	+ 4	— 9
			Mymensingh ...	+18	— 58	—36	+ 4	+55	—81	—10
			Jamalpur ...	+39	— 45	—10	+34	+116	+41	+25
			Netrakona ...	+79	— 21	—43	—13	+59	+84	+ 9
			Subarnakhali ...	+39	— 39	—26	+ 5	+30	+99	+ 4
			Durgapur ...	+93	— 17	—18	+41	+24	+32	+16
			Diwanganj ...	—14	— 56	—32	+40	+28	+150	— 1

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
East Bengal—*concld.*	Dacca—*concld.*	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	−74	+ 2	− 39	+11	− 9	+30	−15
			Faridpur ...	−52	+ 42	− 15	+44	−17	+1	+ 5
			Goalundo ...	−46	+ 13	− 45	−15	+23	−28	−15
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	−46	+ 9	− 48	+34	−19	+116	− 6
			Pirojpur ...	−38	+ 9	− 44	+ 5	− 2	+49	− 7
			Barisal ...	−20	+ 3	− 27	+ 9	− 3	+84	− 1
			Gaurnadi ...	−80	+ 14	− 26	+31	+73	+28	+ 4
			Bhola ..	−49	+ 13	− 27	+23	−11	+54	0
			Bauphaul ...	−39	+ 10	− 27	−11	+ 4	+65	− 5
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	+43	+ 26	+120	+ 9	+66	− 67	+12
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	− 9	+ 6	−57	+28	+65	−65	− 1
			Chandpur ...	−55	− 15	− 8	+ 6	−14	−26	−15
			Brahmanbaria ...	+14	+ 6	−17	+121	+ 9	+12	+26
			Ramchandrapur	−22	− 30	−38	+11	+106	+73	+ 5
			Nasirnagar ...	+27	+ 52	+42	+70	+92	+71	+57
			Daudkandi ..	−15	− 44	−32	+10	−19	+60	−17
			Kasba ...	+13	− 15	−12	+35	+71	−60	+ 2
			Laksam ..	0	+ 42	+ 4	+19	+77	−36	+21
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	−46	− 4	−28	+15	+25	−22	− 6
			Fenny ...	−40	− 9	−39	− 2	+ 2	−13	−17
			Harishpur ...	− 1	+ 24	−25	−20	+ 7	− 38	−10
			Ramganj ...	− 3	− 5	−33	−13	+49	−20	− 8
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar ...	−59	+ 20	−32	+31	+ 2	+59	0
			Chittagong ...	−60	− 6	− 5	+11	+17	+ 87	+ 1
			Kutubdia ...	−66	+ 16	−25	+ 8	+12	−52?	−12?
			Satkanya ...	−48	+ 1	−18	+19	− 1	+84	− 2
			Kodala ...	−49	− 16	− 2	+65	+13	+102	+11
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ...	−26	− 4	+ 9	+ 7	+22	+ 69	+ 8
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	− 88	+293	−17	−25	−56	+120	+34
			Dinapore ...	− 87	+401	−24	−38	−65	+24	+35
			Bihar ...	− 98	+ 64	+20	+17	−22	+128	+21
			Barh ...	− 88	+ 52	+10	0	−48	+29	− 1
			Bikram ...	− 94	+296	+ 7	−19	−38	+27	+35
			Hilsa ...	− 91	+ 25	+15	+79	−40	+94	+27
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad ...	−100	+151	−13	+27	−18	+126	+25
			Gaya ...	−100	+108	+ 5	+15	+ 6	+199	+31
			Nawadah ...	−100	+103	+14	−19	+49	+310	+36
			Jahanabad ...	− 81	+101	+11	−30	−11	+108	+11
			Arwal ..	−109	+158	+25	+25	−18	+65	+30
			Daudnagar ...	− 96	+ 91	+67	+ 1	−38	+240	+35
			Sherghati ...	−100	+113	+20	+80	+24	+92	+39
			Rajauli ...	−100	+196	−11	−24	−13	+211	+27
			Pakri Barawan...	−100	+ 51	+46	−46	+17	+382	+20
		Shahabad ..	Buxar ...	− 86	+ 1	0	+26	−41	+29	0
			Dehri ...	−100	+112	+11	+17	−12	+61	+24
			Bhabhua ...	−100	+ 16	+ 1	+62	−34	+16	+24
			Sasaram ...	−100	+ 44	+16	+19	−15	+13	+12
			Arrah ...	− 81	+305	+47	−58	−20	+52	+40
			Mohanea ...	−100	+241	+ 8	?	−71	+19	
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ..	− 56	+103	−40	−33	+76	+97	+16
			Siwan ..	− 21	+ 60	− 8	− 1	+20	+45	+14
			Chapra ...	− 80	+197	+ 5	−36	−61	+40	+12
		Champaran	Motihari ...	− 70	− 5	−47	−46	+ 5	+99	−21
			Bettiah ...	− 63	− 14	−29	−42	+56	+122	− 5
			Bagaha ...	− 53	− 74	+33	−40	+84	+326	+14
			Burhurwa ...	− 26	+ 32	−46	0	+15	+206	+ 9

Meteorological Division.	Division.	Dist.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Behar—*contd.*	Patna—*contd.*	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	— 5	— 53	— 60	— 14	+13	+209	—15
			Muzaffarpur ...	— 9	+ 11	— 25	+ 14	—28	+262	+10
			Hajipur ..	— 38	+219	— 20	+ 15	—62	+ 75	+27
			Paru ...	— 2	+ 59	— 25	— 58	—40	+234	—14
			Mahuwa ...	— 15	+ 31	+ 32	— 8	+ 6		
			Shiuhar ...	+ 4	+ 21	— 34	— 66	+33	+199	— 1
			Pupri ...	+ 15	— 64	— 85	+ 9	+31	+347	—21
		Darbhanga	Tajpur ...	— 26	— 10	+ 6	+ 11	—27	+ 43	— 1
			Darbhanga ...	+ 41	— 6	— 44	— 4	+ 9	+153	0
			Madhubani ...	— 26	+ 6	— 34	— 3	+ 1	+149	— 2
			Bahera ...	+ 17	— 41	— 57	— 25	—29	+521	—22
			Rosora ...	— 42	— 29	— 24	— 25	—59	+176	—28
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai ...	— 50	+ 65	— 28	+ 8	—65	+105	— 3
			Monghyr ...	— 51	+ 68	— 10	+ 19	—16	+155	+16
			Jamui ...	— 93	+ 22	+ 27	+ 15	+51	+ 59	+23
			Gogri ...	— 37	+ 60	— 53	+ 8	—27	+350	— 4
			Shaikhpura ...	— 77	+ 72	— 55	— 31	—43	+297	— 7
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura ...	— 41	— 48	— 60	— 8	—21	+116	—25
			Supaul ...	+ 7	— 19	— 69	— 17	— 5	+200	—15
			Pratapganj ...	— 22	— 55	— 48	+ 31	+ 5	+312	— 3
			Bhagalpur ...	— 32	+ 30	— 75	+ 35	+78	+171	+14
			Banka ...	— 86	— 2	— 32	+ 31	— 2	+297	+14
			Colgong ...	— 50	+ 35	— 81	— 4	+27	+195	— 7
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	— 37	— 7	+ 5	— 13	+42	+ 76	+ 5
			Araria ...	+ 19	— [illegible]	— 7	+ 5	+17	+176	+11
			Purnea ...	— 53	— 50	— 53	+ 29	+ 2	+192	— 7
			Gondwara (*Korah*) ...	— 59	— 39	— 35	— 45	+30	+361	—12
			Kaliaganj ...	— 44	— 46	+ 90	— 50	+75	+291	+22
		Malda ..	Malda ...	— 37	— 7	— 68	+ 23	+ 8	+ 58	— 9
			Chanchal ...	0	+ 4	— 67	— 34	+34	+190	— 8
			Gajol ...	— 78	+ 72	— 71	— 5	—42	+231	—15
			Sibganj ...	— 85	+ 4	— 31	0	+70	+ 79	+ 4
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	— 94	— 11	— 47	— 4	+29	+113	—10
			Godda ...	— 78	+ 25	— 75	+ 4	+21	+137	— 9
			Pakaur ..	— 45	+ 9	— 68	— 9	+ 7	+163	— 4
			Naya Dumka ...	— 56	+ 2	— 13	+ 17	+17	+ 98	+ 8
			Deoghur ...	— 82	— 6	— 26	+ 2	+10	+130	— 1
			Jamtara ...	— 46	+ 1[illegible]	— 16	+ 21	—10	+127	+ 8
			Nanihat ...	— 96	+ 25	— 65	+158	+ 1	+281	+28
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ..	Jagatsingpur ...	—91	— 22	+ 94	— 5	+21	+ 73	+24
			Banki ...	—64	— 56	0	— 3	+ 4	+ 18	—14
			Cuttack .	—97	— 2[illegible]	— 12	+ 43	—37	+ 20	—10
			False Point ...	—38	— 29	+ 64	— 9	—41	+ 15	— 1
			Kendrapara ...	—87	+ 30	+ 12	+ 5	+ 3	+ 63	+ 9
			Jajpur ...	—67	+ 7	— 9	+ 35	—51	+110	+ 1
			Dharmsala ...	—59	— 14	+ 12	— 4	—48	+ 89	— 9
			Saliporo ...	—74	+ 29	— 4	— 15	—32	+ 59	— 6
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	—72	+ 10	— 12	— 28	—42	+125	—13
			Chandbali ...	—68	+ 5	+ 47	— 9	—49	+189	+12
			Bhadrak ...	—65	— 34	— 14	— 2	—57	+141	—15
			Soro ...	—51	+ 1	+ 32	+ 11	—20	+358	+[illegible]5
			Balasore ...	—26	+ 5	— 37	+ 8	—52	+116	— 5
			Jellasoro ...	+13	+ 81	— 15	— 8	—59	+106	+ 6
			Baripada ...	—41	— 23	— 53	— 18	—36	+144	—19
		Puri ...	Puri ...	— 54	— 3[illegible]	+103	— 8	—36	— 8	0
			Khurda ...	— 73	— 47	— 15	+ 3	—16	+ 48	— 13
			Bhanpur ...	— 65	— 45	— 29	0	+15	+ 94	— 1
			Gop ...	—100	— 48	+ 74	— 43	—60	+ 44	— 18
			Pipli ...	— 73	— 47	+ 29	— 37	—57	+ 50	— 22

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	— 25	— 30	+ 9	— 13	0	+ 89	— 2
			Hazaribagh ...	— 29	+ 44	— 7	— 28	— 8	+ 61	— 1
			Barhi ...	—100	+ 51	+ 17	— 41	+19	+259	+ 16
			Chatra ...	— 81	— 1	+ 4	— 43	—25	+ 81	— 15
			Karagdeha ...	— 92	— 12	— 22	— 20	— 8	+114	— 13
			Ramgar ...	—100	— 13	— 7	— 43	—10	— 15	— 24
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga ...	— 79	— 4	0	— 3	+36	+ 64	+ 6
			Ranchi ...	— 53	— 35	— 22	— 16	—33	+100	— 19
			Silli ...	— 19	— 1	— 52	— 6	—36	+207	— 16
			Sirguja ...	—100	— 27	+ 45	+ 65	+19	+580	+ 51
			Jashpur ...	— 28	— 51	— 7	+ 58	+36	+ 27	+ 11
			Gangpur ...	+ 55	— 30	+ 42	+ 83	—43	+123	+ 31
		Palamau	Palamau) *Daltonganj*).	— 65	— 62	— 32	+ 19	+16	+174	— 2
			Balumath ...	— 58	— 31	— 12	— 21	—20	+146	— 11
			Husainabad ...	— 83	— 12	— 13	+ 7	—49	+297	+ 2
			Garhwa ...	— 80	— 35	— 30	+ 1	—13	+223	— 2
		Manbhum	Purulia ...	— 28	+ 13	— 30	— 5	+17	+114	+ 1
			Gobindpur ..	— 63	— 20	+ 6	+ 33	+ 5	+ 53	+ 7
			Raghunathpur ...	— 48	— 17	+ 34	— 18	—81	— 7	— 14
			Barahbhum ...	— 82	— 43	+ 9	+ 27	+53		
			Jhalda ...	— 52	— 26	— 27	— 6	—38	+209	— 11
			Chas ...	— 58	— 31	— 24	+ 3	—56	+ 24	— 23
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	+ 8	— 38	— 42	+ 17	—43	— 4	— 20
			Chakardharpur ...	— 85	— 4	— 30	+ 17	—16	— 43	— 17
			Ghatsila ...	+ 39	+ 15	— 42	— 6	—51	+ 13	— 14
			Baharagura ...	— 37	— 63	— 50	+ 23	—57	+140	— 26
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	— 53	+ 8	— 40	+ 66	+12	+ 96	+ 8
			Talchar ...	+ 42	— 27	— 34	+ 73	—31	+ 9	+ 2
			Narsingpur ...	— 45	— 14	— 1	+ 32	—28	+ 29	— 2
			Angul ...	— 14	— 28	— 12	+ 13	—21	— 34	— 2
			Dhenkanal ..	— 90	— 38	— 23	— 10	—37	+ 28	— 25
			Bishpara ...	+ 62	— 54	— 42	+ 31	+29	+ 71	— 1
			Kunjabangarh ...	— 47	— 49	— 31	— 43	—47	+ 1	— 37

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 8th December 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 40 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 11th January 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the ten days ending 31st December 1896 and the corresponding period of 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

	22ND TO 31ST DECEMBER			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Imports.				
From Foreign Ports ...	231,889	3,15,627	7	10
" Indian " ...	58,107	79,090	46,328	63,057
Total ...	289,996	3,94,717	46,335	63,067
Exports.				
To Foreign Ports	83,597	1,13,785	197,349	2,68,614
" Indian "	19,697	26,810	79,919	1,08,778
Total ...	103,294	1,40,595	277,268	3,77,392

Imports.—The staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the period are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

	22ND TO 31ST DECEMBER			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Food-grains.				
Rice	43,953	59,825	36,691	49,940
Paddy	4,713	6,415	6,518	8,872
Wheat	219,883	2,99,285	......	......
Gram and pulses	9,099	12,385	3,126	4,255
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	12,348	16,807	......	......
Total ...	289,996	3,94,717	46,335	63,067

Imports.—During the period under report, the imports of rice amounted to 36,691 cwts., against 43,953 cwts. in the ten days ending 31st December 1896. The amount imported from Burma was 6,229, against 26,344 cwts., and that from Balasore 30,456 cwts., against 77,482 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year. The imports of paddy were 6,518 cwts., against 4,713 cwts., and those of gram and pulses 3,126 ctws., against 9,099 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1896. The imports of wheat and miscellaneous food-grains were nil against 219,883 cwts., and 12,348 cwts. respectively in the ten days ending 31st December 1896.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grains exported by sea during the period under report is compared with that for the corresponding period of 1896 :—

	22nd to 31st December			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
Food-grains.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	93,578	1,27,370	263,490	3,58,639
Paddy		......	2,576	3,506
Wheat	1,102	1,500	2,634	3,585
Gram and pulses	6,788	9,239	7,421	10,101
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	1,826	2,486	1,147	1,561
Total ...	103,294	1,40,595	277,268	3,77,392

Foreign ports.

The exports of rice from Calcutta to foreign ports rose from 79,044 cwts. to 195,531 cwts. in the period under report. The despatches to Ceylon rose from 10,610 cwts. to 88,484 cwts., and those to Arabia and Germany from 6,254 cwts. and 15,047 cwts. to 14,117 cwts. and 33,982 cwts., respectively, during the ten days ending 31st December 1897, while the United Kingdom took only 2,018 cwts. against 15,537 cwts., and Cape Colony 8,720 cwts., against 11,564 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1896. The exports of gram and pulses and other food-grains were insignificant.

Indian ports.

As regards Indian ports, the exports of rice during the period under review amounted to 67,959 cwts., against 14,534 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year; Bombay received 26,587 cwts., against 13,638 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1896, but the Madras ports received 38,301 cwts. of rice, 2,532 cwts. of paddy, against nil in the ten days ending 31st December 1896. The exports of gram and pulses aggregated 5,835 cwts., against 2,960 cwts., while those of miscellaneous food-grains remained nearly the same as in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 31st December 1896 and 1897, both days inclusive.

Ports.		Year	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
From Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay		1896	......	......	475	3	......	478
		1897	......	......	......	......	......	......
Madras	Madras	1896	......	......	......	1,708	......	1,708
		1897	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Coconada	1896	......	......	......	5,869	......	5,869
		1897	......	......	......	2,758	......	2,758
	Colingapatam	1896	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897	......	......	......	367	......	367
Burma	Rangoon	1896	23,157	240	......	521	......	23,918
		1897	656	......	......	......	......	656
	Moulmein	1896	3,187	......	......	......	......	3,187
		1897	5,673	......	......	......	......	5,673
	Sandoway	1896	4	......	......	......	......	4
		1897	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore	Balasore	1896	4,833	4,473	......	......	......	9,306
		1897	3,725	1,858	......	......	......	5,583
	Chandbali	1896	12,649	......	......	988	......	13,637
		1897	26,731	4,660	......	......	......	31,391
Total Indian Ports		1896	43,830	4,713	475	9,089	......	58,107
		1897	36,685	6,518	......	3,125	......	46,328
From Foreign Ports.								
United Kingdom		1896	......	......	68	......	7,675	7,743
		1897	......	......	......	......	......	......
United States	San Francisco	1896	......	......	163,153	......	......	163,153
		1897	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Tacoma	1896	......	......	56,187	......	......	56,187
		1897	......	......	......	......	......	......
China—Hong-Kong		1896	123	......	......	10	......	133
		1897	3	......	......	......	......	3
Straits Settlements		1896	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897	3	......	......	1	......	4
Victoria		1896	......	......	......	......	4,673	4,673
		1897	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total Foreign Ports		1896	123	......	219,408	10	12,348	231,889
		1897	6	......	......	1	......	7
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS		1896	43,953	4,713	219,883	9,099	12,348	289,996
		1897	36,691	6,518	......	3,126	......	46,335

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 31st December 1896 and 1897 (both days inclusive).

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
To Foreign Ports.							
United Kingdom ...	1896 ...	15,537	......	......	623	......	16,160
	1897 ...	2,018	......	......	220	......	2,238
Germany ... Hamburg	1896 ...	7,007	......	......	......	......	7,007
	1897 ...	4,000	......	......	......	......	4,000
Germany ... Bremen	1896 ...	8,040	......	......	......	......	8,040
	1897 ...	29,982	......	......	......	......	29,982
Cape Colony ... Cape Town	1896 ...	7,758	......	......	37	......	7,795
	1897 ...	6,503	......	......	......	......	6,503
Cape Colony ... Port Elizabeth	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1897 ...	1,100	......	......	......	......	1,100
Cape Colony ... East London	1896 ...	818	......	......	......	......	818
	1897 ...	442	......	......	......	......	442
Cape Colony ... Algoa Bay	1896 ...	1,639	......	......	......	......	1,639
	1897 ...	675	......	......	......	......	675
Cape Colony ... Mossel Bay	1896 ...	1,349	......	......	......	......	1,349
	1897 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Eastern Coast of Africa. Zanzibar	1896 ...	472	......	......	......	......	472
	1897 ...	997	......	......	......	......	997
Eastern Coast of Africa. Other Ports	1896 ...	499	......	......	......	......	499
	1897 ...	293	......	......	......	......	293
Mauritius	1896 ...	12,179	......	......	908	475	13,562
	1897 ...	11,601	......	......	......	......	11,601
Natal	1896 ...	1,651	......	......	......	......	1,651
	1897 ..	......	......	......	......	......	......
Reunion	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1897 ...	19,910	......	......	......	......	19,910
Aden	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1897 ...	6,001	......	......	......	......	6,001
Arabia—Muscat ...	1896 ...	6,254	......	......	......	......	6,254
	1897 ...	14,117	......	......	......	......	14,117
Ceylon	1896 ...	10,610	......	......	1,214	147	11,971
	1897 ...	88,481	44	......	544	......	89,072
China—Hong-Kong ...	1896 ...	9	......	30	13	......	52
	1897 ...	37	......	15	18	......	70
Persia	1896 ...	1,147	......	......	......	......	1,147
	1897 ...	2,433	......	......	......	......	2,433
Straits Settlements ...	1896 ...	43	......	73	813	......	929
	1897 ...	55	......	111	615	59	873
Turkey in Asia—Bussora ...	1896 ...	220	......	......	......	......	220
	1897 ...	290	......	......	......	......	290
New South Wales ...	1896 ...	3,692	......	......	95	......	3,787
	1897 ...	825	......	......	85	......	910
Victoria	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1897 ...	2,418	......	......	......	......	2,418
New Zealand	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1897 ...	2,910	......	......	......	......	2,910
Fiji Islands	1896 ...	120	......	......	125	......	245
	1897 ...	440	......	......	74	......	514
Total Foreign Ports ...	1896 ...	79,044	......	103	3,828	622	83,597
	1897 ...	195,531	44	129	1,586	59	197,349

Ports.		Year	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay		1896 ...	13,638	......	......	370	27	14,035
		1897 ...	26,587	......	......	......	20	26,607
Madras	Madras	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	6,766	......	294	1,333	473	8,866
	Calicut	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	20,929	440	......	......	......	21,369
	Cannanore	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	908	......	......	......	......	908
	Cocanada	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	......	......	......	179	5	184
	Cochin	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	3,764	1,638	......	......	......	5,402
	Cuddalore	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	6	......	......	......	......	6
	Gopalpur	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	......	......	......	......	4	4
	Mangalore	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	......	454	......	......	......	454
	Negapatam	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	......	......	......	183	......	183
	Ponani	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	1,745	......	......	......	......	1,745
	Tellicherry	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	4,183	......	......	......	......	4,183
	Tuticorin	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	......	......	......	249	......	249
	Vizagapatam	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	......	......	1	44	......	45
Burma	Rangoon	1896 ...	870	......	999	1,500	1,177	4,546
		1897 ...	1,065	......	1,928	2,580	585	6,158
	Akyab	1896 ...	21	......	......	222	......	243
		1897 ...	11	......	......	202	1	214
	Kyoukpyoo	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	......	......	......	1	......	1
	Moulmein	1896 ...	......	......	......	93	......	93
		1897 ...	......	......	......	116	......	116
	Sandoway	1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	......	......	......	11	......	11
Chittagong		1896 ...	......	......	......	463	......	463
		1897 ...	......	......	6	262	......	268
Balasore	Balasore	1896 ...	......	......	......	134	......	134
		1897 ...	......	......	......	168	......	168
	Chandbali	1896 ...	2	......	......	177	......	179
		1897 ...	......	......	261	497	......	758
Cuttack		1896 ...	3	......	......	1	......	4
		1897 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Port Blair		1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	1	......	......	10	......	11
Travancore—Allepey ...		1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	1,495	......	......	......	......	1,495
Pondichery		1896 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	......	......	15	......	......	15
Cutch Mandir		1886 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		1897 ...	499	......	......	......	......	499
	Total Indian Ports ...	1896 ...	14,534	......	999	2,960	1,204	19,697
		1897 ...	67,959	2,532	2,505	5,836	1,088	79,919
	GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.	1896 ...	93,578	......	1,102	6,788	1,826	103,294
		1897 ...	263,490	2,576	2,634	7,421	1,147	277,268

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 36 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 11th January 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack, and Puri during the week ending 21st December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.		From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	1896 ...	......	440	440	599
	1897 ...	......	191	191	260
Narayanganj ...	1896 ...	......	......	......	......
	1897 ...	......	......	......	......
Balasore ports...	1896 ...	......	396	396	539
	1897 ...	......	486	486	661
Cuttack ...	1896 ...	......	......	......	......
	1897 ...	......	......	......	......
Puri ...	1896 ...	......	......	......	...
	1897 ...	......	......	......	......
Total ...	1896 ...	......	836	836	1,138
	1897 ...	......	677	677	921

EXPORTS.

Ports.		To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	1896 ...	......	......	......	......
	1897 ..	2,375	......	2,375	3,233
Narayanganj ...	1896 ...	......	...	......	......
	1897 ...	......	..	...	...
Balasore ports...	1896 ...	......	11,298	11,298	15,378
	1897 ...	2,270	22,480	24,750	33,687
Cuttack ...	1896 ...	14,113	......	14,113	19,209
	1897 ...	11,701	5,791	17,492	23,809
Puri ...	1896 ...	......	......	......	......
	1897 ...	......	......	......	......
Total ...	1896 ...	14,113	11,298	25,411	34,587
	1897 ...	16,346	28,271	44,617	60,729

Owing chiefly to smaller receipts of gram and pulses from Calcutta, the import trade of Chittagong declined by 249 cwts., while Galle and Colombo together received 1,931 cwts. of rice and 444 cwts. of paddy, against nil in the corresponding period of 1896. The improvement of 13,452 cwts. in the export trade of the Balasore ports was mainly due to the consignments of 22,790 cwts. of rice to Mauritius, Calcutta, and the Madras ports, against 7,903 cwts. only during the week ending 21st December 1896. Colombo received 11,701 cwts. of rice from False Point, against nil in the third week of December 1896, and Mauritius, which took 14,113 cwts. of rice from that port in the week ending 21st December 1896, drew nothing during the period under review.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian Ports.												
Burma { Akyab	......	44	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	44
Burma { Rangoon	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	......
Calcutta	29	......	......	......	7	......	259	84	82	63	377	147
*Narayanganj	......	......	......	......	......	......	59	......	......	......	59	......
Total ...	33	44	......	......	7	......	318	84	82	63	440	191

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Galle	......	900	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	900
Colombo	......	1,031	......	444	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,475
Indian Ports.												
Nil	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	......	1,931	......	444	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,375

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Port.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9,265
Indian Port.												
Calcutta	......	......	......	......	......	......	396	376	......	110	396	486
Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	396	376	......	110	396	486

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports to which exported.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
		1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign Port.													
Mauritius		......	2,270	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,970
Indian Ports.													
Calcutta		7,903	18,485	3,212	1,570	......	......	183	......	......	......	11,298	20,055
Madras	Calicut	......	1,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,000
	Cochin	......	536	......	390	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	926
	Tellicherry	......	499	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	499
Total		7,903	20,520	3,212	1,960	......	......	183	......	......	......	11,298	22,480
GRAND TOTAL		7,903	22,790	3,212	1,960	......	......	183	......	......	......	11,298	24,750

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack district to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign Ports.												
Colombo	......	11,701	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11,701
Mauritius	14,113	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	14,113	......
Indian Port.												
Madras—Cochin	......	5,791	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,791
Total	14,113	17,492	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	14,113	17,492

EXPORTS OF FOOD GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 38 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 31st December 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 1,03,49,950 maunds. The destination of 1,01,36,772 maunds is specified. Of this quantity 33,09,376 maunds were carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 44,48,846 maunds to stations in Bengal, 15,54,663 maunds to the Central Provinces, and the rest, 8,23,888 maunds to other provinces. In the last week of the period, 7,632 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 2 maunds to Bihar.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 11th January 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpore Docks, and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway, from 1st January to 31st December 1897.

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.	From 19th to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL.										
Hooghly.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Hooghly ...	...	...	...	339	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarakeswar ...	2,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandernagore ...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandua ..	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhadreswar ..	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,928	...	...	339	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan.										
Memari ...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	1,094	.	389	232	102	481	471	...	136	...
Ranigarj ...	9,653	3,972	1,572	2,143	1,168	2,102	...	...	4	8
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghuskara ...	103	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Kanu Junction ...	349	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mankar ...	...	99	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asansol ...	...	...	523	...	22	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	11,376	4,071	2,545	2,375	1,297	2,583	471	...	140	8
Birbhum.										
Murarai ...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Bolpur ...	2	101	1,261	159	199	...	...	140	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	103	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rampur Hât ...	683	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadpur ...	802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,366	101	1,364	302	199	...	...	140	...	...
Nadia.										
Mirpur ...	7,218	965	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Chuadanga ...	3,998	3,670	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	17,613	2,841	...	347	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alamdanga ...	5,275	2,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhairamara ...	6,407	1,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damukdia ...	9,349	10,244	924	1,973	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagula ...	3,819	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumarkhali ...	3,236	378	...	382	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khoksa ...	1,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	58,743	21,650	1,302	2,702	...	...	..	..	...	...
Jessore.										
Jessore ...	1,014	740	...	...	...	1,193	...	...	...	...
Singia ...	2,478	12,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,492	13,528	...	...	..	1,193	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad.										
Azimganj ...	6,277	8,018	1,929	761	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jiaganj ...	1,930	3,770	1,508	383	122	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulian ...	...	747	2,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jangipur ...	...	378	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,207	7,913	6,447	1,144	122	...	...	...	...	...

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th Oct. 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.	From 19th to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL—*contd.*										
Rajshahi.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Malanchi ...	1,413	529	...	152	1,095	...	...	...	..	...
Atrai ..	...	...	2,083	923	2,317	...	...	...	...	...
Raninagar ..	...	...	1,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netor ...	...	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	1,413	529	3,326	1,075	3,412	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur.										
Dinajpur ...	373	2,417	343	...	399	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur.										
Saidpur ...	767	829	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Kurigram ...	109	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Lalmonir Hât ...	55	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domer ..	685	100	...	223	525	...	...	...	...	...
Kaunia ..	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaliganj ..	770	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mogal Hât ...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,759	929	...	343	525	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar ...	20,763	378	754	304	895	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri.										
Chilahati ...	...	...	...	374	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dam-Dim ...	...	100	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	...
Mandalghat ..	400	300	...	203	100	101	..	...	...	...
Haldibari ...	3,037	628	339	403	235	101	...	...	..	...
Jalpaiguri ..	25,224	13,448	1,820	6,477	7,297	654	...	210	...	...
Ramshai Hât ...	4,493	376	749	375	304	..	...	...	...	...
Mal Bazar ...	2,809	223	100	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belakoba ...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Chalsa Road Ghat	...	1,511	1,431	2,719	3,828	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	36,064	16,586	4,459	10,652	11,971	856	...	210	...	..
Darjeeling.										
Sonada ...	522	2,038	215	102	875	2,103	...	...	...	...
Siliguri ..	5,395	7,067	1,724	3,691	8,493	2,948	...	..	...	...
Ghoom .	2,611	2,631	349	1,172	1,858	2,305	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ..	2,931	4,684	1,914	2,140	3,105	2,977	...	...	...	...
Kurseong ..	4,493	7,037	750	2,846	3,667	1,614	...	...	...	...
Rangtang ...	383	...	..	...	225	152	...	...	...	...
Gyabari ...	...	380	380	...	...	101	...	...	...	...
Mahanadi ...	...	...	386	...	473	406	...	...	...	..
Total ...	16,335	23,837	5,718	9,951	18,696	12,636	...	...	..	...
Bogra.										
Akelpur ...	...	2,855	2,118	1,268	1,358	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur Hât ...	...	4,482	1,174	629	2,463	...	...	...	...	...
Jamalganj ...	...	2,072	100	408	919	623	...	...	...	...
Hili ...	...	130	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur ...	...	...	4,098	1,939	12,991	2,469	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	9,539	7,490	4,244	17,731	3,092	...	...	...	...
Pabna.										
Sirajganj ...	6,205	...	760	1,146	315	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca.										
Munshiganj ...	...	1,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj ..	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	380	1,591	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th Oct. 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.	From 19th to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL—*concld.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Faridpur.										
Pangsa ...	7,257	1,769	470	382	431	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbari ...	7,571	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalundo ...	11,414	2,300	2,532	1,814	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pachuria ...	1,374	377	...	2,986	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,616	4,446	3,002	5,182	431	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge.										
Jhalokati ...	...	...	...	2,928	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna.										
Phultala ...	360	541	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawapara ...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna ...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	360	541	954	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF BENGAL	1,98,470	1,08,056	38,414	42,921	56,053	20,360	471	350	140	8
CHOTA NAGPUR.										
Hazaribagh.										
Giridih ...	16,434	5,681	1,116	107	402	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum.										
Purulia ...	2,972	3,602	1,466	1,450	...	331	...	...	...	...
Bulrampur ...	722	1,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barakar ...	156	482	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta	2,377	762	2,453	191	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katrasgarh ...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anara ...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adra ...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalubathan ...	...	...	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,328	6,437	5,316	1,641	...	331	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum.										
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR ...	22,793	12,118	6,432	1,748	402	331	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.										
Sonthal Parganas.										
Barharwa ...	7,097	6,838	5,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharajpur Ghat	1,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakour ...	3,011	1,890	6,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sahibganj ...	43,325	13,427	11,239	151	...	...	...	...	122	...
Baidyanath ...	11,724	3,891	1,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhupur ...	2,045	...	1,077	...	38	...	...	...	...	...
Rajmahal ...	1,205	1,919	2,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinpahar ...	...	1,888	2,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotal Pakour ...	...	...	1,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mihijam ...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamtara ...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	60,536	29,853	32,495	151	38	...	...	...	122	...

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th Oct 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.	... De... ber 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR—*contd.*										
Purnea.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kissenganj ...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katihar Junction	4,509	371	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Manihari ...	61	6	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...
Sonali ...	346	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasba ...	370	740	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	...	2,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	5,665	4,619	370	...	141	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur.										
Nathnagar ...	5,339	1,532	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colgong ...	25,466	1,511	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Pirpainti ..	13,947	6,048	762	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ghoga ...	2,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	66,546	19,769	10,343	1,141	1,591	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanganj ..	3,770	...	380	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Raghupur	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pertabganj ...	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaptiahi ...	...	2,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,18,060	31,122	14,126	1,141	1,591	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr.										
Bariarpur ...	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khagaria ...	9,517	3,386	4,975	...	386	...	...	...	...	...
Jamalpur ...	1,521	1,120	3,040	...	380	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhisarai ...	24,529	2,473	6,626	1,626	1,522	379	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	6,448	2,639	4,149	1,124	380	...	...	...	...	...
Garhara ...	36,145	9,843	7,618	492	...	379	...	..	...	...
Tegra ...	9,825	6,940	3,051	...	760	...	...	...	...	...
Jamui ...	4,203	...	1,134	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	3,031	3,768	3,384	975	...	101	...	...	...	...
Simultola ...	2,657	162	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawadi ...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kujra ...	752	2,256	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	99,752	32,587	35,828	4,217	3,428	859	...	...	...	...
Patna.										
Masaurhi ...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khushrupur ...	23,700	12,553	6,822	2,381	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barh ...	18,905	9,109	6,409	3,025	4,166	756	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	1,97,224	83,104	48,290	33,998	53,016	22,158	...	...	...	...
Bankipore ...	3,372	4,920	2,647	4,975	4,570	759	...	...	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	49,331	18,339	10,657	9,596	14,078	2,656	...	381	...	...
Sadispur ...	752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihta ...	3,602	4,211	10,244	4,566	2,332	379	...	...	...	...
Mokameh ...	23,469	14,484	11,363	4,664	3,018	1,962	...	...	...	...
Dinapur ...	7,823	1,128	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buktiarpur ...	5,698	12,176	15,988	8,394	1,172	385	...	...	...	...
Fatua ...	3,817	1,896	3,037	3,473	1,902	376	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,38,068	1,61,920	1,15,837	75,072	84,314	29,731	...	381	...	...
Gaya.										
Gaya ...	66,331	17,080	28,726	21,426	25,922	6,875	...	...	...	...
Jahanabad ...	2,621	5,723	8,705	6,153	2,315	...	...	...	...	...
Bela ...	373	...	...	...	374	...	...	...	...	...
Mukdumpur ...	371	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69,696	22,803	37,811	27,579	28,611	6,875	...	...	...	...
Shahabad.										
Bedadi ...	8,091	763	...	...	1,541	...	...	...	...	...
Raghunathpur ...	11,340	1,508	4,938	1,896	3,053	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah ...	23,071	15,691	16,933	5,052	11,939	2,288	376	...	...	2
Buxar ...	27,935	18,157	24,676	23,304	23,685	4,574	...	...	...	...
Dumraon ...	7,910	1,510	3,022	2,268	3,457	...	...	...	...	...
Bihia ...	...	...	764	1,525	375	380	...	...	...	...
Total ...	78,347	37,629	50,333	34,045	44,050	7,242	376	...	...	2

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th Oct. 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1879.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.	From 19th to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR—*concld.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Darbhanga.										
Sakri ...	5,642	375	3,799	377	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamaria ..	4,144	370	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samastipur ...	80,779	12,822	12,511	864	3,387	1,148	...	...	...	...
Dalsingh Sarai ...	39,098	14,717	14,115	1,515	2,287	759	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	2,25,091	62,524	31,141	2,671	1,154	377	...	...	...	...
Kamtaul ...	1,857	3,435	1,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waini ...	4,543	1,141	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhanjharpur ...	1,508	3,389	1,521	764	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,62,662	98,773	65,386	6,191	6,828	2,284	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur.										
Janakpur Road ...	759	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarai ...	1,874	757	1,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bairagnia ...	2,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanti ...	1,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matipur ...	1,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholi ...	1,893	...	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	2,11,741	42,034	29,249	4,169	5,332	1,512	...	...	...	...
Bhagwanpur ...	6,996	2,263	3,036	376	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitamarhi ...	57,756	21,033	4,229	870	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hajipur ...	22,362	7,659	12,585	4,187	3,052	766	...	...	...	...
Garaul ...	1,499	1,890	1,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,10,285	76,013	52,873	9,102	8,384	2,278	...	...	...	...
Champaran.										
Maesi ...	11,951	...	377	380	...	...	...	...	...	...
Segowli ...	9,694	1,127	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jindara ..	22,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bettiah ...	1,78,145	22,636	16,418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara ...	42,715	6,125	2,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motihari ...	86,241	12,445	3,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pipra ...	7,051	1,107	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,58,292	43,440	22,828	380	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran.										
Dighwara ...	1,887	6,097	7,298	5,348	3,415	...	...	...	...	...
Ekma ...	12,775	9,428	8,688	1,895	3,448	764	...	...	...	...
Chapra ...	1,28,760	26,967	25,154	14,456	8,718	6,808	...	...	...	...
Goldenganj ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daronda ...	34,771	9,041	4,887	764	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savan ...	1,67,819	46,099	24,553	19,815	3,421	1,531	...	...	...	...
Revelganj ...	1,11,822	33,297	26,739	10,272	3,772	4,935	...	...	...	...
Mairwa ...	747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonpur ...	...	...	...	...	380	383	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,58,954	1,30,929	97,319	52,550	23,154	14,421	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF BIHAR...	22,69,317	6,69,688	5,25,206	2,10,428	2,00,539	63,690	376	881	122	2
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.	24,90,580	7,89,862	5,70,082	2,55,097	2,56,994	84,381	847	731	262	10
ASSAM.										
Cachar.										
Silchar ...	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sealtik ...	...	1,006	...	...	302	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	347	1,006	...	...	302	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong.										
Nowgong ...	...	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Assam ...	347	1,006	380	...	302	...	...	...	...	...

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st July to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th Oct. 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.	From 19th to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ghazipur District.										
Dildarnagar ...	25,027	7,593	1,907	3,035	8,049	385	...	...	...	...
Guhmer ...	365	...	1,530	1,141	1,537	...	...	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	20,528	3,422	8,017	7,976	18,291	8,456	...	377	...	...
Ghazipur ...	...	757	...	754	382	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	45,915	11,772	6,484	12,906	23,259	3,841	...	377	...	...
Benares District.										
Dhina ...	377	...	...	375	381	...	...	...	...	...
Shiupur ...	2,270	1,897	...	...	760	...	...	...	...	...
Zamania ...	38,357	3,445	2,657	2,657	7,896	...	...	...	...	...
Sakaldiha ...	4,160	...	378	...	752	...	...	...	...	...
Mogulsarai ...	3,405	...	...	...	377	...	...	...	...	...
Benares Cantonment	1,52,254	27,260	25,360	12,648	37,828	11,033	...	...	390	2,995
Total ...	2,00,823	32,602	28,395	15,680	47,994	11,033	...	...	390	2,995
Gorakhpur District.										
Bhagalpur Gogra ...	3,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chauri Chaura ...	3,753	745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsil Deoria ...	10,612	2,288	1,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	7,987	4,567	3,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sahjanwa ...	5,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatpur ...	30,110	4,535	3,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	61,177	12,135	8,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basti District.										
Khalilabad ...	1,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basti ...	11,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uska Bazar ...	4,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda District.										
Gonda ...	19,514	...	761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	9,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28,558	...	761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baraich District.										
Naupara ...	1,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baraich ...	4,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur District.										
Ahraura Road ...	22,227	4,501	2,667	125	755	390	...	...	...	...
Chunar ...	4,929	1,127	370	...	1,159	399	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur ...	84,654	7,960	17,413	768	7,578	563	390	381	...	...
Gainpura ...	3,045	748	380	...	769	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,14,855	14,336	20,830	893	10,261	1,352	390	381	...	...
Allahabad District.										
Karchana ...	7,163	1,514	1,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini ...	370	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manwari ...	2,631	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jasra ...	35,884	2,276	3,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mija Road ...	1,18,409	6,834	5,726	763	761	...	...	...	...	...
Nahwai ...	6,053	1,528	1,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	1,94,987	10,701	20,491	3,796	13,734	4,951	1,133	2,278	1,143	...
Bharwari ...	22,940	...	778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirathu ...	15,916	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shiurajpur ...	12,433	754	1,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,17,162	24,708	34,677	4,559	14,495	4,951	1,133	2,278	1,143	...

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th Oct. 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.	From 19th to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—*contd.*										
Fatehpur District.										
Bahrampur ...	1,889	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khaga ...	4,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bindki ...	59,519	3,793	2,279	764	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur ...	773	103	1,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	66,723	4,277	3,422	764	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore District.										
Cawnpore City ...	3,78,602	6,044	15,333	1,515	6,135	4,160	860	392	...	750
Etawah District.										
Phaphund ...	10,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharthna ...	766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etawah ..	46,658	1,148	370	...	381	...	...	1	...	...
Jasawantnagar ...	9,451	...	...	761	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	67,874	1,148	370	761	381	...	...	1	...	...
Farukhabad District.										
Fatehgarh ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farukhabad ...	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri District.										
Kaurara ...	6,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shakohabad ...	6,497	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,940	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra District.										
Firozabad ...	24,396	377	379	...	772	377	...	...	...	...
Agra ...	1,09,626	11,341	5,269	8,398	16,939	8,033	...	...	1,914	1,559
Barhan ...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,34,282	11,718	5,648	8,398	17,711	8,410	...	...	1,914	1,559
Sitapur District.										
Sitapur ...	12,438	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra District.										
Kosi ...	1,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra ...	11,371	758	758	382	1,155	1,524	384	...	...	...
Brindaban ...	696	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,631	758	758	382	1,155	1,909	384	...	...	...
Alighur District.										
Harduaganj ...	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikandra Rao ...	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hattrass ...	82,104	9,127	1,784	1,153	12,285	5,282	...	...	...	1,192
Alighur ...	19,579	2,268	2,667	1,515	1,914	3,414	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,03,191	11,395	4,451	2,668	14,199	8,696	...	...	...	1,192

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th Oct 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.	From 19th to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—*contd.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulandshahar District.										
Chola ...	1,504	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secundrabad ...	5,289	...	752	756	...	751	...	...	...	...
Khurja ...	30,346	...	2,264	2,661	...	1,128	...	...	380	...
Dibai ...	4,913	...	754	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	42,052	...	4,151	3,417	.	1,879	...	...	380	...
Muzaffarnagar District.										
Muzaffarnagar ...	757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut District.										
Ghaziabad ...	5,135	374	...	...	...	767	...	...	...	...
Meerut ..	42,541	1,150	765	383	376	1,903	...	...	...	755
Muradnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	...	...	...
Total ...	47,676	1,524	765	383	376	2,670	1,120	...	...	755
Banda District.										
Badausa ..	4,530	..	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banda ...	37,553	3,802	4,931	753	1,916	1,136	...	...	...	...
Bargarh ...	11,332	784	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manikpur ...	7,919	1,142	1,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurwi ...	43,218	...	1,129	...	...	384	...	...	...	...
Majhgawan ...	376	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,04,928	5,728	8,007	753	1,916	1,520	...	...	...	...
Moradabad District.										
Khanth ..	1,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad ..	11,699	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chundowsi ...	21,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	35,380	...	381	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Azimgarh District.										
Shahganj ...	27,277	1,509	2,675	...	1,136	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly District.										
Nawabganj ...	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aonla ...	7,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	47,274	2,311	1,520	1,905	1,146	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55,655	2,311	1,520	1,905	1,146	...	...	..	...	...
Jaunpur District.										
Jaunpur ...	65,666	6,855	5,859	1,531	6,832	1,517	...	...	...	...
Shajehanpur District.										
Shajehanpur ...	20,082	380	762	...	383	...	...	...	...	...
Tilhar ...	16,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjhi ...	11,030	380	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosa Junction ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	**47,511**	760	1,143	...	383	...	...	...	...	...

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th Oct. 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.	From 19th to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—*contd.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Eta District.										
Jaleswar Road ...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashganj ...	4,146	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,532	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow District.										
Lucknow ...	1,02,370	3,044	4,186	7,340	1,916	4,193	383	394	...	381
Alamnagar ...	38,257	758	765	3,047	755	756	...	...	...	...
Kakori ...	3,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malihabad ...	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,44,401	3,802	4,951	10,387	2,671	4,949	383	394	...	381
Pilibhit District.										
Pilibhit ...	1,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur District.										
Rurki ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur ...	15,033	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15,406	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad District.										
Sahwal ...	783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radhauli ...	20,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad ...	72,070	3,787	7,621	1,138	2,662	3,444	...	1,903	...	...
Ajodhya ...	10,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gosainganj ...	3,788	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,08,406	4,161	7,621	1,138	2,662	3,444	...	1,903	...	...
Sultanpur District.										
Akbarpur ...	9,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki District.										
Bahramghat ...	7,166	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duryabad ...	2,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki ...	14,417	769	...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...
Safdarganj ..	52,935	758	...	...	...	383	...	...	...	...
Total ...	76,793	2,285	...	...	...	764	...	...	...	...
Hardai District.										
Balamau ...	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardai ...	21,828	374	381	376	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghauli ...	14,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandila ...	5,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	42,649	374	381	376	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor District.										
Dhampur ...	8,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagina ..	9,081	1,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Najibabad ...	10,568	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor ...	2,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30,959	1,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unao.										
Unao ...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th Oct. 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.	From 19th to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—*concld.*										
Jhansi District.										
Jhansi ...	6,425	1,532	375	383	1,919	1,140	...	...	...	...
Lolitpur District.										
Lolitpur ...	4,506	756	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri District.										
Lakshmipur ...	3,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur District.										
Mahoba ...	16,262	1,898	2,262	1,145	1,513	759	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dun District.										
Hardwar ...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalaun District.										
Ait ...	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalpi ...	1,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwal District.										
Haldwani ...	2,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	72,531	1,898	4,579	365	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	26,53,270	1,69,550	1,75,243	70,690	1,56,174	62,994	4,270	5,726	3,827	7,632
PANJAB.										
Amritsur District.										
Amritsur ...	740	...	...	382	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi District.										
Delhi ...	2,31,956	11,335	14,105	24,694	14,123	21,039	384	382	777	3,444
Jullundur District.										
Jullundur City ...	3	...	...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa District.										
Umballa City ...	17,863	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon District.										
Faraknagar ...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	1,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rewari ...	64,441	1,133	3,773	2,249	4,352	2,391	...	761	2,368	1,122
Total ...	66,709	1,133	3,773	2,249	4,352	2,391	...	761	2,368	1,122
Rawalpindi District.										
Rawalpindi ...	...	...	1,873	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	96,050	1,901	13,782	1,549	5,744	3,800	377	...	373	374
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB.	4,13,321	14,509	33,533	30,385	24,219	27,230	761	1,143	3,518	4,940

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th Oct. 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.	From 19th to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sehora Road ...	20,160	6,077	5,691	2,284	381	...	...	...	...	...
Katni ...	66,879	10,590	8,014	3,411	6,143	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbalpur ...	1,95,098	6,835	22,379	3,788	7,674	4,246	...	...	...	...
Peparia ...	41,578	2,361	2,649	1,141	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kareli ..	37,316	9,146	3,829	1,908	781	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	78,979	21,248	33,464	10,329	11,671	12,262	765	381	1,504	...
Other places ...	5,80,702	1,16,171	1,19,291	42,248	39,834	12,787	383	1,131	367	757
Total ...	10,20,742	1,72,428	1,95,317	65,109	66,484	29,295	1,148	1,512	1,871	757
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.										
Dholpur ...	1,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	759	753	381	379		...	...	...	...	...
Sutna ...	1,06,401	11,429	14,810	2,646	1,148	1,523	...	...	...	..
Mhow ..	2,838	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Ulwar ...	5,713	377	...	38[illegible]	...	760	...	401	377	...
Indore ..	1,506	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypur ..	3,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bawal ..	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harphulpur ..	4,807	380	380	760	...	551	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	18,718	5,758	1,528	378	378	...	378	...	...	...
Total ...	1,45,639	18,697	17,099	4,542	1,526	2,834	378	401	377	...
Hyderabad ...	1,156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BERAR.										
Badnera ..	383	...	...	402	1,145	379	...	...	...	...
Dhamangaon ..	2,934	1,062	...	382	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malkapur ...	433	385	...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon ...	2,418	...	763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola .	3,730	1,979	3,778	2,678	1,971	2,284	...	...	...	...
Amraoti ...	15,258	3,824	8,378	12,357	3,413	3,037	...	...	...	...
Shegaon ...	...	..	...	...	...	376	...	...	...	...
Total ...	25,156	7,250	12,919	16,198	6,529	6,076	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	374	...	1,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified places	1,12,220	2,640	3,197	3,167	1,239	1,440	374	399	245	456
GRAND TOTAL ...	68,62,805	11,75,942	10,08,913	4,45,188	5,13,467	2,14,250	7,778	9,912	10,100	13,795
ABSTRACT.										
Total of Bengal ...	1,98,470	1,08,050	38,444	42,921	56,053	20,360	471	350	140	8
" " Bihar ...	22,69,317	6,69,688	5,25,206	2,10,428	2,00,539	63,690	376	381	122	2
" " Chota Nagpur.	22,793	12,118	6,432	1,718	402	331	...	...	...	...
Total of Assam ...	317	1,066	380	...	302	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the North Western Provinces and Oudh.	26,53,270	1,69,550	1,75,243	70,690	1,56,174	62,994	4,270	5,726	3,827	7,632
Total of the Panjab	4,13,321	14,509	33,533	30,385	21,219	27,230	761	1,143	3,518	4,940
Total of Rajputana and Central India.	1,45,639	18,697	17,099	4,542	1,526	2,834	378	401	377	...
Total of Central Provinces.	10,20,742	1,72,428	1,95,317	65,109	66,484	29,295	1,148	1,512	1,871	757
Total of Hyderabad	1,156	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Berar ...	25,156	7,250	12,919	16,198	6,529	6,076	...	...	...	...
Total of Bombay ...	374	...	1,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Unspecified places.	1,12,220	2,640	3,197	3,167	1,239	1,440	374	399	245	456
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	69,50,605	11,75,942	10,08,913	4,45,188	5,13,467	2,14,250	7,778	9,912	10,100	13,795

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

No. 39 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Sealdah and Calcutta during the period from 1st January to 25th December 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 13,77,325 maunds. The destination of 13,73,029 maunds is specified. Of this quantity, 10,60,162 maunds were carried to stations in Bengal Proper, and 94,438 maunds to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, 45,935 maunds to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1,64,561 maunds to Assam, and the rest (7,933 maunds) to other provinces.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 11th January 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Sealdah and Calcutta (Port Trust Railw Chitpur and Kidderpore Docks), by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, form 1st January to 25th December 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.	Wee endi 25th Decem 1897
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
24-Parganas.										
Barrackpore ...	1,071	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shamnagar ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kankinara ...	302	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Naihati ...	149	182	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...
Kanchrapara ...	34	24	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duttapukur ...	84	...	...	...	16	54	...	...	...	...
Gobardanga ...	1,191	359	190	252	613	216	...	74	17	28
Akra Junction ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muslandpur ...	9	4	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Mugra Hât ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guma ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budge-Budge ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dogachhia ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Habra ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baruipur ..	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,934	943	212	279	639	270	20	74	17	28
Nadia.										
Chakdaha ...	97	...	142	...	4	18	...	...	10	...
Ranaghat	785	131	81	6	249	5	...	...	...	...
Aranghata ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagula .	17,323	3,058	4	17	...	4	...	...	...	...
Kishanganj ...	3,781	1,711	971	302	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banpur ...	608	148	126	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnagar ...	2,874	729	568	109	9	12	10	...	...	2
Jairampur ...	2,325	1,072	560	168	...	8	...	...	...	...
Chuadanga ..	17,306	5,264	1,117	200	165	65	14	10	22	5
Munshiganj ...	6,447	1,509	69	9	12	...	...	...	...	...
Alamdanga ...	35,668	11,839	2,523	18	50	21	2	4	...	2
Halsa ...	2,339	483	...	503	193	11	...	...	...	...
Poradaha ...	2,340	245	15	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Jagati ...	2,853	905	21	13		9	...	...	...	2
Kushtia ...	47,273	19,967	1,582	3,368	1,198	1,093	94	275	51	9
Kumarkhali ...	20,440	18,740	774	2,501	2,496	99	6	82	8	...
Koksa ...	6,567	3,583	637	234	643	26	...	...	...	...
Mirpur ...	20,759	2,549	148	15	61	...	120	...	...	...
Bhairamara ...	29,622	2,962	14	...	168	...	...	...	...	...
Damukdia ...	7,107	13,189	3,125	908	217	82	...	141	...	42
Gangnapur	32	20	61	...	...	21	6	...	...	...
Madanpur ...	9	88	...	28	...	40	...	...	...	...
Sibnibash ...	...	...	...	...	39	48	15	...	9	5
Total ...	2,26,600	88,192	12,838	8,402	5,540	1,564	267	512	100	67
Jessore.										
Chandpara ...	150	18	15	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Bangaon ..	1,667	213	268	358	554	141	149	32	66	...
Gopalnagar ...	521	69	129	240	235	58	...	12	14	2
Benapol ...	296	268	69	26	44	36	18	...	18	...
Nabharan ...	634	227	129	40	36	19	...	...	...	...
Jhikargacha ...	7,018	1,685	1,004	312	502	177	4	27	14	8
Jessore ...	6,649	3,482	1,017	418	254	307	41	116	22	...
Rupdia ...	58	59	3	8	...	5	2	...	2	2
Singia ...	16,316	7,275	40	55	76	412	4	40	35	20
Narai ...	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binodpur	1,056	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nohatta ...	328	77	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	
Other places ..	2,529	250	...	4	10	4	...	...	12	
Total ...	37,510	13,733	2,676	1,461	1,715	1,159	226	227	183	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL—*contd.*										
Khulna.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fakir Hât ...	...	...	20	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Nawapara ...	1,535	876	51	10	118	...	80	...	...	...
Phultala ...	346	119	180	26	41	...	...	36	...	56
Daulatpur ..	148	20	30	75	22	6	...	64	...	...
Khulna ...	3,526	5,343	419	435	125	83	63	30	75	...
Bagir Hât	15	18	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bhatpara ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,578	6,376	700	546	315	89	143	131	75	56
Rajshahi.										
Mâlanchi ...	1,503	2,126	...	542	370	...	...	...	...	...
Gopalpur ..	73	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nator ...	498	1,873	1,294	2,363	931	97	2	...	32	...
Attrai ...	37	982	4,434	1,380	2,055	...	...	...	...	...
Raninagar ...	108	304	185	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alipur ...	14,912	3,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Rampur Boalia ...	1,348	3,594	1,862	...	170	4	...	...	...	...
Sara ...	493	301	4	3	141	66	...	...	...	...
Charghat ...	...	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhanagâr ...	..	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,972	12,996	7,879	4,328	3,667	167	2	...	39	...
Dinajpur.										
Parbatipur ...	...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaugaon ...	6	883	400	...	...		20	...	...	...
Charkai ...	192	24	32	124	68	130	16	20	29	34
Phulbari ...	82	232	97	...	20	...	...	4	...	10
Raiganj ...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	1,007	3,778	2,737	...	772	...	...	...	...	...
Kaliaganj ...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,288	5,415	3,266	124	860	134	36	24	29	44
Jalpaiguri.										
Belakoba ...	632	150	...	...	389	...	...	...	...	...
Dam-Dim ...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilahati ...	70	300	332	1,069	780	...	...	...	...	...
Haldibari ...	24,726	7,041	3,081	14,029	18,081	468	...	10	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	25,961	13,032	2,609	5,580	4,814	100	20	150	30	40
Ramshai Hât ...	9,716	5	400	378	40	...	...	20	...	...
Chalsa Road Ghât ...	1,220	...	203	1,401	246	...	...	...	...	...
Malbazar ...	1,981	165	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	...
Deomoni ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandal Ghât ...	713	520	...	235	990	100	22	...	...	...
Total ...	65,293	21,213	6,625	22,692	25,560	668	42	180	30	40
Darjeeling.										
Siliguri ...	5,857	887	41	1,644	1,227	211	...	498	20	2
Kurseong ...	4,097	14	6	412	5	27	...	202	2	...
[illegible]nada ...	1,056	...	...	410	1,040	150	...	...	...	...
[illegible]m ...	4,465	1,175	713	651	1,647	164	101	...	...	...
[illegible]eling ...	3,184	1,386	1,074	552	1,680	72	120	...	10	24
B[illegible]adi ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sa[illegible] ...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]al ...	18,659	3,462	1,834	3,770	5,729	624	221	700	32	26

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1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL—*contd.*											
Rangpur.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Daroani	...	...	237	305	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	1,337	1,458	634	803	739	317	24	88	55	128
Kaunia	...	234	...	12	277	54	52	...	...	...	12
Badarganj	...	24	...	38	20	18	...	...	...	...	...
Saidpur	...	1,195	2,373	1,450	658	633	145	28	29	83	31
Nilphamari	...	236	505	868	663	745	140	...	14	...	...
Domar	...	8,097	5,191	1,359	7,691	15,197	1,659	...	20	18	...
Tista	...	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalmonir Hât	...	453	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magal Hât	...	200	...	356	56	62	...	...	...	14	...
Kurigram	...	964	55	127	419	112	100	50	16	16	36
Jatrapur	...	426	34	26	130	69	...	...	...	...	...
Porabari	...	680	29	81	520	193	4	...	...	...	...
Madarganj	...	4	...	20	91	2,595	22	...	...	...	60
Kamarjani	...	1,388	36	35	242	128	64	...	...	20	...
Chilmari	...	218	70	20	85	42	20	...	...	...	...
Rowmari	...	133	...	21	26	90	109	26	...	14	...
Shampur	...	100	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	16,411	9,988	5,358	11,816	20,677	2,662	128	167	220	267
Bogra.											
Panchbibi	...	...	100	150	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur Hât	...	16	1,193	583	994	1,871	18	20	...	...	10
Jamerbari	...	1,859	229	416	852	823	148	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	...	170	953	4,148	2,769	5,375	344	76	272	40	44
Akkelpur	...	390	1,117	1,665	501	1,810	20	...	...	...	...
Hil	...	105	987	335	213	204	80	62	...	24	18
Jamalganj	...	597	1,274	722	120	430	671	...	...	...	...
Tilakpur	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nakhila	...	...	...	...	37	90	20	...	...	...	...
Total	...	3,047	6,261	8,019	5,716	10,603	1,301	158	272	64	72
Pabna.											
Nagarbari	...	1,263	201	300	801	170	...	...	...	2	...
Banagram	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belkuchi	...	3,996	1,154	192	2,219	1,024	30	...	...	...	103
Serajganj	...	11,476	2,477	3,771	10,840	934	72	...	...	153	165
Pabna	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sthalchar	...	...	...	5	8	38	...	...	...	...	...
Bera	...	...	...	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	16,824	3,832	4,280	13,886	2,166	102	...	1	155	268
Cooch Behar.											
Chaurh Hât	...	1,476	...	...	...	167	8	...	...	...	...
Torsa	...	28,106	...	360	183	601	189	20	...	112	1
Other places	...	917	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Total	...	30,499	...	360	183	768	201	20	...	112	1
Dacca.											
Dorogram	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...
Elashin	...	6	9	16	218	541	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj	...	1,436	104	520	4,425	140	400	...	854	1,064	283
Dacca	...	533	69	136	466	180	53	11	316	240	16
Kadirpur	...	22	28	327	253	2	...	...	...	...	...
Tarpasa	...	815	29	...	302	24	...	...	...	...	...
Kamalaghat	...	13	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bahar	...	13	...	...	387	...	...	...	...	4	...
Moynal	...	12	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Postagola	...	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maniknagar	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Aricha	...	...	12	...	...	31	10	...	...	...	...
Sabhar	...	...	...	...	296	165	300	...	...	...	...
Elachipur	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishnandi	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	3,365	291	399	6,392	1,087	763	11	1,170	1,310	299

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL—*contd.*										
Mymensingh.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gafargaon ...	16	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	651	14	144	243	354	20	...	181	60	...
Bhairab Bazar ...	41	...	...	76	41	59	...	45	...	...
Bahadurabad ...	254	20	...	94	204	72	...	...	18	...
Hargilachar ...	336	121	22	32	40	...	..	10	...	...
Jagannathganj ...	1,186	25	63	165	924	48	24	12	...	...
Subarnakhali ...	2,559	264	102	171	73	30	...	...	24	32
Sadhuganj ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,043	444	331	783	1,636	229	24	248	102	32
Faridpur.										
Doomasa ...	...	...	...	127	126	...	21	41	43	...
Daulatdia ...	11,346		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lallgolla ...	4,469	2,730	1,275	6,776	4,413	503	...	33	16	38
Pangsa ...	34,805	12,914	984	1,829	589	128	8	8	2	6
Belgachi ...	8,279	300	103	424	118	6	...	6	...	2
Rajbari ...	13,341	1,124	495	327	406	...	170	...	12	...
Pachuria ...	19,465	8,746	6,355	5,531	868	...	...	...	...	...
Goalundo ...	19,895	4,304	2,818	6,353	3,338	765	642	...	...	...
Faridpur ...	21	...	2	19	26	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haserkandi ...	4	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuria ...	...	30	456	856	130	...	...	...	...	...
Kartikpur ...	61	...	14	558	43	2	...	...	...	...
Jobsa ...	...	...	...	86	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,11,692	30,148	12,502	22,911	10,060	1,404	841	88	73	46
Backergunge.										
Pirozpur ..	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Jhalakati ...	920	...	1,232	2,147	20	...	...	...	...	...
Barisal ...	249	...	40	20	20	60	...	60	...	...
Total ...	1,169	5	1,272	2,167	44	60	...	60	...	...
Tippera.										
Azabpur ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Haziganj ...	20	...	...	120	20	...	41	...	20	70
Comilla ...	130	...	...	132	...	...	...	60	12	...
Chandpur ...	8	1	240	203	97	47	20	20	140	80
Akhaura ...	7	8	18	9	6	4	...	...	...	...
Nayanpur ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	..
Brahmanbaria ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	165	9	258	477	125	51	61	80	172	150
Noakhali.										
Noakhali ..	471	...	...	1	...	20	...	...	...	...
Feni ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	471	...	...	4	...	20	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.										
Chittagong ...	54	284	345	613	226	571	578	33	...	87
Burdwan.										
Sitarampur ...	...	...	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	431	...	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum.										
Bolpur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL—*concld.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Murshidabad.										
Azimganj ...	312	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jiaganj ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	332	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bengal ...	5,66,344	2,03,967	79,166	1,06,550	91,117	12.039	2,778	3,967	2,713	1,515
CHOTA NAGPUR.										
Hazaribagh.										
Giridih ...	390	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum.										
Purulia ...	937	740	927	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandil ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katrasgarh	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	...	...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	963	740	1,667	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum.										
Chakradharpur ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpur	1,373	1,480	1,667	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.										
Sonthal Parganas.										
Deoghur ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakur ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajmahal ..	...	794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	376	794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpur.										
Colgong ..	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ..	370	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	754	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr.										
Monghyr ...	370	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barowni ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khagaria ...	742	370	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	...	1,496	1,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kajra ...	161	1,876	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamalpur ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhara ...	...	751	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,283	4,863	3,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna.										
Farh ...	...	753	1,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatna ...	1,050	8,988	2,828	1,110	370	...	...	...	...	...
Diga Ghat ...	740	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakhtiarpur ...	377	771	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mokameh ...	745	8,776	2,627	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khusrupur ...	...	2,655	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankipur ...	...	375	751	370	370	...	...	...	...	...
Dimapur ...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihta ...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,912	18,075	8,091	1,950	740	...	...	...	...	...

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR—*concld.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Purnea.										
Barsoi	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonali	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishanganj ...	1	1,466	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Kasba ...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	721	1,466	570	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga.										
Samastipur ...	895	3,004	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamtaul ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalsingh Sarai ...	...	3,755	2,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,265	6,759	4,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad.										
Buxar ...	...	...	...	1,852	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah ...	...	1,120	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raghunathpur ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behea	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumraon ...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	370	1,120	755	2,222	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya.										
Gaya ...	370	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur.										
Hajipur ...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitamarhi ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	2,628	2,281	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagwanpur ...	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garaul ...	...	376	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,738	3,032	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran.										
Bettiah ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran.										
Ekma	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revelganj ...	1,870	1,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapra ...	1,537	380	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savan ...	2,960	1,480	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daronda ...	370	1,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digwara ...	...	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,477	5,980	1,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bihar	19,636	46,189	18,811	4,172	740	10	...	...	...	...
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.										
Ghazipur.										
Dildarnagar ...	...	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarighat ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	1,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares.										
Benares ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zamania ...	...	...	...	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	370	...	...	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur.										
Gauri Bazar ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chauri Chaura ..	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	...	...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	740	...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.	Week ending 25th December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—*contd.*										
Mirzapur.										
Mirzapur ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad.										
Naini Junction ..	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mija Road ...	385	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Total ...	4,755	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fattehpur.										
Bindki ..	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpur.										
Cawnpur ...	7,965	...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...
Etawah.										
Etawah ...	2,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri.										
Shakohabad ...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra.										
Firozabad ...	767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra.										
Muttra ...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alighur.										
Hattrass ...	3,832	1,144	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alighur ...	375	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,207	1,144	379	...	...	.	..	..	...	...
Meerut.										
Meerut ...	758	...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad.										
Moradabad ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly.										
Faridpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aonla ...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	1,143	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,526	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur.										
Jaunpur ...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalalganj ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahjehanpur.										
Shahjehanpur ...	1,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tilhar ...	1,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjhee ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897.	Week ending 11th December 1897.	Week ending 18th December 1897.	Week ending 25th December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—*concld.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Lucknow.										
Lucknow ...	1,901	374	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Alamnagar ...	3,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,302	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulandshahar.										
Khurja ...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad.										
Fyzabad ...	821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gosainganj ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,206	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardai.										
Hardai ...	373	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghauli ...	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ..	2,255	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
Total of the North-Western Provinces.	39,449	3,012	1,873	81	1,496	...	...	...	24	...
Panjab ...	1,516	...	370	1,110	1,110	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	456	1	...	2,986	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India.	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.										
Sylhet.										
Fenchugunge ...	151	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet ...	1,294	51	2	371	590	2	...	260	...	...
Badarpur ...	6,237	106	...	...	...	...	423	520	1,250	...
Balaganj ...	5,052	369	...	425	146	825	1,782	627	1,084	162
Karimganj ...	890	...	...	...	2	1,080	...	...	...	...
Chattak ...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	836	1,070	327	...	237	...	36	170	60	50
Total ...	14,463	2,099	329	796	975	1,907	2,241	1,577	2,394	212
Cachar.										
Silchar ...	13,847	5,922	261	1,348	4,220	715	209	...	80	161
Jetingamukh ...	...	...	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,847	5,922	261	1,348	4,220	908	209	...	80	161
Goalpara.										
Dhubri ...	1,208	121	330	632	464	281	10	54	54	24
Goalpara ...	1,640	310	366	2,384	1,968	541	289	137	190	71
Bogribari ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,848	431	696	3,016	2,432	838	299	191	244	95

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Week ending 4th December 1897	Week ending 11th December 1897	Week ending 18th December 1897.	Week ending 25th December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ASSAM—*concld.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kamrup.										
Gauhati ...	673	3,258	2,876	13,257	6,713	9,336	1,381	1,067	554	854
Darrang.										
Tejpur ...	257	111	152	411	259	63	...	...	...	...
Mangaldai ...	18	160	...	1	56	4	...	...	...	...
Bishunath ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bohalimukh ...	...	...	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	326	271	152	822	315	67	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar.										
Nigriting ...	1,826	...	...	13	129	195	175	56	50	186
Disangmukh ...	1,676	437	190	357	223	154	25	52	72	74
Dekhumukh ...	3,986	609	697	565	630	506	312	228	250	288
Kokilamukh ...	557	372	103	...	286	82	42	186	376	245
Other places ...	1,576	701	10	84	142	8	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,621	2,119	1,000	1,009	1,410	945	554	522	748	773
Lakhimpur.										
Dibrugarh ...	14,366	875	1,887	4,020	3,966	6,173	2,004	755	837	788
Palasbari ...	2	20	...	103	6	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,368	895	1,887	4,123	3,972	6,173	2,004	755	837	788
Nowgong.										
Silghat ...	558	...	...	61	507	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	115	26	400	...	112	24	...	...	...	...
Total of Assam ..	56,819	15,021	7,601	24,432	20,656	20,198	6,688	4,112	4,857	2,883
Unspecified places ...	3,843	115	16	143	160	5	...	...	1	13
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,89,820	2,69,785	1,00,504	1,39,831	1,15,579	32,252	9,466	8,079	7,595	4,411
ABSTRACT.										
Total of Bengal ...	5,65,086	2,03,931	70,166	1,06,550	91,417	12,039	2,778	3,967	2,713	1,515
Ditto Bihar ...	19,636	46,189	18,811	4,172	740	10	...	...	...	...
Ditto Chota Nagpur.	1,373	1,480	1,667	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	89,449	3,012	1,873	81	1,496	...	...	...	24	...
Ditto Panjab ...	1,516	...	370	1,110	1,110	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Central Provinces.	456	1	...	2,986	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Rajputana and Central India.	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	56,077	15,057	7,601	24,432	20,656	20,198	6,688	4,112	4,857	2,883
Unspecified places ...	3,843	115	16	143	160	5	...	...	1	13
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,89,820	2,69,785	1,00,504	1,39,834	1,15,579	32,252	9,466	8,079	7,595	4,411

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 10th January 1898.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* crop is fast approaching completion. *Rabi* crops promise well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	Srs.	
Sadar	11 to	13	per rupee.
Kalna	10 to	13	
Katwa	12 to	13	
Raniganj	13 to	14	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather cold. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Standing crops doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers 12 chittaks, and at Rampur Hat 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* continues. Rain would benefit *rabi* crops, which promise a good outturn. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee both at Sadar and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Reaping of paddy almost complete. Prospects of *rabi* crops, indigo and sugarcane good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Salboni and Jhargram. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Tamluk	10½	
Ghatal	12 to 15	
Contai	14	

Hooghly.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* paddy approaching completion. Harvesting of pulses commenced. Common rice sells from 10½ to 13½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Hooghly town.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine and cool. Harvesting of *aman* paddy, mustard, and *kalai* still going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	9½ to 13½	per rupee.
Barasat	14	
Basirhat	13	
Diamond Harbour	11 7/16	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather very cold. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly finished. Prospects of standing *rabi* crops favourable. Common rice is selling at 10½ to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease in thana Tehatta.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* and *kalai* still going on. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane doing well. Prospects of mulberry and indigo favourable. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	15	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* nearly over; outturn good. Condition of *rabi* and other standing crops continues favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore	12 to 13	per rupee.
Jhenida	12½	
Magura	12 to 12½	
Bangaon	13 to 15	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of *boro* (spring rice) commenced. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Prospects excellent. Water and fodder available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 16	per rupee.
Bagirhat	13½	
Satkhira	15	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy almost completed. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells from 8 to 16 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Harvesting of winter rice nearly finished. Condition of *rabi* crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice 13¾ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice still continues. Preparation of land for *bhadoi* paddy commenced. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10 to 15 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall ·15. *Hills*—Wheat, barley, *phaphur*, and *tori* progressing well. *Terai*—*Haimanti* paddy being reaped; potatoes, mustard, and tobacco doing well. Prospects good. Price of coarse rice in the hills 8 to 11 seers, and in the Terai 12 to 15 seers per rupee. *Bhutta* sells from 18 to 32 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* continues, and that of mustard commenced in places. *Rabi* crops doing well. Common rice selling at 11 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram, where they are reported scarce in places.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of winter rice in progress. Oilseeds and pulses doing well. Pressing of sugarcane commenced. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells from 10½ to 13⅛ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 10 to 12¼ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* completed; outturn excellent. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. *Rabi* crops doing well. Common rice 8¾ to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Rice 11 to 12 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera. No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* over. Sowing of *rabi* crops still continues in places. Transplantation of *boro* going on. Price of rice 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* nearly completed. *Rabi* sowings continue. Prospects fair. Fodder and water scarce in the flooded area: elsewhere sufficient. Rice sells at 13 seers per rupee on an average.

Patna.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy continues. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Prices almost stationary. In Patna common rice (new) selling at 15½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Common rice selling at 14½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* and poppy promise well. Pea and linseed flowering. Pressing of sugarcane commenced. Prices stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Saran.—No rain. Weather cold. Harvesting of paddy finished; threshing in progress. *Rabi* and poppy excellent. Fodder and water sufficient. Average prices are—common rice 14·12 seers against 8·13 seers last year; *makai* 19·1 seers against 10·3 seers; wheat 11·8 seers; barley 15·4 seers; gram 11·3 seers; arhar 10·3 seers.

Champaran.—No rain. Some much wanted now, but prospects of poppy and *rabi* crops favourable on account of moisture in the soil. Prices stationary or slightly fallen. Common rice and maize sell at 15 and 20½ seers per rupee respectively, against average of 17½ and 22½ seers.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of crops continue good. Prices are—common rice 13 to 15 seers, wheat 10 to 11½ seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 10 to 11 seers, and *rahar* 10 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of paddy nearly finished. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice still going on. *Rabi* crops doing well Poppy prospects continue fairly good; the late-sown plants are still stunted and small, and a good shower would improve them. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	8 to 10 seers (old) per rupee. 12 to 14 „ (new) „
Begusarai	12 to 14 „ (new) „

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy nearly completed Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease reported. Prices of common rice:—

Sadar	15¼	seers per rupee.
Banka	16¼	
Madhipura	16	
Supaul	17	

Purnea.—No rain. Weather cold. *Aghani* harvest nearly over; outturn good. Prospects of *rabi* crop, good. A few sporadic cases of cattle-pox reported from Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice—

Sadar	15 seers per rupee.
Kishanganj	15 " "
Araria	16 " "

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather fair and cool. *Rabi* crops promise well. Ordinary rice selling at 15 seers a rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather clear and cool. Harvesting of winter rice nearly over. *Rabi* crops doing well. Cattle-disease reported from thana Sahibganj. Price of rice 14 to 18 seers, and of maize 15 to 32 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Guru sarad* being harvested. *Rabi* crops are being gathered. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	15	2	per rupee.
Jajpur	18	6	
Kendrapara	17	1	
Banki	19	6	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *sarad* continues.. *Rabi* crops ripening and are being harvested in places. Sugarcane thriving well. Sowing of *dalua* continues. Price of rice varies from 14 to 20 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 14 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* continues. Rice selling at Angul 24 seers and at Khondmals 19½ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Puri.—No rain. *Sarad* being reaped. *Rabi* crops promise well. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Puri	13	2	per rupee.
Khurda	14	7	
In the interior of the district ...	14 to 17	7 to 0	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable. Common rice selling from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—No rain. State of standing crops good. Rice sells at Ranchi 13 seers, and in the interior from 13 to 24 seers per rupee. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops doing well. Cattle-disease prevalent. Rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground are good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice:—

Sadar { 17 seers (new) / 9½ " (old) } per rupee.

Gobindpur not reported

Supply sufficient.

General Summary.—There was slight rain at Darjeeling, but none elsewhere in the Province during the week. The general prospects of all crops continue favourable. The harvesting of winter rice is being rapidly completed, and that of pulses and other early *rábi* crops is in progress. A little rain is required for the *rabi* crops in a few districts, and for the late-sown poppy plants in Monghyr. The cultivation of *boro* or spring rice has begun. Prices show a tendency to fall. Cattle-disease is reported from parts of Midnapore, Hooghly, Nadia, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas, and Palamau. Fodder and water are everywhere sufficient except in the flooded tracts of Chittagong and at Kurigram in Rangpur.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 11th January 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	*Jowar or Cholum. (Sorghum Vulgare.) Present return.	*Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	*Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Burdwan Division.															
1	Burdwan ...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	11 10	11 8	10 8	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	6 12	12 12	13 8	9 12	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	8 8	8 8	8 11	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	7 8	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 4 to 8 8	8 0	13 12	12 0	10 8	..	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	..	...	..
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New 8 0 Old 6 8	6 8	8 0	New 11 0 Old 9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...
	Presidency Division.															
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 4	8 8	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	10 0	6 12	6 4	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 6	11 6	11 6	11 6
9	Nadia ...	8 0	8 0	9 6	...	...	...	5 11	6 2	6 2	11 5	11 5	9 2	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	9 0	8 8	10 0	...	10 10	12 0	New 12 0 Old 8 0	New 11 0 Old 8 0	8 8	New 13 8	12 8	10 0	..	...	...
11	Jessore ...	7 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 4¼	9 6	13 0	12 12	10 0	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	9 8	14 4	14 0	10 14	..	...	...
	Rajshahi Division.															
13	Rajshahi ...	8 4	7 2	8 4	...	...	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 12	13 8	12 3	9 6	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	8 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	10 3	12 0	7-12-4t.	13 3	14 5	9-9-3t	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	5 0	5 0	5 8	10 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	New 7 8	7 0	6 0	New 12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	10 11	10 8	9 12	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 10	9 6	...	...	...
	Dacca Division.															
20	Dacca ...	8 8	8 8	7 4	11 0	11 0	...	9 12	7 0	7 8	12 0	13 4	10 12	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh* ...	...	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	...	10 0	7 8	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	10 11	11 8	9 8	...	...	–
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 0 11 8	Old 7 0 New 10 0	aman. ... aman. 10 0	7 8 12 0	7 12 10 8	... 10 4	–	...	...

* Present return not received.

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch); Katwa 10 seers 2 chitaks (karkatch); Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers; Tamluk 10 seers; Ghatal 10½ seers.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers (panga).
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chotla 10½ seers, Barasat 10 seers, Baduria 10 seers, Magrahat 9 seers 2 chitaks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 10 seers (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 10 seers, Jangipur 10½ seers Kandi return not received.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 9 seers, Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks, and Bangaon 9 seers 2 chitaks.

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st December 1897.

Salt (retail). Present return.	Salt (retail). Next preceding return.	Salt (retail). Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Wholesale. Salt. Next preceding return.	Wholesale. Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Unskilled labourer—able-bodied agricultural labourer. Present return.	Unskilled. Next preceding return.	Unskilled. Corresponding return of last year.	Syce or horse-keeper. Present return.	Syce. Next preceding return.	Syce. Corresponding return of last year.	Skilled labour—common mason, carpenter or blacksmith. Present return.	Skilled. Next preceding return.	Skilled. Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	Division.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
															BENGAL.		
A 11 0	11 0	11 4	Crushed. 3 7 0 Karkatch.	3 8 0	3 5 0	7 0	7 0	6 14	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 15 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
B 10 8	10 8	10 4	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 12 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Birbhum.	2	Burdwan Division.
C 10 7	10 7	9 8	Panga. 3 13 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 8 0	5 0	5 0	4 0 to 6 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	10 0 to 15 0	Bankura.	3	Burdwan Division.
D Panga. 10 8 / Crushed. 11 6	10 8 / 11 0	10 0	3 11 0 / 3 7 0	Panga. 3 11 0 / Crushed. 3 7 0	4 0 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	11 4 to 15 0	Midnapore.	4	Burdwan Division.
E 10 0	10 0	9 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7-15-6	10 0	7-15-6	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 8 to 25 0	12 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 20 0	Hooghly.	5	Burdwan Division.
F 10 0	10 0	9 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0	7 0	15 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 21 0	15 0	Howrah.	6	Burdwan Division.
G 10 8	10 8	9 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	7 8	7 8	9 6	6 0 to 8 0	7 0	8 0 to 7 8	12 0 to 18 0	15 0	15 0 to 30 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
10 0	10 0	8 14	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 16 0	Calcutta.	8	Presidency Division.
H 11 0	11 0	10 5	Panga. ...	3 10 0	3 14 0	5 0 to 6 0	10 0	5 10	6 0	7 8	6 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 13 8	7 8 to 15 0	Nadia.	9	Presidency Division.
I 10 8	10 8	11 0	Karkatch. 3 12 0	3 12 0	8 8 0	6 0	7 8	6 0	5 0 or 6 0	5 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 12 0	12 0 to 15 0	7 0 to 12 0	Murshidabad.	10	Presidency Division.
J 9 8	9 0	8 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	7 8	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 20 0	Jessore.	11	Presidency Division.
K 8 0	8 0	8 0	Panga. 4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	7 8 to 9 8	7 8 to 9 6	10 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 30 0	Khulna.	12	Presidency Division.
L 9 12	10 2	9 0	Panga. 3 13 4	3 12 0	4 2 8	5 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 16 0	7 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 16 0	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
10 0	10 0	9-6-3	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0		6 0	7 8		6 0	6 0 to 8 0		10 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 20 0	Dinajpur.	14	Rajshahi Division.
M 9 8	9 8	8 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 15 0	4 4 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	Rajshahi Division.
N 8 0	8 0	Panga. 7 0	...	...	...	3 0 to 5 0	8 0	7 8 to 16 0	7 0 to 10 0	10 0	7 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 25 0	12 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	Darjeeling.	16	Rajshahi Division.
O 9 0	9 0	8 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	7 8	7 8 (Cooly)	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 20 0	Rangpur.	17	Rajshahi Division.
8 13	8 13	7 15½	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 6 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Bogra.	18	Rajshahi Division.
P 9 13	9 13	9 4	Panga. 3 14 6	3 14 6	4 4 0	5 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Pabna.	19	Rajshahi Division.
Q 10 8	10 8	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 10 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 15 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
R	8 0	8 0	Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		7 0	7 0		8 0	8 0		11 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Mymensingh.	21	Dacca Division.
S 9 12	9 12	8 0	Panga. 4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	Faridpur.	22	Dacca Division.
T 10 0	10 0	9 4	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 5 0	10 0 to 15 0	7 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Backergunge.	23	Dacca Division.

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagorhat 9 seers 2 chitaks and Satkhira 9½ seers.
L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Naugaon 8 seers 11 chitaks, Nator 8¼ seers (panga).
M. In Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N. At Kurseong and Siliguri the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 8½ seers, Kurigram 8 seers, Nilphamari 9 seers.
P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10¾ seers per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Mandanganj 9 seers 2 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshirhat 8 seers 14 chitaks, Mirkadim 8 seers 14 chitaks.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 9 seers 7 chitaks, Kagmari 8 seers, and Netrokona 8 seers.
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 10½ seers (crushed), Goalundo 9 seers (panga).
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) o

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*) Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*) Present return.	Indian-corn. Next preceding return.	Indian-corn. Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*) Present return.	Arhar. Next preceding return.	Arhar. Corresponding return of last year.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. (	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—concluded.																	
24	Chittagong Division.	Tippera ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25		Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		Chittagong ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 4	7 4	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
IHAR.																	
27	Patna Division.	Patna ...	11 0	12 0	9 4	17 0	16 0	12	10 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	11 8	10 0	12 0	13 0
28		Gaya ...	9 8	9 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	10	10 8	11 4	10 4	20 0	20 8	10 8	10 0	11 0	12 0
29		Shahabad ...	10 0 & 10 8	10 0 & 11 0	8 0 to 9 0	12 0	12 0	11	10 8 & 10 12	11 0 & 11 8	11 0 to 11 4	17 8	19 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	...
30		Saran ...	10 9	11 0	8 8	15 0	13 0	12	11 0	11 0	10 8	18 4	18 4	10 6	10 0	10 0	11 0
31		Champaran ...	9 0	9 8	8 8	13 0	11 8	10	10 0	10 8	11 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	11 0	10 12	11 8
32		Muzaffarpur ...	11 0	10 8	8 0	11 0	16 0	11	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	11 0
33		Darbhanga ...	10 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	11	9 8	10 0	9 8	18 0	19 0	9 12	9 0	10 0	11 0
34	Bhagalpur Division.	Monghyr ...	11 8	10 12⅕	8 9	...	...	.	11 8	11 0⅖	11 5	21 6	21 0	11 7	8 8	8 6⅖	11 0
35		Bhagalpur ...	11 6	11 6	8 14	12 12	10 2	11	10 12	10 12	10 12	20 4	20 2	12 10	...	...	11 6
36		Purnea (Kasba)	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	16	13 0	12 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	13 0	8 0	9 0	11 0
37		Malda (English Bazar).	...	9 8	8 0	...	...	.	7 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
38		Sonthal Parganas.	8 0	8 0	7 4	9 8	9 0	.	8 0	8 8	9 8	19 0	19 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	13 0
ORISSA.																	
39	Orissa Division.	Cuttack ...	7 14	7 14	7 4	...	...	.	Kalai or biri. 12 2	12 8	13 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 13
40		Balasore ...	10 8	10 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8	Chhola. 8 0; Biri or kalai 10 0	8 0; 10 0	9 0; 12 0	...	...	–	6 0	6 0	8 0
41		Puri ...	7 1	7 1	6 9	...	...	.	11 13	11 4	11 13	...	...	...	8 8	9 3	11 13
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
42	Chota Nagpur Division.	Hazaribagh ...	8 8	9 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	10	10 0	10 0	9 8	16 0	15 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0
43		Lohardaga ...	6 0 to 8 8	5 8 to 7 12	6 0 to 8 0	...	...		9 0 to 10 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	9 8	6 0 to 8 0	8 8
44		Palamau ...	9 0	9 0	7 14	10 2	10 2	11	9 9	10 11	8 8	18 0	19 0	10 11	13 8	11 4	9 13
45		Manbhum ...	9 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0		9 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	20 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0
46		Singhbhum ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...		8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandp
V. At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt (panga) is 8 seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bihar 1
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Buxar 11
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:— Siwan 1
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur

Calcutta,

The 11th January 1898.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st December 1897—(concluded).

Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Average wages per month.* Unskilled labour—Able-bodied agricultural labourer.			Syce or horse-keeper.			Skilled labour—Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.			Districts.	Number.	Division
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	**BENGAL**—*concluded.*		
[U] 8 0	8 0	9 0	Panga. 4 7 1⅓	4 7 1⅓	4 0 0	10 0	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	15 0	7 0 to 15 0	7 0 to 15 0	Tippora.	24	Chittagong Division.
[V] 10 0	10 0	8 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	7 0 to 10 0	5 8	7 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 8 0	8 0 to 20 0	15 0	8 0 to 20 0	Noakhali.	25	Chittagong Division.
[W] 10 0	10 0	7 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 12 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0	7 0 to 8 0	13 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 18 0	Chittagong.	26	Chittagong Division.
															BIHAR.		
[X] 10 8	10 8	9 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	4 1 0	...	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	...	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	...	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 7 0	Patua.	27	Patna Division.
[Y] 10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 10 to 6 0	5 10	3 12 to 5 10	3 8 to 4 8	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 10 0	4 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 15 0	Gaya.	28	Patna Division.
[Z] 10 0	10 4	9 8	4 0 0	3 15 0	4 3 3	3 12	3 12	3 12 to 5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 8 to 10 0	5 8 to 10 0	6 0 to 15 0	Shahabad.	29	Patna Division.
[a] 10 4	10 4	10 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 12 to 5 10	3 12 to 5 10	3 12 to 5 10	4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Saran.	30	Patna Division.
[b] 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	6 0	5 10 to 6 8	5 10	Champaran.	31	Patna Division.
[c] 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 8	7 8 to 8 8	Muzaffarpur.	32	Patna Division.
[d] 10 0	10 0	10 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12	3 12	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 12 to 9 6	3 12 to 9 6	6 9 to 8 7	Darbhanga.	33	Patna Division.
[e] 10 0	9 15¾	9 7	Panga. 3 13 0	3 11 0	3 15 0	4 0	4 11	3 0 to 4 0	4 0	3 12 to 5 10	4 0 to 5 0	8 0 to 10 0	5 10 to 10 4	6 8 to 10 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
[f] 10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	...	6 8	5 0	...	5 0	4 0	...	6 0	6 0	Bhagalpur.	35	Bhagalpur Division.
[g] 10 4	10 4	10 0	Panga. 3 11 3	3 11 3	3 13 0	...	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	...	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	...	12 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	Bhagalpur Division.
[h] 9 8	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 3 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	Bhagalpur Division.
[i] 10 0	10 0	10 0	Karkatch. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	...	3 12 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 12		4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 4 6		7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 22 8	Sonthal Parganas.	38	Bhagalpur Division.
															ORISSA.		
[j] 8 0	10 12	10 12	Karkatch 3 8 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 11 4	4 4 to 11 4	7 8 to 11 4	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
[k] 10 12	11 4	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 9 6	3 14 0	5 0 to 6 9	5 0 to 5 10	5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 6 0	9 6 to 15 0	9 6	11 0 to 15 0	Balasore.	40	Orissa Division.
13 0	13 0	12 0	Karkatch. 3 0 0	2 13 0	3 2 0	6 0	4 8	5 0	6 0	5 8	5 0	9 0 to 11 0	7 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	Puri.	41	Orissa Division.
															CHOTA NAGPUR.		
[l] 8 0	8 0	8 0	Panga. 4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0		4 0 to 5 0	4 12		3 8 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0		7 0 to 8 8	7 8 to 8 8	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
9 0	9 0	8 8	Panga. 4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	3 0	4 0	3 12	5 0	5 0	4 0 to 6 0	8 0	5 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 11 4	Lohardaga.	43	Chota Nagpur Division.
8 11½	8 12	8 7	Panga. ...	...	...	6 1 6	6 1 6	4 11	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	Palamau.	44	Chota Nagpur Division.
[m] 9 2	9 2	9 2	3 14 0	3 13 3	3 12 0 to 4 4 0	4 11	5 2 6	4 11	5 8	6 0	6 0	10 8 to 11 4	11 4 to 15 0	11 4 to 13 8	Manbhum.	45	Chota Nagpur Division.
7 0	7 0	7 0	Crushed. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	Singhbhum.	46	Chota Nagpur Division.

d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 10 seers ; Madhubani 10 seers 11 chittacks.
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Beguserai 10¼ seers and Jamui 10 seers.
f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Madhipura 9 seers ; Supaul 10 seers.
g. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
h. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (panga), Pakaur 10 seers (karkatch), and Rajmahal 10 seers (karkatch).
j. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
k. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
l. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
m. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
2	Burdwan ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ..	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	3 5 0	3 7 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	5 0 0	5 8 0	6 5 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	3 12 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	4 2 0	5 10 0	5 4 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 3 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...
7	Chittagong ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	...
8	Patna ..	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 6 0	2 9 6	2 13 0	3 13 0	3 9 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	2 5 0	2 7 0	3 5 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 11 6	5 10 6	5 10 6	2 12 0	2 13 9	4 7 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	3 10 0	2 13 9	3 10 0
10	Bhagalpur ..	3 2 9	5 4 0	4 7 0	2 10 0	2 13 9	3 14 0	3 8 3	3 8 3	4 8 0	3 2 3	3 15 3	3 8 0
11	Cuttack ...	4 10 9	4 10 9	4 5 6	2 12 6	2 14 6	3 3 3	4 10 0	4 14 6	5 3 6	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 0 0	3 10 0 to 6 2 0	5 0 0	1 13 8	2 12 0	4 0 0	4 11 0 to 6 10 6	5 2 6 to 7 5 0	5 0 0 to 6 10 6	...	...	...

Calcutta,
The 11th January 1898.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 4 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 8 0	3 11 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	5 0 0	1 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6 0	5 6 0	4 2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 14 0
1 8 0	1 7 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	1 8 9	1 9 0	2 10 6	3 10 0	3 9 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 11 0	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3 15 0	3 11 3	3 11 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ralai or biri. 3 2 3	3 0 9	2 14 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	5 14 0	4 13 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 0	3 10 0	4 2 0	Black mustard 4 13 0; Ganja. 3 8 0	Black mustard 4 12 0; Ganja. 5 4 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 6 0	5 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 6 0
2 8 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	4 12 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 1 9
...	...	...	6 8 0	6 4 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 2 0	5 4 0	4 14 0
1 14 6	1 14 6	3 5 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	4 2 0	3 14 0	5 0 0
2 1 0	2 0 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	5 10 6	4 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 15 6	1 15 9	3 3 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	4 3 6	4 8 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	3 9 3	3 9 3	2 12 3	...	...	...	4 5 6	4 5 6	4 11 0
...	...	...	6 10 0	6 10 0 to 8 14 0	7 4 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 0 to 4 7 0	3 12 9 to 4 3 0	5 5 0 to 6 2 3

40 STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4 8 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	4 0 0	16 0 0	16 8 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	6 4 0	5 12 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	3 6 0	2 7 6	4 12 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 0 0	4 14 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 15 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 8 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	3 12 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	11 8 0	...	...	...
3 9 0	3 9 0	4 2 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 5 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 4 0	15 12 0	16 8 0	16 12 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	6 7 0	6 7 0	4 14 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	22 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0 to 5 5 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	5 8 0	5 12 0 per kahan.	6 12 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	26 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	36 0 0	Madhakhali. 4 12 0; Pulta. 6 4 0	Madhakhali. 4 12 0; Pulta. 6 4 0	5 8 0; 7 8 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece — 1 0 0 to 2 8 0; Cleaned hides, per piece — 1 4 0 to 2 12 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece — 0 12 0 to 2 4 0; Cleaned hides, per piece — 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece — 0 12 0 to 2 8 0; Cleaned hides, per piece — 1 0 0 to 2 12 0	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	31 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	32 0 0	33 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	8 14 3	...	...	...	6 bundles per rupee.	6 bundles per rupee.	16 bundles per rupee.
35 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 8 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	4 0 0 per maund.	4 0 0 per maund.	2 12 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	33 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	20 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...	...
26 0 0	26 0 0	24 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0
26 10 6	26 10 6	21 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 0 0	30 2 0	27 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	34 2 0	32 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	2 8 0	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 4 0 per piece.	1 4 0 per piece.	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 0

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st December 1897.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4 8 0 per	4 8 0 kahan.	5 8 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 12 0	1. Calcutta.
4 0 0 per	4 0 0 kahan.	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 7 0	3 8 0 Crushed.	3 5 0	2. Burdwan.
1 12 0 per	2 0 0 kahan.	2 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	3 11 0 3 7 0	3 11 0 Panga. ... Crushed	4 0 0 ...	3. Midnapore.
0 12 0	0 12 0 per maund.	0 10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 3	3 11 6	3 14 6	4 4 0	4. Pabna.
6 bundles	6 per rupee.	10	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 4	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 8 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	4 3 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	7. Chittagong.
0 8 0 per	0 6 0 maund.	0 4 6	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	4 1 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 3	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 5 3	0 4 9	0 4 3	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	10. Bhagalpur.
2 10 0 per	2 10 0 kahan.	2 10 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 2 0 Karkatch.	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No	fixed rate.		...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0 Panga.	4 8 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of December 1897.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	30·021		
The average pressure of December from 24 years' registers ...	30·027		
The highest pressure in the month	30·180	24th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·878	31st	16
The range of pressure	0·302		
	Hours		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	251·9		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	332·8		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	65·1		
The average temperature of December from 24 years' registers	68·0		
The highest temperature in the month	78·9	28th	
The lowest temperature in the month	49·0	17th	
The range of temperature during the month	29·9		
The mean daily range of temperature	19·9		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	23·3	18th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	94		
The averge humidity of December from 24 years' registers ...	71		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·449		
The average vapour tension of December from 9 years' registers	0·476		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ...	1·52		
The average cloud proportion of December from 20 years' registers	1·57		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	Nil.		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	Nil.		
The average fall of December from 48 years' registers ...	0·23		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil.		
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil.		
The average number of rainy days in December from 24 years' registers	1		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	126·0		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	50·3		
The greatest sun temperature	132·4	5th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	55·9	5th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	48·5		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	7·6		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	10·2	18th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	35·2		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	72·0	15th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour ...	10·0	15th 9 to 10 a.m.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 263, N.E. 49, E. 2, S.E. 1, S. 3, S.W. 1, W. 16, N.W. 106, Calm 303.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2·3° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 10th January 1898

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of December 1897.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	30·083	
	°	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	66·7	
The highest temperature during the month	81·8	28th.
The lowest temperature during the month	48·9	17th & 18th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	32·9	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	21·6	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	25·6	18th.
	%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	63	
	Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	·464	
The total rainfall of the month	Nil	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil	
	Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil	

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Ben.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 10th January 1898.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 2nd to 8th January 1898.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
98.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January ...	2nd ...	30·099	64·0	76·1	24·2	51·9	68·3	59·2	·384	51·6	56	Nil.
" ...	3rd ...	·062	64·2	77·0	25·7	51·3	69·4	59·7	·386	51·8	53	"
" ...	4th ...	·082	65·2	78·9	27·5	51·4	68·6	61·0	·437	55·2	63	"
" ...	5th ...	·093	68·4	80·8	24·8	56·0	70·5	67·4	·631	65·6	85	"
" ...	6th ...	·127	66·3	74·5	16·4	58·1	66·6	57·7	·360	50·0	55	"
" ...	7th ...	·094	63·0	74·0	22·1	51·9	63·1	56·7	·336	48·0	52	"
" ...	8th ...	·158	61·4	74·3	25·8	48·5	65·7	56·7	·342	48·5	54	"

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	30·102
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	64·6
The extreme variation of temperature	32·3
The maximum temperature	80·8
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	60
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th January 1898	Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 10th January 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 2nd to 8th January 1898

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1898		°		Inches	°		°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Jan.	2nd	124·5	8·2	30·010	62·9	71·8	22·7	52·1	55·8	0·352	49·2	65	W N W and calm	48	Nil	Clear, dew.
„	3rd	123·8	8·8	29·993	61·3	71·8	21·9	49·9	[illegible]	·361	50·0	60	W S W and calm	32	„	Clear, dew.
„	4th	128·1	9·0	·990	61·9	77·2	27·0	50·2	55·5	·393	52·0	74	W S W and calm	23	„	Clear, dew.
„	5th	129·5	8·1	30·0[illegible]5	65·7	79·1	21·9	51·2	61·2	·487	58·2	79	W S W and calm	21	„	Chiefly clear, dew,
„	6th	123·0	8·1	·0[illegible]7	61·7	73·4	16·7	56·7	[illegible]	·402	52·9	67	N, N N W, and calm.	43	„	Clear, dew.
„	7th	121·1	8·1	·016	60·6	71·5	19·2	52·4	53·1	·311	45·2	[illegible]	N N W and calm	31	„	Clear, dew.
„	8th	125·2	9·2	·107	59·8	72·5	21·1	48·4	[illegible]	·311	45·0	60	N N W and calm	33	„	Clear, dew.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·020
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·022
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	60·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	75·3
The mean temperature of the seven days	62·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	67·5
The extreme variation of temperature	30·7
The maximum temperature	79·1
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	7
	%
The mean relative humidity	68
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	72
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th January 1898	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·09
The total fall from 1st to 8th January 1898	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·09

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

	Inches.
N.B.—Total fall from 1st January to 31st December 1897	68·33
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	65·24

⌂, dew; = fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 10th January 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of November 1897.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Sanctioned full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation on the same date of last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Seasonal leases. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.*	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1897-98. During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1896-97. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,3[illegible]	4[illegible]	1[illegible]	17,44[illegible]	1[illegible],1[illegible]	16,85[illegible]	708	......	......	......	......	708	17,0[illegible]	[illegible]	62·93	...	53·15	
		Ditto 2nd "	5[illegible]6	[illegible]																
		Machgaon	700	15[illegible]	137	32,2[illegible]3	33,021	3[illegible],4[illegible]0	1,875	......	6	......	......	1,884	32,2[illegible]3	1·7[illegible] / 2·1[illegible]	[illegible] / 6[illegible]·[illegible]5	... / ... / ...	40·[illegible] / 12·2[illegible] / 54·22	
		Kendrapara	1,0[illegible]7	705	202	52,2[illegible]4	52,832	52,11[illegible]	94	......	......	......	......	94	52,[illegible]01	1·[illegible]8 / 1·[illegible]1	4[illegible]·[illegible]0 / [illegible]·[illegible]8	...	45·21	
		Gobri	373	45	23	3,[illegible]2[illegible]	[illegible],8[illegible]	3,5[illegible]3	7	......	......	......	......	7	3,5[illegible]0	1·[illegible]0	[illegible]·[illegible]8	..	52·91	
		Do. Extension	64[illegible]	6[illegible]	3[illegible]	2,8[illegible]8	3,[illegible]0[illegible]	2,[illegible]70	108	......	......	......	......	108	2,9[illegible]8	1·[illegible]8	[illegible]·[illegible]0	...	56·06	
		Pattamundai	5[illegible]5	10[illegible]	[illegible]2	11,[illegible]4	12,[illegible]80	2[illegible],[illegible]5	424	......	...	......	......	424	1[illegible],473	1·[illegible]3	[illegible]1·[illegible]2	..	[illegible]·19	
		High-Level, Range I	608	[illegible]	54	22,[illegible]2	21,[illegible]57	22,[illegible]95	257	......	15	..	......	272	22,[illegible]67	0·3[illegible]	46·15	...	45·[illegible]2 / 42·[illegible]3	
		Ditto, do. II	7[illegible]7	17	17	2,900	2,[illegible]	2,9[illegible]	...	......	......	......	......	...	2,9[illegible]	No gauge.				
	Balasore	Jajpur Canal	7[illegible]	..	...	9,573	1[illegible],4[illegible]3	[illegible]	335	......	69	......	......	4[illegible]4	[illegible],[illegible]8	0·23	5[illegible]·0[illegible]	...	59·67	
		High-Level, Range III	72[illegible]	75	5[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]8,7[illegible]2	...	......	4.4			414	19,[illegible]76	0·24	46·24	...	57·63	
		Total				1[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]			[illegible]	187,[illegible]44			...	...	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year		...	...	...		1[illegible]6,5[illegible]1		...	3[illegible]6			306	10[illegible],[illegible]07	.	.	..	......	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,[illegible]1	11[illegible]·5[illegible]	11[illegible]·[illegible]7	61,720	53,129	63,032	......	......	......	......	......	......	63,[illegible]52	0·00	[illegible]4·[illegible]0	......	49·74	Whole month's discharging.
		Panchkura	522	20	10·32	7,[illegible]5	6,[illegible]8[illegible]	7,[illegible]0[illegible]	......	......	......	......	...	......	7,[illegible]0[illegible]	0·00	43·84	......	58·03	10 days discharging.
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II		...	.	731	[illegible]57	73	...	...		...	...	...	731	.	...	...	...	
		Total	..			[illegible]9,7[illegible]6	6[illegible],[illegible]5	7[illegible],[illegible]8							7[illegible],07[illegible]			...	.	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year		...	.	.	...	7[illegible],0[illegible]	...	...		.	...	...	7[illegible],[illegible]38	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,[illegible]4[illegible]	3,[illegible]8	[illegible]8[illegible]	22,[illegible]7[illegible]	41,[illegible]	1[illegible],8[illegible]	3,[illegible]7[illegible]	1,[illegible]	...	...	5[illegible]	[illegible],8[illegible]	2[illegible],730	.....				
		Buxar	1,[illegible]6	[illegible]1[illegible]	27[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]4	1[illegible],[illegible]9	[illegible]	17,[illegible]17	3,[illegible]		...	8,[illegible]17	3[illegible],[illegible]8	[illegible]9,7[illegible]2		39·70	0·45	28·10	
		Arrah	2,[illegible]00	2,[illegible]	[illegible]2	17[illegible]	1[illegible]	17[illegible],1[illegible]6	[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]4		...	1[illegible],7[illegible]6	23,7[illegible]	2[illegible]1,[illegible]8	......	35·09	0·41	2[illegible]·50	
	Patna and Gaya	Eastern Main	1,1[illegible]6	1,[illegible]6	1[illegible]	2,1[illegible]8	[illegible]8[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]4	0		.	[illegible]	[illegible]07	[illegible],[illegible]72					
		Patna				7[illegible]	[illegible]	6[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]5	1,0[illegible]		..	9,720	1[illegible],4[illegible]	7[illegible],1[illegible]	.....	65·[illegible]0	0·[illegible]0	35·65	
		Total		.		3[illegible],[illegible]28	[illegible],[illegible]4	28[illegible]	3[illegible],[illegible]7	[illegible]2,[illegible]	.		2[illegible],[illegible]1	71,[illegible]71	[illegible]52,7[illegible]8		.	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year		.		.	...	2[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]31	11[illegible]	.	338	1[illegible],15[illegible]	218,438	[illegible]78,52[illegible]	...	...	.....	....	
		Grand total		.		[illegible]2	[illegible]	[illegible]2	[illegible]78	1[illegible],1[illegible]3	[illegible]04	...	2[illegible],[illegible]41	7[illegible],07[illegible]	[illegible]11,[illegible]8	. .	.	...	.....	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	......	....	....	.....	.....	[illegible]07,[illegible]21	9[illegible],011	113,35[illegible]	3[illegible]6	335	18,153	218,504	636,425	......	......	......	......	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th January 1898.

T. H. CLOWES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 8th January 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 8th January 1898.			Week ending Saturday, the 9th January 1897.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,745	2,33,475	3,755	1,299	2,08,495	3,151
Jute	328	1,66,500	2,557	247	93,600	1,692
Firewood	78	62,175	971	93	46,362	687
Other articles	686	1,37,975	1,950	939	2,14,990	3,185
Total ...	2,837	6,00,125	9,233	2,578	5,63,447	8,715

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 27th November 1897, as compared with the same period of 1896.

Staples.	1896.		1897.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways ...	66,93,274	9,36,964	70,56,904	9,16,724	3,63,630	...	...	20,240
Cotton, raw ...	2,13,455	1,18,437	85,538	60,478	...	...	1,27,917	57,959
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European ...	3,980	4,215	5,859	6,225	1,879	2,010	...	...
2.— Ditto, Indian ...	32,192	19,504	42,035	21,970	9,843	2,466	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European ...	1,13,943	1,36,716	1,38,424	1,78,872	24,481	42,156	...	...
4.— Ditto —Indian ...	75,110	27,782	37,460	21,061	...	...	37,650	6,721
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium ...	775	496	642	461	...	...	133	
2.—Non-intoxicating ...	8,544	6,175	11,398	10,601	2,854	4,126	...	...
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo ...	53,731	87,683	26,032	63,677	..	...	27,699	24,006
2.—Myrabolums ...	9,018	2,823	6,430	2,179	...	...	2,588	644
3.—Cutch ...	1,362	577	2,021	1,726	1,559	1,152	...	...
4.—Turmeric ...	5,476	4,098	15,283	13,360	9,807	9,262	...	...
5.—Aniline dyes ...	37	23	179	107	142	84	...	...
6.—Others ...	632	282	2,645	1,571	2,013	1,289	...	...
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat ...	2,15,415	44,481	4,33,384	1,32,556	2,17,969	88,075	...	...
2.—Rice in the husk ...	1,06,963	15,136	77,729	17,418	...	2,282	29,234	...
3.—Rice not in the husk ...	3,85,287	1,35,942	6,78,449	1,47,394	2,93,162	11,452	...	...
4.—Jowar and bajra ...	40,244	10,282	1,04,374	21,099	64,130	10,817	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse ...	5,34,727	2,20,772	2,99,019	83,343	...	...	2,35,708	1,37,429
6.—Others ...	4,89,656	1,36,259	3,94,728	97,006	...	..	94,928	39,253
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle ...	42,223	24,816	73,558	41,030	31,335	16,214	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c. ...	13,204	4,894	13,894	6,363	690	1,469	...	...
Horns ...	564	406	1,418	578	854	172	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw ...	2,12,698	49,224	2,83,120	60,311	70,422	11,087	..	...
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth ...	78,966	40,166	1,02,244	57,188	23,278	17,022	...	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick ...	47,125	18,607	26,294	8,876	..	...	20,831	9,731
2.—Shell ...	29,585	28,012	23,373	19,503	...	...	6,012	8,509
Leather manufactured ...	5,968	6,699	7,639	10,238	1,671	3,539	...	.
Liquors—								
1.—Beer ...	20,946	10,265	14,076	4,842	...	...	6,870	5,423
2.—Spirits ...	2,070	1,981	1,838	2,600	...	619	232	...
3.—Wines ...	4,172	6,747	3,318	4,615	...	...	854	2,132
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought ...	335	336	835	1,135	500	799	...	...
2.—Brass, ditto ...	1,684	420	1,841	1,537	157	1,117	...	...
3.—Copper, wrought ...	882	626	990	771	108	145	...	..
4.—Brass, ditto ...	10,106	4,854	16,665	7,418	6,559	2,564	...	...
5.—Iron ...	1,05,781	64,842	1,56,029	53,462	...	...	9,752	11,380
6.—Others ...	6,840	4,820	9,831	6,675	2,991	1,855	...	..
7.—Zinc & spelter ...	1,073	726	1,561	1,221	488	495	...	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine ...	1,34,944	53,226	1,76,999	83,228	42,055	30,002	...	...
2.—Castor ...	3,413	1,132	2,326	677	...	...	1,087	455
3.—Cocoanut ...	3,247	1,131	4,630	1,997	1,383	866	..	...
4.—Others ...	16,664	8,945	14,486	5,814	...	...	2,178	3,131
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed ...	1,32,385	32,192	2,16,413	51,647	84,028	19,455	...	..
2.—Rape and mustard ...	1,05,257	23,042	1,42,617	32,083	37,360	9,641	...	...
3.—Til or jinjili ...	58,891	9,072	71,079	19,279	12,188	10,207	...	...
4.—Poppy ...	33,833	8,876	16,213	5,171	...	...	17,620	3,705
5.—Earthnuts ...	120	27	37	42	...	15	83	...
6.—Castor ...	36,236	8,093	48,402	12,439	12,166	3,446	...	...
7.—Others ...	172	20	16,785	3,202	16,613	3,182	..	...
Opium ...	45,638	46,686	66,175	68,901	20,537	22,215	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ...	11,864	4,889	14,440	10,053	2,576	5,164	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee ...	32,809	23,848	48,255	32,804	15,446	8,956	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts ...	14,642	11,125	16,826	10,529	2,184	...	...	59[illegible]
3.—Others ...	51,853	30,722	67,763	31,483	15,910	761	...	...
4.—Potatoes ...	95,873	44,970	1,33,136	70,537	37,263	25,567	...	...
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof ...	...	...	302	171	302	171	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof ...	196	87	10,342	2,339	10,146	2,252	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish-plates ...	1,66,468	27,990	1,17,431	31,993	...	4,003	49,037	...
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron ...	...	...	1,228	345	1,228	345	...	...
5.—Other sorts ...	41,215	9,158	66,285	9,403	25,070	245	...	...
Salt ...	5,33,406	1,01,508	6,08,111	1,08,465	74,705	6,957	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre ...	83,538	30,877	40,953	13,828	...	..	42,585	17,0[illegible]
2.—Other saline substances ...	30,254	10,421	36,061	10,385	5,807	...	...	3
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign ...	...	...	31	2	31	2	...	...
2.—Indian ...	1,613	853	3,251	1,891	1,638	1,038	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign ...	4	15	90	219	86	204	...	...
2.—Indian ...	237	238	541	673	304	435	...	...

STAPLES.	1896.		1897.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	16,214	17,132	23,756	23,578	7,542	6,446	...	...
2.—Pepper	1,304	1,298	2,772	2,242	1,468	944	...	...
3.—Ginger	3,196	879	5,855	2,128	2,659	1,269	...	...
4.—Chillies	10,119	3,421	15,564	8,646	5,445	5,225	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	656	825	2,131	2,083	1,475	1,258	...	...
6.—Others	540	373	1,222	582	682	209	...	...
Stone and lime	4,07,035	58,742	4,26,061	73,158	19,026	14,416	...	...
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	11,008	4,169	15,214	7,382	4,206	3,213	...	...
2.—Unrefined	1,67,236	42,698	3,01,758	79,510	1,34,522	36,812	...	...
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	..	..	775	335	775	335	...	...
2.—Indian	3,814	1,628	4,762	3,566	948	1,938	...	...
Timber	1,20,866	23,941	70,951	11,006	...	...	49,915	12,935
Tobacco	44,580	19,844	46,621	22,123	2,041	2,279	...	...
Wool, raw	2,780	1,836	2,114	922	...	...	666	914
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	1,472	744	850	1,353	..	609	622	...
2.— „ Indian	5,996	9,264	6,920	8,769	924	...	...	495
3.—Shawls	53	128	...	...	...	...	53	128
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	6,840	388	25,045	1,452	18,205	1,064	...	...
2.—Indigo seed	16	15	2,657	570	2,641	555	...	...
3.—Mowah flower	44,945	12,531	21,762	3,768	...	...	23,183	8,763
4.—Oil-cake	55,724	11,547	82,862	12,225	27,138	678	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	9,300	4,176	12,552	4,149	3,192	...	...	27
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	97,120	27,036	83,968	31,865	...	4,829	13,152	...
7.—Wooden articles	13,130	5,278	14,050	6,101	920	823	...	...
8.—Others	10,17,099	2,41,380	4,19,360	1,79,266	...	...	5,97,739	62,114
Total ...	1,33,33,718	31,56,681	1,37,18,747	31,93,170	3,85,029	36,489	...	...
Military stores	12,745	17,916	43,282	34,023	30,537	16,107	...	...
Coal for railway	8,86,967	69,999	5,72,543	41,077	...	..	3,14,424	28,922
Railway materials	10,09,181	32,037	13,37,368	59,587	3,28,187	27,550	...	...
Live-stock	...	43,370	...	33,877	...	...	...	9,493
Total ...	1,52,42,611	33,20,003	1,56,71,940	33,61,734	4,29,329	41,731	...	...

O. W. CLARKE, *Assistant Auditor.*

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, *the 7th January 1898.*

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of October 1897, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1897. Up.	1897. Down.	1896. Up.	1896. Down.	Total. 1897.	Total. 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,161	......	1,197	......	1,161	1,197	......	36
Cotton, raw	2	......	......	6	2	6	......	4
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	87	......	134	......	87	134	......	47
Ditto, Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Piece-goods, European	111	......	250	......	111	250	......	139
Ditto, Indian	......	......	2	......	......	2	......	2
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	1	......	1	......	1	1	......	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Myrabolams	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Turmeric	6	5	3	35	11	38	......	27
Aniline Dyes	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rice in the husk	48	60	34	9	108	43	65	......
Do. not in the husk	175	43	516	20	218	536	......	318
Jawar and bajra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse	82	5	52	212	87	264	......	177
Others	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of Sheep, &c.—	......	22	......	11	22	11	11	......
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	......	1	......	2	1	2	......	1
Jute—								
Raw	......	10,515	......	11,028	10,515	11,028	......	513
Gunny-bags and cloth	10	1	16	......	11	16	......	5
Lac—								
Stick								
Shell	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Leather, manufactured	2	......	5	......	2	5	......	3
Liquors—								
Beer	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spirits	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wines	2	......	3	......	2	3	......	1
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Copper, wrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto	5	4	9	4	9	13	......	4
Iron	17	......	63	2	17	65	......	48
Others	2	3	3	6	5	9	......	4
Oil—								
Kerosine	199	13	247	......	213	247	......	35
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cocoanut	12	......	10	......	12	10	2	......
Others	37	......	64	......	37	64	......	27
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	......	......	......	78	......	78	......	78
Rape and mustard	17	59	30	53	76	83	......	7
Til or jinjili	......	4	......	9	4	9	......	5
Poppy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Earth-nuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Opium	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Paper and Pasteboard	8	......	5	......	8	5	3	......
Provisions—								
Ghee	2	......	2	......	2	2	......	......
Dried fruits and nuts	......	1	......	28	1	28	......	27
Others	25	50	23	67	75	90	......	15
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Salt	209	5	528	5	214	533	......	319
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian—								
Muga	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Endi	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Staples.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	......	806	12	1,113	806	1,125	......	319
Pepper	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ginger	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chillies	6	4	2	154	10	156	......	146
Cardamoms	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	7	12	9	16	19	25	......	6
Lime and limestone	1	1	26	......	2	26	......	24
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	18	......	5	9	18	14	4	......
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	......	273	30	73	273	103	170	......
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Timber	20	......	21	......	20	21	......	1
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	46	17	62	33	63	95	......	32
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wool, raw	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Shawls	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	241	209	394	235	450	629	......	179
Total ...	2,559	12,113	3,758	13,208	14,672	16,966	255	2,549

T. SIDALS,
Auditor.

CALCUTTA, *the 30th December 1897.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 13 days of December 1897 on 1,702·16 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	476,671	6,15,609 9 0	73,67,571 10	15,03,068 9 0	43,023 0 0	21,61,691 2 0	171,517	286,128	457,645
Or per mile of railway ...	......	361 9 7	......	882 14 1	25 4 3	1,269 11 11	......	......	......
For previous 24¾ weeks of half-year	*7,188,169	*82,45,783 4 0	†9,13,77,148 0	†1,76,74,618 6 0	‡1,56,514 0 0	2,63,76,975 10 0	(a) 2,263,862¼	3,526,360½	5,790,222¾
Total for 26⅗ weeks ...	7,664,840	88,61,392 13 0	9,87,44,719 10	1,91,77,686 15 0	4,99,537 0 0	2,85,38,668 12 0	2,435,379¼	3,812,488½	6,247,8[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year ...	448,153¾	5,65,389 13 8	72,13,607 30	13,87,784 2 0	34,951 10 4	19,88,125 10 0	156,902	254,006½	410,908½
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ..	......	332 5 10	......	815 13 0	20 8 9	1,168 11 7	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 26⅗ weeks of previous year ...	7,536,579¼	83,32,190 4 0	9,01,06,569 10	1,75,20,841 1 9	4,86,150 14 5	2,63,39,182 4 2	2,269,615	3,436,752¼	5,706,367¼

* { Deducted No. of passengers 2,360 and added Rs. 65,599 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th November 1897.
{ Added „ 16,745 on account of troop extra and special trains and conveyance of employes of the Government Telegraph Department.

† { „ Mds. 2,89,334 and „ 11,213 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th November 1897.
{ „ „ 23,915 on account of haulage of vehicles not included in previous returns.
{ Deducted „ 5,54,283 on account of rebate on coal.

‡ { Added „ 9,331 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th November 1897.
{ „ „ 11,599 on account of hire of vehicles and locomotives.
{ „ „ 1,30,944 not having been included in previous returns.
{ Deducted „ 2,62,291 on account of mileage, demurrage, and hire of vehicles to be credited to expenditure.

(a) Miles 2,952 deducted from coaching and 8,694 added to merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from the week ended 4th to 18th December 1897.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 13 days of December 1897 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	29,995	7,388 9 0	21,717 10	953 11 0	19 0 0	8,359 4 0	1,937	225	2,162
Or per mile of railway	......	332 4 6	......	42 14 5	0 13 8	376 0 7	.....	......	......
For previous 24¾ weeks of half-year	*489,434	*1,[illegible]4,850 2 0	†2,83,906 0	†11,104 7 0	‡339 0 0	1,26,293 9 0	26,978	2,231	29,209
Total for 26⅗ weeks ...	519,429	1,22,236 11 0	3,05,623 10	12,058 [illegible] 0	358 0 0	1,54,6[illegible]2 13 0	28,915	2,456	31,371
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	29,531½	7,035 15 3	23,088 30	1,018 1 0	6 8 3	8,060 8 6	1,815	165	1,980
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	......	316 8 2	......	45 12 9	0 4 8	362 9 7	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 26⅗ weeks of previous year ...	531,291½	1,27,477 8 9	2,72,702 0	12,051 1 0	379 10 9	1,39,891 4 6	29,099	2,028	31,127

* Added number of passengers 649 and deducted Rs. 56 }
† Ditto Mds. 27,207 and „ 99 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th November 1897.
‡ { Ditto „ 4 }
{ Ditto „ 64 not having been included in previous returns.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 13 days of December 1897 on 160·47 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	29,978	28,745 15 0	1,54,453 20	22,962 8 0	169 0 0	51,877 7 0	13,410	7,024	20,434
Or per mile of railway	......	179 2 2	.....	143 1 7	1 0 10	323 4 7	.....	......	......
For previous 24¾ weeks of half-year	*412,149	*5,06,675 13 0	†16,53,035 0	†3,16,291 5 0	‡8,422 0 0	8,31,389 2 0	189,388	99,191	288,579
Total for 26⅗ weeks ...	442,127	5,35,421 12 0	18,07,488 20	3,39,253 13 0	8,591 0 0	8,83,266 9 0	202,798	106,215	309,013
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	27,023	26,514 5 1	1,12,412 0	16,294 2 6	135 5 6	42,943 13 1	11,701¼	5,762¼	17,467¼
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ..	......	165 3 8	......	101 8 8	0 13 6	267 9 10	......	.....	......
Total for corresponding 26⅗ weeks of previous year ...	443,131½	4,03,460 0 0	15,98,880 30	2,40,832 1 3	9,363 3 5	6,53,655 5 5	177,048¾	87,795½	264,844¼

* { Added number of passengers 038 and Rs. 6,283 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th November 1897
{ „ „ 11,296 on account of troop extra and special trains and conveyance of employes of the Government Telegraph Department.

† { Deducted Mds. 5,752 and „ 660 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th November 1897.
{ „ „ 3,42,938 and „ 8,659 on account of revenue coal and stores for the half-year.

‡ { „ „ 99 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th November 1897.
{ Added „ 2,363 not having been included in previous returns.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 13 days of December 1897 on 817 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 13 days ...	339,760	1,90,370 0 0	1,887,290 0	4,16,390 0 0	66,830 0 0	7,03,590 0 0	62,590	84,018	146,518
Or per mile of railway ...	208	117 0 0	1,155 0	273 0 0	24 0 0	*4.4 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 24 weeks of half-year†	4,340,773	21,00,541 0 0	25,250,574 0	54,63,832 0 0	4,32,865 0 0	79,97,238 0 0	796,257	1,050,961	1,847,218
Total for 26 weeks ...	4,680,533	22,90,911 0 0	27,107,864 0	59,16,132 0 0	4,99,695 0 0	87,00,738 0 0	858,757	1,134,979	1,993,736
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	381,091	1,97,232 0 0	1,684,571 0	3,09,423 0 0	60,024 0 0	5,58,579 0 0	59,783	63,697	123,480
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	234	121 0 0	1,035 0	185 0 0	10 0 0	325 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	5,474,901	25,87,419 0 0	28,145,320 0	58,95,637 0 0	4,68,571 0 0	89,51,657 0 0	833,287	1,108,355	1,941,642

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 6th November 1897.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 13 days of December 1897 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 13 days ...	40,480	14,290 0 0	108,990 0	11,370 0 0	190 0 0	25,850 0 0	4,808	3,714	8,522
Or per mile of railway	235	83 0 0	634 0	66 0 0	1 0 0	150 0 0	......	.....	......
For previous 24 weeks of half-year*	517,251	1,65,277 0 0	973,969 0	88,071 0 0	4,991 0 0	2,58,339 0 0	47,206	53,861	101,067
Total for 24 weeks ...	557,731	1,79,567 0 0	1,082,656 0	99,441 0 0	5,181 0 0	2,84,189 0 0	52,014	57,575	109,589
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	34,323	11,237 0 0	39,229 0	3,695 0 0	906 0 0	15,838 0 0	2,210	3,306	5,516
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	200	65 0 0	228 0	22 0 0	5 0 0	92 0 0	......	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	570,887	1,85,415 0 0	821,227 0	76,638 0 0	5,822 0 0	2,67,875 0 0	59,431	34,108	93,539

* Audited up to 6th November 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for last 13 days of December 1897 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for last 13 days of December .. .	50,344	27,257 0 0	1,55,391 0	10,666 0 0	41,835 0 0	79,758 0 0	7,070	7,172	14,242
Or per mile of railway per week	217	118 0 0	669 0	46 0 0	180 0 0	344 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 24 weeks of half-year*	737,542	3,11,543 0 0	27,05,566 0	2,58,578 0 0	24,934 0 0	5,95,055 0 0	1,01,847	1,04,765	2,09,612
Total for 26 weeks ...	787,886	3,38,800 0 0	28,60,957 0	2,69,244 0 0	66,769 0 0	6,74,813 0 0	1,11,917	1,11,937	2,23,854
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	49,834	19,418 0 0	1,10,467 0	6,782 0 0	926 0 0	27,126 0 0	6,356	3,593	9,949
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	399	155 0 0	873 0	54 0 0	8 0 0	217 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	875,504	2,89,725 0 0	24,48,296 0	2,18,346 0 0	5,243 0 0	5,13,614 0 0	98,617	79,636	1,78,253

* Audited up to week ending 20th November 1897.

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 3 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]*

CONTENTS.

LIBERALITY OF BABU MOHAN LAL KHETRI, OF SULKIA.

No. 26M., dated Calcutta, the 17th January 1898.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 9M., dated the 6th January 1898, reporting that Babu Mohan Lal Khetri, of Sulkia, in the district of Howrah, has made a further contribution of Rs. 15,000 towards the construction of a bathing ghat at Sulkia, in Howrah, in addition to the sum of Rs. 15,179 already given by him for this purpose.

2. In reply, I am to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donor the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for this further act of liberality and public spirit on his part.

3. This letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

INDIAN FAMINE COMMISSION.

The 17th February 1898.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that the Commission appointed by the Government of India to formulate for future guidance the lessons taught by the famine experience of 1897, have now assembled at Calcutta and will sit at the places named below, on or about the dates mentioned against each, for the purpose of hearing the evidence of witnesses from Bengal:—

Bankipur	...	...	27th January to 2nd February.
Calcutta	...	...	3rd to 7th February.

2. The Commission desire to make it known that they are ready to receive the evidence of witnesses who consider themselves qualified and desire to give evidence touching the subject-matter of the Commission's inquiry. The points referred to the Commission for inquiry and report are those mentioned below and all evidence must be strictly confined to those subjects:—

(*a*) Departures from the prescriptions of the Bengal Famine Code which have occurred in the Province during the recent famine.

(*b*) The degree of success which has attended the measures adopted, considered primarily with regard to the relief of distress and the saving of human life, and secondarily with regard to economy.

(*c*) Advice as to the measures and methods of working which seem likely to prove most effective in future in those two respects.

(*d*) Other recommendations or opinions thought likely to be useful in the case of future famines.

3. Witnesses offering evidence will be required to confine themselves strictly to these subjects and to send their evidence in written form, and in English, to the Secretary to the Commission at the Imperial Secretariat Building, Calcutta, as soon as possible. In so doing, the witnesses must give full particulars of their race, age, profession and residence, and of the opportunities they have had of forming an opinion on famine and famine relief questions.

4. As the time at their disposal is limited, the Commission do not bind themselves to invite all such volunteer witnesses to attend and be examined. Witnesses whom the Commission desire to hear will receive notice by post, and any witness appearing in reply to such invitation will be paid his travelling expenses. No witness should attend for examination without an invitation from the Commission. In the case of witnesses who are not invited to attend, their evidence will be examined and placed on the record.

H. J. McINTOSH,
Secretary to the Famine Commission.

The 12th January 1898.

FINAL REPORT ON THE INDIGO CROPS OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1897.

The following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT., M. FINUCANE,
The 15th January 1898. *Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the Indigo Crops of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1897.

Character of the season.—It will appear from the remarks of District Officers, in the statement attached to this note, that the crop suffered considerably for want of timely rainfall during the growing season in the districts of Midnapur, Murshidabad, Champaran and Purneah, and that it suffered from incessant rainfall during the manufacturing season in Jessore. In the first note on this crop, issued by this Department on 3rd October 1897, it was pointed out how the spring cultivation and sowings had been greatly retarded in places by want of moisture. The heavy rainfall later in the season interfered also with the healthy growth of the plants and the proper manufacture of the dye. Loss was also caused by floods in Purneah. The season was, therefore, unfavourable for the indigo crop both in Bihar and in Bengal, and the outturn reported is, accordingly, poor.

Area under cultivation.—The total area sown this year is estimated to be less than last year's area by 27,000 acres. The falling off was most marked in Muzaffarpur (by 17,200 acres), Nadia (by 9,400 acres), Midnapur (by 8,000 acres), Jessore (by 4,000 acres), and Rajshahi (by 1,400 acres). The increased cultivation reported from a few districts is only nominal, except in the case of Purneah and Champaran, where 8,300 and 5,000 acres more, respectively, than the previous year's area, have been shown.

Outturn of crop.—Of the chief indigo-growing districts, Muzaffarpur and Saran return a 7-anna crop only. Midnapur and Murshidabad, 8 and 9-anna crops respectively, and Darbhanga, Champaran and Purnea, 10-anna crops. The general averages deduced from the district figures come to 9 annas for Bihar and $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas for Bengal, but the Bengal figure is probably too high.

Messrs. Moran and Company estimate the outturn of indigo for Bihar and Bengal at 3,104,200lbs. and 1,309,000lbs. respectively, as against 3,128,700lbs. and 2,525,300lbs. estimated by the District Officers. The figures for Bihar closely approximate, but the total, as well as the details for Bengal, widely differ, and it is probable that Messrs. Moran and Company's estimate is more correct than that shown by us, though there may be much indigo produced and utilized for local consumption in Bengal, which does not come into the Calcutta market.

P. C. LYON,

CALCUTTA, *Director of the Department of Land*
The 8th January 1898. *Records and Agriculture, Bengal.*

Final Report on the Indigo Crops of Bengal, 1897.

District.	Acreage.					Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896)?	Outturn in lbs.			Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) outturn in—		Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop (1897).	Of previous year's crop (1896).	Average of three preceding years (viz., 1893 to 1895).	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) area in— Column 3.	Column 4.			Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of three preceding years (viz., 1893 to 1895).	Column 10.	Column 11.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan ...	5,700	5,200	5,300	+9·61	+7·54	16	13½	67,900	55,200	43,000	+ 23·00	+ 57·95	Owing to excellent rainfall throughout, the outturn is an average one.	
Bankura ...	2,200	2,200	2,400	......	−8·3	12	11	19,800	18,200	29,300	+ 8·79	− 32·42	The area and outturn are the same, as shown in the preliminary forecast.	
Midnapur ...	40,100	48,100	40,400	−16·63	−0·74	8	11	240,600	396,800	363,600	− 39·36	− 33·82	The outturn has been less than what was estimated at the time of the first forecast for want of rain at the first stage. The area under indigo has been furnished by the police.	It appears to this Department that the Collector of Midnapur has over-estimated his area under indigo. This point will be further enquired into.
Nadia ...	47,900	57,300	50,700	−16·40	−5·52	12	10	431,100	429,800	385,000	+ ·30	+ 11·97	The decrease in area in column 2 is due to revision of figures. The better outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	
Murshidabad	51,400	51,300	56,600	+0·19	−9·18	9	9	347,000	346,300	487,400	+ 0·20	− 28·81	The decrease in area and outturn, as compared with those of the three preceding years, is due to the insufficiency of rain during the sowing season.	The area in Murshidabad also appears to be in excess.
Jessore ...	13,700	17,700	17,700	−22·59	−22·57	11	10	113,000	132,800	129,500	− 14·91	− 12·74	This year's outturn is less than the average, owing to incessant rains during the manufacturing season. Revised figures have been shown in column 4.	
Rajshahi ...	6,600	8,000	8,700	−17·50	−24·14	8	12	39,600	72,000	95,000	− 45·00	− 58·31		
Dinajpur ...	100	100	100	......	......	12	10	900	800	900	+ 12·5	.....		
Rangpur ...	5,800	7,000	6,700	−17·14	−13·43	9	9	39,200	47,300	73,800	− 17·12	− 46·89		

Faridpur ...	500	800	1,000	......	—50·00	14	14	5,300	5,200	12,000	......	— 55·83	The cause of decrease in normal area has been explained in the first forecast.
Gaya ...	100	100	100	......	......	16	14	2,000	1,800	1,300	+ 11·11	+ 53·84	
Shahabad ...	8,800	8,900	6,900	—1·12	+27·53	9½	7½	104,500	83,400	94,900	+ 25·29	+ 10·11	Revised figures for Buxar have caused the increase in columns 2 and 3. The average has been retained as furnished by the Director. The outturn this year has been affected by want of moisture at sowing time.
Saran ...	32,700	32,300	34,600	+1·23	—5·49	7	11	236,100	444,100	634,300	— 35·57	— 54·89	The area has been revised, as the results of the cadastral survey of the two Subdivisions are available. The outturn is much below the average this year. The decrease is due to insufficient rainfall.
Champaran	86,000	81,000	87,000	+6·17	—1·15	10	13	1,075,000	1,316,300	1,166,700	— 18·32	— 33·21	The areas have been revised throughout, according to the finally compiled results of the cadastral survey. The outturn is much below the average this year, on account of great lack of moisture in the lands to begin with, and unfavourable weather during manufacture, which have affected it most adversely. The second cuttings were particularly poor. The total outturn this year has been 13,100 factory maunds, and in 1893 it was 20,480 factory maunds. A bumper crop for Champaran is 26,000 maunds, an average one, 21,000. The outturn in the previous years seems to have been much under-estimated.
Muzaffarpur	85,000	102,200	102,200	—16·83	—16·83	7	8	743,800	1,022,000	1,405,300	— 27·22	— 47·07	The ultimate outturn proved somewhat better than was at first anticipated.
Darbhanga...	70,500	70,300	92,400	......	—24·27	10	10	878,500	878,800	1,734,300	......	— 49·32	I fear prospects are not good.
Monghyr ...	12,000	11,900	12,000	+·84	......	13	9½	195,000	143,800	175,000	+ 35·57	— 11·43	
Bhagalpur	13,[illegible]	12,300	13,000	+5·6[illegible]	......	16	14	260,000	215,300	232,900	+ 20·76	+ 11·63	
Purnea ...	54,300	46,000	43,400	+18·04	+25·11	10	10	678,900	575,000	789,100	+ 18·04	— 13·98	Owing to the failure of the rice crop last year more lands were sown with indigo this year, but the outturn is, on account of the failure of timely rainfall, the same as last year.

District.	Acreage.					Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896)?	Outturn in lbs.			Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in—		Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop (1897).	Of previous year's crop (1896).	Average of three preceding years (viz., 1893 to 1895).	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in— Column 3.	Column 4.			Estimated yield of current year, *i.e.*, of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, *i.e.*, of area in column 3.	Average of three preceding years, (viz., 1893 to 1895).	Column 10.	Column 11.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Malda ..	13,100	13,900	13,900	—5·75	—5·75	12	10	118,000	104,300	128,600	+ 13·13	— 8·24		
Sonthal Parganas.	5,700	5,700	5,700	......	......	13	13	55,600	55,600	45,600	......	+ 21·93	Rainfall was favourable at Jamtara, but not in Dumka and Rajmahal.	
Cuttack ...	200	200	200	......	......	13	12	2,000	1,800	1,600	+ 11·11	+ 25		
North Bihar	286,000	297,700	328,900	—4·21	—12·85	9	10½	3,128,700	3,805,000	3,688,900	— 17·77	— 45·09		
Bengal ...	269,000	264,500	272,800	—3·02	—1·31	10½	10¼	2,525,300	2,512,100	2,913,500	— 0·66	— 13·32		
Total ...	555,200	582,200	601,000	—4·63	—7·62	9½	10½	5,654,000	6,347,100	8,602,400	— 10·92	— 34·27		

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop; 16 annas, an average crop; 12 annas, three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 59 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 18th January 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack, and Puri during the ten days ending 31st December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896:—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	1896	...	......	235	235	320
	1897	...	......	580	580	789
Narayanganj ...	1896	...	......	......	......	......
	1897	...	......	......	......	......
Balasore ports...	1896	...	......	29	29	39
	1897	...	......	1,132	1,132	1,541
Cuttack ...	1896	...	......	......	......	......
	1897	...	......	......	......	......
Puri ...	1896	...	......	......	......	......
	1897	...	......	......	......	......
Total ...	1896	...	......	264	264	359
	1897	...	......	1,712	1,712	2,330

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	1896	...	......	109	109	148
	1897	...	1,258	655	1,913	2,604
Narayanganj ...	1896	...	......	......	......	......
	1897	...	......	......	......	......
Balasore ports...	1896	...	......	25,587	25,587	34,827
	1897	...	......	32,118	32,118	43,716
Cuttack ...	1896	...	......	......	......	......
	1897	...	......	......	......	......
Puri ...	1896	...	......	......	......	......
	1897	...	......	......	......	......
Total ...	1896	...	......	25,696	25,696	34,975
	1897	...	1,258	32,773	34,031	46,320

Owing chiefly to larger receipts of gram and pulses and other food-grains from Calcutta and Rangoon, the import trade of Chittagong improved by 345 cwts., while Colombo anp Calicut together received 1,583 cwts of rice and 330 cwts. of paddy, against nil in the corresponding period of 1896. The improvement of 1,103 cwts. in the import trade of the Balasore ports was mainly due to the receipts of 1,131 cwts. of wheat, gram and pulses and other food-grains from Calcutta, against 29 cwts. only in the ten days ending 31st December 1896, and the increase in the export trade was attributable to larger consignments of rice and paddy to Calcutta, viz., 31,619 cwts., against 24,040 cwts, during the corresponding period of last year.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports from which imported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian Ports.												
Burma { Akyab	37	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	37	......
Burma { Rangoon	......	37	......	......	......	......	......	90	......	......	......	127
Calcutta	......	......	......	......	......	4	118	311	80	129	198	444
Narayanganj	......	......	......	9	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9
Total ...	37	37	......	9	......	4	118	401	80	129	235	580

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Colombo	......	928	......	330	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,258
Indian Ports.												
Madras—Calicut	......	655	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	655
Calcutta	......	......	109	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	109	......
Total ...	......	1,583	109	330	......	......	......	......	......	......	109	1,913

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports from which imported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian Port.												
Calcutta	......	1	......	......	......	255	29	590	......	286	29	1,132
Total ...	......	1	......	......	......	255	29	590	......	286	29	1,132

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st December 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign Ports.												
Nil	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian Ports.												
Calcutta	14,291	16,276	10,349	15,343	......	......	917	......	......	......	25,587	31,619
Madras—Calicut	......	499	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	499
Total ...	14,291	16,775	10,349	15,343	......	......	917	......	......	......	25,567	32,118

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

No. 63 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Sealdah and Calcutta during the period from 1st January to 31st December 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 13,83,926 maunds. The destination of 13,79,630 maunds is specified. Of this quantity, 10,63,336 maunds were carried to stations in Bengal Proper, and 94,438 maunds to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, 45,935 maunds to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1,67,988 maunds to Assam, and the rest (7,933 maunds) to other provinces.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 18th January 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Sealdah and Calcutta (Port Trust Railway Chitpur and Kidderpore Docks), by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, from 1st January to 31st December 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Total from 28th November to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
BENGAL.							
24-Parganas.							
Barrackpore ...	1,071	374	...	...	...	...	...
Shamnagar ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kankinara ...	302	...	...	...	1	...	...
Naihati ...	149	182	...	20	...	...	40
Kanchrapara ...	34	24	4	2	...	...	...
Duttapukur ...	84	...	...	...	16	54	...
Gobardanga ...	1,191	359	190	252	613	216	133
Akra Junction ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muslandpur ...	9	4	6	...	9	...	...
Mugra Hât ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guma ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budge-Budge ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dogachhia ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Habra ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Baruipur ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2
Total ...	2,934	943	212	279	639	270	175
Nadia.							
Chakdaha ...	97	...	142	...	4	18	10
Ranaghat ...	785	131	81	6	249	5	...
Aranghata ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagula ...	17,323	3,058	4	17	...	4	...
Kishanganj ...	3,781	1,711	971	302	...	...	...
Banpur ...	608	118	126	...	6	...	...
Ramnagar ...	2,874	729	568	109	9	12	12
Jairampur ...	2,325	1,072	560	168	...	8	...
Chuadanga ...	17,306	5,264	1,117	200	165	65	51
Munshiganj ...	6,447	1,509	69	9	12	...	...
Alamdanga ...	35,668	11,839	2,523	18	50	21	9
Halsa ...	2,339	483	...	503	193	11	...
Poradaha ...	2,340	245	15	...	...	2	...
Jagati ...	2,853	905	21	13	...	9	2
Kushtia ...	47,273	19,967	1,582	3,368	1,198	1,093	449
Kumarkhali ...	20,440	18,740	774	2,504	2,496	99	118
Koksa ...	6,567	3,583	637	234	643	26	...
Mirpur ...	20,759	2,519	148	15	61	...	120
Bhairamara ...	29,622	2,962	14	...	168	...	...
Damukdia ...	7,107	13,189	3,425	908	247	82	184
Gangnapur ...	32	20	61	...	...	21	6
Madanpur ...	9	88	...	28	...	40	...
Sibnibash ...	...	...	...	...	39	48	29
Total ...	2,26,600	88,192	12,838	8,402	5,540	1,561	999
Jessore.							
Chandpara ...	150	18	15	...	...	...	8
Bangaon ...	1,667	213	268	358	554	141	247
Gopalnagar ...	521	69	129	240	235	58	30
Benapol ...	296	268	69	26	44	36	36
Nabharan ...	634	227	129	40	36	19	...
Jhikargacha ...	7,048	1,685	1,004	312	502	177	61
Jessore ...	6,649	3,482	1,017	418	254	307	220
Rupdia ...	58	59	3	8	...	5	6
Singia ...	16,316	7,275	40	55	76	412	99
Naral ...	258	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binodpur ...	1,056	110	...	...	...	...	...
Nohatta ...	328	77	2	...	4	...	...
Other places ...	2,529	250	...	4	10	4	22
Total ...	37,510	13,733	2,676	1,461	1,715	1,159	729

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Total from 28th November to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Khulna.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fakir Hât ...	...	...	20	...	6	...	...
Nawapara ...	1,535	876	51	10	118	...	80
Phultala ...	346	119	180	26	44	...	92
Daulatpur ...	148	20	30	75	22	6	64
Khulna ...	3,526	5,343	419	435	125	83	171
Bagir Hât ...	15	18	...	...	...	..	1
Bhatpara ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,578	6,376	700	546	315	89	408
Rajshahi.							
Malanchi ...	1,503	2,126	...	542	370	...	...
Gopalpur ...	73	260	...	...	...	...	...
Nator ...	498	1,873	1,294	2,363	931	97	34
Attrai ...	37	982	4,434	1,380	2,055	...	...
Raninagar ...	108	304	185	40	...	...	...
Alipur ...	14,912	3,108	...	...	...	...	7
Rampur Boalia ...	1,348	3,594	1,862	...	170	4	...
Sara ...	493	301	4	3	141	66	...
Charghat ...	...	448	...	...	...	...	...
Madhanagar ...	..	...	100	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,972	12,996	7,879	4,328	3,667	167	41
Dinajpur.							
Parbatipur ...	...	358	...	...	...	...	...
Kaugaon ...	6	883	400	...	...	130	20
Charkai ...	192	24	32	124	68	...	99
Phulbari ...	82	232	97	...	20	4	14
Raiganj ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	1,007	3,778	2,737	...	772	...	...
Kaliaganj ...	...	140	...		...		...
Total ...	1,288	5,415	3,266	124	860	134	133
Jalpaiguri.							
Belakoba ...	632	150	...	...	389	...	...
Dam-Dim ...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilahati ...	70	300	332	1,069	780	...	...
Haldibari ...	24,726	7,041	3,081	14,029	18,081	468	10
Jalpaiguri ...	25,961	13,032	2,609	5,580	814	100	260
Ramshai Hât ...	9,716	5	400	378	40	...	20
Chalsa Road Ghât ...	1,220	...	203	1,401	246	...	...
Malbazar ...	1,981	165	...	...	220	...	...
Deomoni ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandal Ghât ...	713	520	...	235	990	100	22
Total ...	65,293	21,213	6,625	22,692	25,560	668	312
Darjeeling.							
Siliguri ...	5,857	887	41	1,644	1,227	211	520
Kurseong ...	4,097	14	6	412	5	27	208
Sonada ...	1,056	...	...	410	1,040	150	...
Ghum ...	4,465	1,175	713	651	1,647	164	101
Darjeeling ...	3,184	1,386	1,074	552	1,680	72	164
Mahanadi ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tindaria ...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
Rangtang ...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...
Total ...	18,659	3,462	1,834	3,770	5,729	624	993

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Total from 28th November to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Rangpur.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Daroani ...	...	237	305	100	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	1,337	1,458	634	803	739	347	355
Kaunia ...	234	...	12	277	54	52	12
Badarganj ...	24	...	38	20	18	...	...
Saidpur ...	1,495	2,373	1,450	658	633	145	171
Nilphamari ...	236	505	868	663	745	140	28
Domar ...	8,097	5,191	1,359	7,691	15,197	1,659	38
Tista ...	392	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalmonir Hât ...	453	...	6	...	...	...	
Magal Hât ...	200	...	356	56	62	...	14
Kurigram ...	961	55	127	449	112	100	158
Jatrapur ...	426	34	26	130	69	...	...
Porabari ...	680	29	81	520	193	4	...
Madarganj ...	4	...	20	91	2,595	22	60
Kamarjani ...	1,388	36	35	242	128	64	20
Chilmari ...	248	70	20	85	42	20	...
Rowmari ...	133	...	21	26	90	109	40
Shampur ...	100	...	...	5	...	...	...
Total ...	16,411	9,988	5,358	11,816	20,677	2,662	896
Bogra.							
Panchbibi ..	...	100	150	200	...	...	...
Jaipur Hât ...	16	1,493	583	994	1,871	18	30
Jamerbari ...	1,859	229	416	882	823	148	...
Sultanpur ...	170	953	4,118	2,769	5,375	344	512
Akkelpur ...	390	1,117	1,665	501	1,810	20	...
Hili ...	105	987	335	213	204	80	104
Jamalganj ...	597	1,274	722	120	430	671	40
Tilakpur ...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...
Nakhila ...	...	...	...	37	90	20	...
Total ..	3,047	6,261	8,019	5,716	10,603	1,301	686
Pabna.							
Nagarbari ...	1,263	201	300	801	170	...	2
Banagram ...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belkuchi ...	3,996	1,154	192	2,219	1,024	30	405
Serajganj ...	11,476	2,477	3,771	10,840	934	72	619
Pabna ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sthalchar ...	...	...	5	8	38	...	...
Bera ...	..	...	12	18	...	...	...
Total ...	16,824	3,832	4,280	13,886	2,166	102	1,027
Cooch Behar.							
Chaurh Hât ...	1,476	...	...	...	167	8	...
Torsa ...	28,106	...	360	183	601	189	133
Other places ...	917	...	...	...	..	4	...
Total ...	30,499	...	360	183	768	201	133
Dacca.							
Dorogram ...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...
Elashin ...	6	9	16	218	541	...	...
Narayanganj ...	1,436	104	520	4,425	140	400	2,787
Dacca ...	533	69	136	466	180	53	583
Kadirpur ...	22	28	327	253	2	...	...
Tarpasa ...	815	29	...	302	21	...	2
Kamalaghat ...	13	38	...	...	...	...	6
Bahar ...	13	...	...	387	...	...	...
Moynal ..	12	2	...	...	1	...	...
Postagola ...	513	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maniknagar ...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...
Aricha ...	...	12	...	...	31	10	...
Sabhar ...	...	...	...	296	165	300	...
Elachipur ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Bishnandi ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Total ...	3,365	291	999	6,392	1,087	763	3,378

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Total from 28th November to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Mymensingh.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gafargaon ...	16	...	..	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ..	651	14	144	243	354	20	241
Bhairab Bazar ...	41	...	...	76	41	59	148
Bahadurabad ...	254	20	...	94	204	72	18
Hargilachar ...	336	121	22	32	40	...	10
Jagannathganj ..	1,186	25	63	165	924	48	36
Subarnakhali ...	2,559	264	102	171	73	30	56
Sadhuganj ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	5,043	444	331	783	1,636	229	509
Faridpur.							
Doomasa ...	...	...	...	127	126	..	155
Daulatdia ...	11,346				...	...	...
Lallgolla ...	4,469	2,730	1,275	6,776	4,413	503	87
Pangsa ...	34,805	12,914	984	1,829	589	128	34
Belgachi ...	8,279	300	103	424	118	6	16
Rajbari ...	13,341	1,124	495	327	406	...	182
Pachuria ...	19,465	8,746	6,355	5,531	868	..	256
Goalundo ...	19,895	4,304	2,818	6,353	3,338	765	1,786
Faridpur ...	21	...	2	19	26	...	...
Madaripur ...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...
Haserkandi ...	4	...	...	20	..	...	...
Nuria ...	...	30	456	856	130	...	...
Kartikpur ...	61	...	14	558	43	2	...
Jobsa ...	...	...	...	86	3	...	...
Total ...	1,11,692	30,148	12,502	22,911	10,060	1,404	2.516
Backergunge.							
Pirozpur	...	5	...	..	4	.	...
Jhalakati ...	920	..	1,232	2,147	20	...	...
Barisal ...	249	...	40	20	20	60	60
Total ...	1,169	5	1,272	2,167	44	60	60
Tippera.							
Azabpur ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Haziganj ...	20	...	...	120	20	...	131
Comilla ...	130	...	...	132	...	...	72
Chandpur ..	8	1	240	203	97	47	260
Akhaura ..	7	8	18	9	6	4	...
Nayanpur ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Brahmanbaria ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total ...	165	9	258	477	125	51	463
Noakhali.							
Noakhali .	471	...	...	1	...	20	...
Feni ...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...
Total ...	471	...	...	4	...	20	...
Chittagong.							
Chittagong ...	54	284	345	613	226	571	698
Burdwan.							
Sitarampur ...	...	...	412	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	428	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	431	...	412	...	...	...	...
Birbhum.							
Bolpur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sainthia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Total from 28th November to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL—*concld.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.
Murshidabad.							
Azimganj ...	312	375	...	...	...	...	...
Jiaganj ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	332	375	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bengal ...	5,66,344	2,03,967	70,166	1,06,550	91,417	12,039	14,147
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh.							
Giridih ...	390	740	..	...	...	...	...
Manbhum.							
Purulia ...	937	740	927	360	...	...	...
Chandil ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katrasgarh .	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	...	...	740	...	...	...	...
Total ...	963	740	1,667	360	...	...	...
Singhbhum.							
Chakradharpur ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpur	1,373	1,480	1,667	360	...	...	...
BIHAR.							
Sonthal Parganas.							
Deoghur ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakur ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajmahal	...	794	...	...		...	...
Total ...	376	794	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur.							
Colgong	384	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ..	370	4,100	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	754	4,100	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr.							
Monghyr ...	370	...	370	...	...	...	...
Barowni ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khagaria .	742	370	376	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	...	1,496	1,516	...	...	...	...
Kajra ...	161	1,876	375	...	...	...	...
Jamalpur ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Garhara ...	...	751	751	...	...	...	...
Total ..	1,283	4,863	3,388	...	...	...	...
Patna.							
Barh ...	...	753	1,128	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	1,050	8,988	2,828	1,110	370	...	...
Diga Ghat ...	740	386	...	...	...	...	...
Bakhtiarpur ...	377	771	382	...	...	...	...
Mokameh ...	745	3,776	2,627	100	...	...	...
Khusrupur ...	...	2,655	375	...	...	...	...
Bankipur ...	...	375	751	370	370	...	...
Dinapur ...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...
Bihta ...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...
Total ...	2,912	18,075	8,091	1,950	740	...	...

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Total from 28th November to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR—*concld.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Purnea							
Barsoi ...	...		370	...	...	...	...
Sonali ...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishanganj	1	1,466	...	...	...	10	...
Kasba	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
Total	721	1,466	570	...	...	10	...
Darbhanga.							
Samastipur	895	3,004	1,499	...	...	..	...
Kamtaul	370		..	...	...	...	..
Dalsingh Sarai	...	3,755	2,632	.	...	...	..
Total	1,265	6,759	4,131	...	...		...
Shahabad.							
Buxar	...	...	...	1,852	. .	...	.
Arrah	...	1,120	385	...	...	...	...
Raghunathpur	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behea ...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...
Dumraon	...	...	...	370	...	..	...
Total	370	1,120	755	2,222	...	...	...
Gaya.							
Gaya	370	...	11	...	...	...	.
Muzaffarpur.							
Hajipur	740	...	...	...		...	...
Sitamarhi	370	...	...	...	...	...	. .
Muzaffarpur	2,628	2,281	380	...	...	...	...
Bhagwanpur	...	375	...	...	...	...	...
Garaul	...	376	375	...	...	...	...
Total	3,738	3,032	755	...	...	...	...
Champaran.							
Bettiah	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran.							
Ekma	740	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revelganj	1,870	1,857	...	...	...	...	...
Chapra	1,537	380	370	...	...	...	...
Savan	2,960	1,480	740	...	...	...	...
Daronda	370	1,505	...	...	...	...	...
Digwara	...	758	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,477	5,980	1,110	...	...	...	...
Total of Bihar	19,636	46,189	18,811	4,172	740	10	...
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.							
Ghazipur.							
Dildarnagar	...	1,121	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur	5	...	...	...	...	...	-
Tarighat	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	1,491	...	...	...	...	...
Benares.							
Benares	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zamania	...	...	...	...	1,115	...	...
Total	370	...	...	...	1,115	...	...
Gorakhpur.							
Gauri Bazar	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghauri Chaura	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	...	...	740	...	...	...	...
Total	740	...	740	...	...	...	...

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Total from 28th November to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—*contd.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mirzapur.							
Mirzapur ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad.							
Naini Junction ..	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mija Road ...	385	...	...	...	..	...	...
Allahabad ...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	4,755	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fattehpur.							
Bindki .	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpur.							
Cawnpur ...	7,965	...	...	...	381	...	...
Etawah.							
Etawah ...	2,383	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri.							
Shakohabad ...	375	...	...	...	...		...
Agra.							
Firozabad ..	767	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra.							
Muttra ...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alighur.							
Hattrass ...	3,832	1,144	379	...	...	...	...
Alighur ...	375	...	...	...	...		...
Total ...	4,207	1,144	379	...	...		.
Meerut.							
Meerut ...	758	...	384	...	...	...	...
Moradabad.							
Moradabad ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly.							
Faridpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aonla ...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	1,143	...	...	81	...	...	...
Total ...	1,526	...	...	81	...	...	...
Jaunpur.							
Jaunpur ...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...
Jalalganj ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...
Shahjehanpur.							
Shahjehanpur ...	1,132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tilhar ..	1,899	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjhee ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,416	...	...	...	...	...	...

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Total from 28th November to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—*concld.*							
Lucknow.							
Lucknow ...	1,901	374	...	...	...	...	...
Alamnagar ...	3,401	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,302	374	...	...	...	...	...
Bulandshahar.							
Khurja ...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad.							
Fyzabad ...	821	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gosainganj ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,206	...	..	...	...	...	...
Hardai.							
Hardai ...	373	...	...	..	...	...	...
Baghauli ...	748	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ..	2,255	...	370	...	...	...	24
Total of the North-Western Provinces.	39,449	3,012	1,873	81	1,496	...	24
Panjab ...	1,516	...	370	1,110	1,110	...	...
Central Provinces ...	456	1	...	2,986	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India.	384	...	...	...	...	...	..
ASSAM.							
Sylhet.							
Fenchugunge ..	151	503	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet ...	1,294	51	2	371	590	2	260
Badarpur ...	6,237	106	...	...	...	...	2,299
Balaganj ...	5,052	369	...	425	146	825	4,078
Karimganj ...	890	...	...	...	2	1,080	...
Chattak ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	836	1,070	327	...	237	...	420
Total ...	14,463	2,099	329	796	975	1,907	7,057
Cachar.							
Silchar ...	13,847	5,922	261	1,348	4,220	715	760
Jetingamukh ...	...	...	...	...	...	193	142
Total ...	13,847	5,922	261	1,348	4,220	908	902
Goalpara.							
Dhubri ...	1,208	121	330	632	464	281	315
Goalpara ...	1,640	310	366	2,384	1,968	541	727
Bogribari ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Total ...	2,848	431	696	3,016	2,432	838	1,042

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Total from 26th September to 30th October 1897.	Total from 31st October to 27th November 1897.	Total from 28th November to 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ASSAM—*concld.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kamrup.							
Gauhati ...	673	3,258	2,876	13,257	6,713	9,336	5,123
Darrang.							
Tejpur ...	257	111	152	411	259	63	...
Mangaldai ...	18	160	...	1	56	4	18
Bishunath ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behalimukh ...	...	...	...	410	...	...	...
Total ...	326	271	152	822	315	67	18
Sibsagar.							
Nigriting ..	1,826	..	...	13	129	195	552
Disangmukh ...	1,676	437	190	357	223	154	311
Dekhumukh ...	3,986	609	697	555	630	506	1,373
Kokilamukh ...	557	372	103	...	286	82	1,039
Other places ...	1,576	701	10	84	142	8	...
Total ...	9,621	2,119	1,000	1,009	1,410	945	3,275
Lakhimpur.							
Dibrugarh ...	14,366	875	1,887	4,020	3,966	6,173	4,530
Palasbari ...	2	20	...	103	6	...	20
Total ...	14,368	895	1,887	4,123	3,972	6,173	4,550
Nowgong.							
Silghat ...	558	...	...	61	507	...	...
Other places ...	115	26	400	..	112	24	...
Total of Assam	56,819	15,021	7,601	24,432	20,656	20,198	21,967
Unspecified places ..	3,843	115	16	143	160	5	14
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,89,820	2,69,785	1,00,504	1,39,834	1,15,579	32,252	36,152
ABSTRACT.							
Total of Bengal ...	5,65,086	2,03,931	70,166	1,06,550	91,417	12,039	14,147
Ditto Bihar ...	19,636	46,189	18,811	4,172	740	10	...
Ditto Chota Nagpur.	1,373	1,480	1,667	360	...	..	...
Ditto North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	39,449	3,012	1,873	81	1,496	...	24
Ditto Panjab ...	1,516	...	870	1,110	1,110	...	...
Ditto Central Provinces.	456	1	...	2,986	...	...	...
Ditto Rajputana and Central India.	384	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	58,077	15,057	7,601	24,432	20,656	20,198	21,967
Unspecified places ...	3,843	115	16	143	160	5	14
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,89,820	2,69,785	1,00,504	1,39,834	1,15,579	32,252	36,152

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of November and December 1897, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of November and December 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are als, published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *the 17th January 1898.*

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1897.				1896.			
	15th November.	30th November.	15th December.	31st December.	15th November.	30th November.	15th December.	31 Dece
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S.
COMMON RICE—								
Burdwan ...	10 0	10 10	11 8	11 10	9 12	10 8	10 8	10
Birbhum ...	11 0	11 4 to 13 8	13 8	12 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	9
Bankura ...	15 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	11
Midnapore ...	9 10 (old.) 11 4 (new aus.)	12 8	12 0	13 12	10 0	10 0	11 0	10
Hooghly ...	8 2	8 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8
Howrah ...	8 0	9 0	9 8	11 0 (new.) 9 8 (old)	9 2	9 11	10 0	10
24-Parganas ...	8 8	9 0	11 4 (new.)	11 8	9 0	8 12	9 8	8
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	8 0	8 0	8
Nadia ...	9 12	10 0	11 5	11 5	8 14	9 6	9 6	9
Murshidabad	10 0 (old.) 12 0 (new aus.)	13 0	12 8	13 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	10
Jessore ...	12 0	12 0	12 12	13 0	9 2	10 0	10 12	10
Khulna ...	10 8	12 0	14 0	14 4	8 10	9 0	11 8	10
Rajshahi ...	10 2 (old.) 11 4 (new aus.)	12 6 (new aman.) 9 0 (old.)	12 3 (new.) 9 0 (old.)	13 8	9 6	9 0 11 4 (new aus.)	9 6	9
Dinajpur ...	9 0 (old) 12 0 (new aus.)	9 9½ (old.) 12 0 (new.)	14 5	13 3	9 14-2*t*.	9-4-4*t*.	10 3	9
Jalpaiguri ...	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9
Darjeeling ...	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9
Rangpur ...	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	9 0	8 4	10 0	10
Bogra ...	7 8 (old.) 9 0 (new aus.)	12 0	10 8	10 11	9 12	12 0	9 12	9
Pabna ...	10 8	10 8	11 10	12 0	9 8	9 6	9 3	9
Dacca ...	12 0	12 8	13 4	12 0	9 0	10 4	10 0	10
Mymensingh	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7
Faridpur ...	11 0	11 4	11 8	10 11	8 0	9 8	9 8	
Backergunge	9 8	9 8 (old aman.) 12 0 (new aman.)	7 12 (old.) 10 8 (new.)	7 8 (old.) 12 0 (new.)	8 0	7 8	7 8 (old.) 10 0 (new.)	10
Tippera ...	10 8	12 8	13 5	11 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	
Noakhali ...	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	1
Chittagong ...	10 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	1
Patna ...	11 8	15 0 (new.)	14 0	15 0	10 0	10 8	10 12	
Gaya ...	9 8	12 8 (new.)	14 4	15 0	8 0	8 4	10 8	
Shahabad ...	10 0 & 10 8	12 0 & 13 0	14 0 & 14 8	14 0 & 14 8	8 8 & 9 8	9 0	8 8	
Saran ...	12 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	1
Champaran ...	13 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Muzaffarpur	10 0	15 0 (new.)	14 0	14 0	7 8	8 8	8 0	
Darbhanga ...	13 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 4	9 0	
Monghyr ...	9 7½	10 12½	11 6	12 8	8 8	8 10	9 13	
Bhagalpur ...	10 8	11 6	14 0	15 4	10 2	10 2	10 12	1
Purnea ...	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	1
Malda ...	11 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	
Sonthal Parganas.	12 4	13 8	14 0	14 0	10 8	10 12	10 12	1
Cuttack ...	12 8	13 2	13 2	13 13	11 13	13 2	12 8	1
Balasore ...	14 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	1
Puri ...	10 8 (old.) 14 7 (new.)	11 13 (old.) 15 12 (new.)	13 10	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	1
Hazaribagh ...	12 4	12 8	12 4	13 5	9 0	8 8	8 8	
Lohardaga ...	10 0 (old.) 15 0 (new.)	9 0 (old.) 14 0 (new.)	14 8	14 0	9 0 to 10 0	10 0	10 0 to 11 0	1
Palamau ...	12 13	14 10	14 0	13 13½	8 11	8 7	9 9	
Manbhum ...	15 8	14 8	14 0	17 0	12 0 (new)	12 0	12 0	
Singhbhum ...	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	

DISTRICTS.	1897.				1896.			
	15th November.	30th November.	15th December.	31st December.	15th November.	30th November.	15th December.	31st December.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
WHEAT—								
Patna	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 4
Gaya	8 12	9 4	9 8	9 8	8 4	8 4	8 10	8 8
Shahabad	9 8 and 9 12	9 0 and 10 0	10 0 and 11 0	10 0 and 10 8	8 8 and 9 0	8 8 and 9 0	8 8	8 0 and 9 0
Saran	10 0	10 8	11 0	10 9	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Champaran	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8
Muzaffarpur	9 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 0
Darbhanga	8 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0
Monghyr	9 15 3/5	10 11 1/5	10 12 1/5	11 8	8 12	8 9	9 0	8 9
Bhagalpur	10 2	11 6	11 6	11 6	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 14
Purnea	9 9	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	10 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—								
Patna	19 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 8
Gaya	17 12	19 0	20 8	20 0	11 2	11 8	11 10	10 8
Shahabad	16 0	18 0 and 18 8	19 0	17 8	12 0	12 0	12 4	10 12
Saran	16 4	19 0	18 4	18 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	10 6
Champaran	18 8	20 0	21 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0
Muzaffarpur	16 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 0
Darbhanga	18 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	11 12	11 0	9 12
Monghyr	16 12 4/5	19 15 1/5	21 0	21 6	13 4	12 10	13 4	11 7
Bhagalpur	20 0	21 8	20 2	20 4	13 0	13 5	12 10	12 10
Purnea	21 4	20 0	20 0	24 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	13 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Hazaribagh	15 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8
Lohardaga	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 6
Palamau	16 14	18 0	19 0	18 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	10 11
Manbhum	17 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	......	12 0	13 0	12 0

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—								
Jaunpur	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	6 10	8 6	8 6	9 2
Gorakpur	11 4	13 0	13 8	13 8	8 9	9 0	8 9	8 12
Mirzapur	8 14	9 15	10 6	10 8	...	...	7 10	7 11
Benares	10 0	10 9	10 13½	10 13½	9 1	9 11	7 9	7 9
Ghazipur	10 4	11 4	10 8	10 4	...	8 0	8 12	8 4
Ballia	8 8	11 4	10 8	10 0	9 0	8 4	...	8 8
WHEAT—								
Jaunpur	9 8	9 12	9 8	9 8	7 10	7 11	7 9	7 9
Gorakpur	9 0	9 7	9 7	9 14	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3
Mirzapur	8 5	8 10	9 1	8 8	...	...	7 12	7 13
Benares	10 5	10 0	10 0	10 5	7 11	7 11	7 9	7 9
Ghazipur	9 8	10 4	10 8	9 0	...	6 14	7 0	7 0
Ballia	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	8 4	8 4	...	7 8

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 30th December 1897:—

	Week of report.	Preceding week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
CACHAR—			
Janiganj Bazar	... 10 0	10 0	8 0
Hailakandi ...	... 12 0	12 0	11 3
SYLHET—			
Kazi Bazar ...	... 11 8	11 8	9 6
Chhatak Bazar	... 13 0	13 0	10 0
Sunamganj ...	... 11 0	10 0	10 0
Habiganj ...	... 14 0	12 8	10 0
Karimganj ...	... 12 15	12 5	9 0
Maulvi Bazar	... 13 8	13 8	10 0

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 17th January 1898.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* completed. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane are being irrigated. Some rain would now be beneficial. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...11½ to 14	per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	... 12 to 13	
Katwa	...	...	... 12 to 13	
Raniganj	...	...	... 13 to 14	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather fine and cool. Harvesting of *aman* nearly over. Sugarcane doing well. *Rabi* crops promising. Price of common rice at Sadar 12¾ seers and at Rampur Hat 14½ seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* continues. Standing crops doing well. Pressing of sugarcane commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee both at Sadar and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Reaping of paddy almost completed and threshing begun. Prospects of indigo, sugarcane, and *rabi* crops good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Salboni. Prices of common rice:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	12	per rupee.
Ghatal	...	...	...	13 to 14	
Tamluk	...	...	...	11	
Contai	...	...	...	14 to 15	

Hooghly.—No rain. *Rabi* crops doing well. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly finished. No cattle-disease.

Howrah—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly finished. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 10 seers (old) to 12½ seers (new) per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool and fine. Prospects of crops good and hopeful Harvesting of *aman* still continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	10 to 13½	per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	14	
Basirhat	...	...	...	13	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	$11\frac{7}{16}$	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Price of common rice varying from 11 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. *Kalai* is still being harvested. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane doing well. Prospects of mulberry and indigo are favourable. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

					Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	...	13	per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	...	...	15	
Kandi	...		...	...	15	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather clear, fine and cold. Harvesting of *aman* nearly completed. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from Bongaon and Sarsa thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

					Srs.	
Jessore	...	...	...	...	12 to 13	per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	...	12 to 12½	
Magura	...	...	...	...	12 to 13	
Narail	...	...	...	...	14 seers $8\frac{8}{17}$ ch.	
Bangaon	...	...	...	...	13 to 15	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of *boro* crop and harvesting of *aman* going on. Prospects excellent. Water and fodder available. Common rice sells as follows:—

					Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	...	13 to 16	per rupee.
Bagirhat	...	...	...	...	15½	
Satkhira	...	...	...	...	14½	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather cold. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy still going on. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water plentiful Common rice sells from 8 to 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Condition of *rabi* crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice 13½ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *haimanti* rice still continues. Sowing of *rabi* crops finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* continues, and that of mustard commenced in places. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 10½ to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram, where they are reported scarce in places.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of winter rice about to be finished. Cultivation for jute and *aus* going on. Oilseeds and pulses doing well. Pressing of sugarcane commenced. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells from 10½ to 13½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 10 to 12¼ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Standing crops are doing well. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Standing crops doing well. Price of common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 11 to 12½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 15 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* crops in Chandpur and transplantation of *boro* in Brahmanbaria still continue. Standing crops doing well. Price of rice 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease (tympanitis) reported from Senbag. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice 11⅓ to 15 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather cold. *Aman* harvest completed. *Rabi* promising, but no *rabi* grown in storm-wave area, where water is brackish and fodder bad. Rice sells at 13 seers per rupee on an average.

Patna.—No rain. Harvesting and threshing of paddy in progress. *Rabi*, tobacco and poppy doing well. Sugarcane being pressed. Prices generally stationary. In Patna common rice (new) selling at 15½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. Paddy harvest nearly finished. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Saran.—No rain. Weather cold. *Rabi* and poppy excellent. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices are—common rice 15 seers 1 chittack against 8 seers 8 chittacks last year; *makai* 19 seers 13 chittacks against 10 seers 3 chittacks last year.

Champaran.—No rain. Prospects continue fair, though rain much wanted. Prices show little change. Common rice and maize sell at 15 and 20½ seers per rupee, against average of 16¾ and 21⅞ seers respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects good. Prices are—common rice 13 to 15 seers, wheat 10 to 11½ seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 10 to 11 seers, and *rahar* 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy over. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee at Sadar.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather cool and fair. Harvesting of winter rice still going on. *Rabi* crops doing well Late-sown poppy plants suffer slightly for want of a shower. No cattle-disease. Common rice (new) sells as follows:—

Monghyr ...	... ...	12 to 14½ seers per rupee.
Jamui ...	... ...	14 " "

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy approaching completion. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	15	10	per rupee.
Banka	16	4	
Madhipura	16	0	
Supaul	18	0	

Purnea.—No rain. Weather cold. *Aghani* harvest nearly over; outturn good. Standing *rabi* crops promising. A few sporadic cases of cattle-pox reported from Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	15 seers per rupee.
Kishanganj	14 " "
Araria	18 " "

Malda.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Common rice selling at Sadar station 14½ seers and at Balia Nawabganj 15 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather clear and cool. Harvesting of winter rice nearly completed. *Rabi* crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Price of rice 14 to 18 seers, and of maize 15 to 32 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Guru sarad* being harvested. *Rabi* being gathered. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	18	6	
Kendrapara	17	1	
Banki	19	6	

Balasore.—No rain. Harvesting of *sarad* and *rabi* crops continues. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced. *Dalua* crop thriving well. Price of rice varies from 14½ to 19 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 14½ and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* continues. Rice sells at 24 seers per rupee in Angul and 16½ seers in Khondmals. Fodder sufficient.

Puri.—No rain. *Sarad* being cut. *Moong* being sown and have germinated in places. Mustard, *kolthi* and other *rabi* crops thriving well. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Puri	15	12	per rupee.
Khurda	14	7	
In the interior of the district ...	14 7 to 17 0		

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane being pressed. Prospects of winter crops good. Rice selling at 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—No rain. State of standing crops good. Rice selling at Ranchi 12 seers, and in the interior from 12 to 24 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* suffering for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevailing. Rice sells at 12½ seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers and at Gobindpur 15 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Rice plentiful; price 14 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week. A shower now would be beneficial to the *rabi* crops in parts and to the poppy crop in Monghyr; otherwise the prospects of the *rabi* and poppy crops are favourable. The winter rice harvest is almost at an end. The gathering of the early *rabi* crops is going on, and the pressing of sugarcane in some districts is in progress. Reports of the indigo crop in Bengal are good. Prices are almost stationary. No cattle-disease is reported except from places in Midnapore, Noakhali, Purnea, Lohardaga, and Palamau. The supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient except in the flooded area of Chittagonj and at Kurigram in Rangpur, as previously reported.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 18th January 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Air Pressure: Highest, 8 A.M. barometer reading.	Air Pressure: Lowest, 8 A.M. barometer reading.	Air Pressure: Mean, 8 A.M. reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure: Mean reduced to sea level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Air Pressure: Variation from normal mean.	Wind: Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Wind: Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature: Highest of month.	Temperature: Lowest of month.	Temperature: Mean daily maximum temperature.	Temperature: Mean daily minimum temperature.	Temperature: Mean daily temperature.	Temperature: Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	30·092	29·923	29·995	30·047	—·102	N27°W	1[illegible]	82·3	50·8	78·[illegible]	66·2	67·3	+0·5
			Raniganj	29·850	29·[illegible]	29·757	30·[illegible]64	?	N45°W	5[illegible]	83·3	46·3	76·8	52·5	64·7	—1·3
		Birbhum	......													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·857	29·6[illegible]2	29·767	30·026	?	N85°W	5[illegible]	80·4	55·7	77·0	53·9	65·5	—0·8
		Midnapore	Midnapore	30·016	29·86[illegible]	29·935	30·[illegible]4[illegible]	—·014	N9°W	[illegible]	83·8	47·1	78·4	54·3	65·4	—0·8
		Hooghly	......													
		Howrah	......													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·140	29·973	30·054	30·025	—·012	N6°E	107	80·[illegible]	51·7	76·3	58·1	67·2	—0·3
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·155	30·001	30·070	30·038	—·001	N3°W	3[illegible]	73·8	49·2	75·7	55·7	65·7	—0·4
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·136	29·975	30·049	30·048	?	N34°W	5[illegible]	81·5	44·3	77·5	52·[illegible]	65·3	—0·4
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	30·104	29·941	30·[illegible]18	30·037	—·011	N2[illegible]°W	2[illegible]	79·[illegible]	49·1	76·1	53·[illegible]	65·9	—0·1
		Jessore	Jessore	30·131	29·976	30·047	30·[illegible]27	·0	N15°W	12	81·[illegible]	47·1	76·[illegible]	53·2	66·0	—0·5
		Khulna	......													
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30·089	29·928	30·01[illegible]	30·033	+·002	N11°W	58	78·1	49·[illegible]	75·4	54·[illegible]	65·2	+0·7
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	30·049	29·865	29·961	30·018	+·008	N21°W	7[illegible]	79·5	47·5	77·1	(g) [illegible]1·4	(g) 64·3	+0·3
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·907	29·695	29·7[illegible]8	30·05[illegible]	+·0[illegible]3	N22°W	3	79·4	46·6	76·8	5[illegible]·3	64·1	+0·2
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·117	22·912	23·040	—	—·005	S87°E	6[illegible]	[illegible]3·1	31·3	47·8	35·6	41·7	—1·2
		Cooch Behar	......	(c) 30·080	(c) 29·836	(c) 29·921	(c) 30·0[illegible]6	?	N55°E	21	78·4	48·3	76·[illegible]	52·[illegible]	64·4	?
		Rangpur	Rangpur	30·046	29·875	29·9[illegible]0	30·[illegible]45	—·005	?	?	78·2	48·[illegible]	76·[illegible]	53·4	64·9	+1·1
		Bogra	Bogra	30·[illegible]91	29·938	30·011	30·0[illegible]8	?	?	?	[illegible]0·[illegible]	49·6	76·6	5[illegible]·5	65·6	+0·3
		Pabna	Sirajganj	30·026	29·[illegible]5[illegible]	30·0[illegible]7	30·02[illegible]	+·007	?	?	7[illegible]·3	50·1	75·[illegible]	[illegible]	64·9	—0·2
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·117	29·978	30·040	30·01	0	N1°E	46	81·6	53·3	77·5	5[illegible]·[illegible]	67·6	—0·3
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30·080	29·934	30·006	30·020	+·002	N1[illegible]°E	?	81·4	50·[illegible]	76·[illegible]	55·[illegible]	65·9	+0·7
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·107	29·961	30·025	30·[illegible]21	—·0[illegible]4	N	2[illegible]	80·[illegible]	[illegible]	76·[illegible]	54·[illegible]	65·5	+0·5
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·122	29·983	30·042	30·001	—·007	N11°E	2[illegible]	81·8	50·2	77·5	54·[illegible]	66·1	—0·7
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·[illegible]15	29·952	30·025	30·010	?	N	2[illegible]	85·[illegible]	49·[illegible]	7[illegible]·[illegible]	5[illegible]	66·7	—0·1
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30·[illegible]03	29·954	30·017	30·008	?	N9°E	4[illegible]	83·[illegible]	49·[illegible]	78·[illegible]	54·[illegible]	65·8	—0·1
		Chittagong	Chittagong	30·05[illegible]	29·8[illegible]	29·[illegible]68	30·006	—·008	N50°E	?	?	[illegible]	?	[illegible]	?	?
		South Lushai Hills	Lungleh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[illegible]	45·0	65·7	52·7	59·2	—
Behar	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	30·027	29·793	29·[illegible]16	30·064	—·024	S81°W	2[illegible]	77·[illegible]	45·0	74·2	52·5	63·5	+0·8
		Gaya	Gaya	29·828	29·614	29·724	30·079	+·015	S12°W	52	79·[illegible]	43·9	76·3	51·3	63·8	+0·4
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·848	29·629	29·748	30·078	—·0[illegible]1	S 9°W	74	79·3	48·1	75·7	52·9	64·3	—0·3
			Buxar	29·977	29·736	29·867	30·[illegible]7[illegible]	—·002	S31°W	70	79·4	42·6	75·7	50·4	63·0	+0·3
			Arrah	30·014	29·7[illegible]5	29·906	30·062	?	S34°W	3[illegible]	79·1	43·8	78·5	49·0	62·3	0
		Saran	Chapra	30·030	29·703	29·[illegible]25	30·07[illegible]	?	S69°W	21	78·7	45·0	75·3	50·[illegible]	63·0	0
		Champaran	Motihari	29·[illegible]84	29·737	29·868	30·008	?	N61°W	73	78·[illegible]	43·0	75·3	47·[illegible]	61·4	+0·3
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	30·013	29·78[illegible]	29·919	30·003	?	S82°W	40	77·2	44·8	74·2	50·3	62·3	?
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	30·013	29·800	29·921	30·012	—·012	N87°W	40	78·0	48·3	75·1	53·2	64·2	+0·1
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	30·024	29·816	29·933	30·051	+·009	W	10	77·8	45·0	75·8	51·0	63·4	+0·6
		Purnea	Purnea	30·072	29·869	29·973	30·062	+·011	S61°W	35	77·8	48·2	75·6	50·7	63·2	+0·5
		Malda	Malda	30·104	29·907	30·037	30·036	?	N51°W	45	79·2	45·2	76·0	51·7	63·9	—0·6
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·658	29·490	29·587	30·007	+·009	N31°W	16	78·1	45·0	74·7	51·6	63·2	—0·4
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	(a) 30·120	(a) 29·931	(a) 30·014	(a) 30·041	+·001	N60°W	46	84·4	51·1	79·1	57·3	68·2	—2·0
			False Point	30·168	29·930	30·069	30·032	0	N27°W	117	81·4	49·9	76·7	53·1	66·4	—0·9
		Balasore	Balasore	30·148	29·978	30·072	30·018	+·010	N2[illegible]°W	22	81·8	41·4	78·7	53·[illegible]	66·1	—0·6
			Shortt's Island	30·152	29·9[illegible]2	30·037	—	—	N[illegible]°W	287	80·0	61·4	76·0	67·1	71·5	—
		Puri	Puri	30·120	29·989	30·071	30·035	?	N1°E	(f) 213	83·2	5[illegible]·6	79·6	60·2	69·9	?
			Gopalpur	30·181	29·989	30·071	30·033	?	N18°W	255	82·2	51·1	78·0	55·1	68·2	
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·111	27·928	28·021	30·080	—·005	N81°W	118	74·2	42·2	71·1	49·1	60·1	—0·8
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·995	27·815	27·900	30·074	+·007	N52°W	100	75·4	40·9	72·0	49·[illegible]	60·7	—0·1
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·475	29·253	29·378	30·117	?	S42°W	30	79·[illegible]	37·0	75·[illegible]	44·[illegible]	60·8	
		Manbhum	......													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·404	29·237	29·314	30·075	?	S72°W	13	82·5	42·6	78·[illegible]	50·[illegible]	64·3	—0·8
Assam	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·885	29·655	29·777	30·091	—·017	N74°E	44	73·7	45·3	[illegible]	49·9	60·7	—0·5
		Goalpara	Dhubri	30·073	29·878	29·973	30·050	—·012	N53°E	117	77·7	51·6	(b) [illegible]	54·6	(b) 64·[illegible]	—0·7
		Cachar	Silchar	30·008	29·903	29·977	30·039	+·002	S76°E	60	86·2	30·4	81·0	55·2	68·4	+1·1

a Mean of 26 days. | b Mean of 30 days. | c Mean of 28 days. | d Mean of 22 days. | f Mean of 29 days. | g Mean of 27 days.

Bengal for the month of December 1897.

Humidity.		Cloud.			District observations.										
					Rainfall—										
					Of month.					Since 16th October 1897.					
Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	District.
77	+6	1·2	—0·8	Nil.	Nil.	0·11	—0·11	0·00	0·22	3·15	2·12	+1·03	5·20	2·47	Burdwan.
78	—	0·9	—	Nil.											
					Nil.	0·10	—0·10	0·00	0·30	3·47	1·89	+1·58	5·00	2·56	Birbhum.
73	—	1·3	—	0·06	0·01	0·13	—0·12	0·00	0·20	3·01	2·04	+0·97	5 10	2·73	Bankura.
69	—	1·3	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·18	—0·18	0·00	0·29	3·19	3·02	+0·17	5·50	3·00	Midnapore.
					Nil.	0·21	—0·21	0·00	0 37	2·99	2·44	+0·55	5·00	2·97	Hooghly.
					Nil.	0·22	—0·22	0·00	0·47	3·06	2·27	+1·39	3·50	3·17	Howrah.
86	+2	(b) 2·6	0	Nil.	0·01	0 20	—0·19	0·00	0·41	3·57	3 46	+0 11	4·28	3·60	24-Parganas.
80	+1	1·5	—0·5	Nil.	Nil.	0·24	—0·24	0·00	0·43	3·83	2·81	+1·02	3·00	3·36	Calcutta.
82	—	1·6	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·12	—0·12	0·00	0·20	3·92	2·63	+1·29	4·60	2·75	Nadia.
85	+6	0 6	—1·0	Nil.	Nil.	0·10	—0·10	0·00	0·23	3·0[illegible]	2·16	+0·84	3·22	2·51	Murshidabad.
84	+8	[illegible]·4	—0·6	Nil.	Nil.	0·17	—0·17	0·00	0·24	3·00	3·14	—0·14	5·00	3·29	Jessore
					Nil.	0·24	—0·24	0·00	0 41	2·16	3·32	—1·16	4·66	3·75	Khulna.
81	—	0 5	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·06	—0·06	0·00	0·18	2·25	1·68	+0·57	4·6[illegible]	2·15	Rajshahi.
83	—	0·7	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·11	—0·11	0·00	0·22	0·74	1·35	—0·61	2·50	1·90	Dinajpur.
87	—	0.4	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·04	—0·04	0·00	0 14	0·37	1·08	—1·31	1·75	2·10	Jalpaiguri.
78	+4	(b) 1·9	—1·2	0·10	0·16	0·25	—0·09	0·75	0·73	1·70	3·02	—1·32	5·25	3·16	Darjeeling.
69	—	(c) 0·7	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·11	—0·11	0·00	0 28	0 77	1·95	—1·18	2 25	2·14	Cooch Behar.
88	—	1·5	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·12	—0·12	0·00	0 25	1·65	1·68	—0·03	2·50	1·56	Rangpur.
84	—	[illegible]	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·13	—0·13	0·00	0·33	2·69	2·27	+0·42	3·75	2·19	Bogra.
91	—	0·4	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·11	—0·11	0·00	0·33	3·96	2·36	+1·60	4 50	3·22	Pabna.
86	+7	2·9	+1·6	Nil.	Nil.	0·16	—0·16	0·00	0 37	2·72	3 29	—0·57	4·20	3·76	Dacca.
89	—	?	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·10	—0·10	0·00	0·20	3·01	2·53	+0·48	3·88	2·99	Mymensingh.
91	—	1·0	—	Nil.	Nil.	0 13	—0·13	0·00	0 20	2·04	2·99	—0·95	4·33	3·42	Faridpur.
82	—	2 4	—	0·02	0·06	0·36	—0·30	0·33	0 18	2·47	4·03	—1·56	4·83	4·27	Backergunge.
74	—	0·7	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·19	0 19	0·00	0·31	1·52	3·54	—2·02	2·22	4 08	Tippera.
87	—	[illegible]·3	—	0·05	0·09	0·54	—0·45	0·25	0·45	2·80	5·30	—2·50	3·50	4·53	Noakhali.
?	?	2·2	—0·1	0·24		0·52			0·73		5·70			5·58	Chittagong.
85	—	—	—	0 65	0·32	0·56	—0·24	1·00	0 85	9·80	4 54	+5·26	5·00	5·56	South Lushai Hills.
79	+3	0	—1·7	Nil.	Nil.	0·08	—0·08	0·00	0·21	3·27	1·38	+1·89	4·50	1·58	Patna.
72	+8	0·8	—0·9	Nil.	Nil.	0·18	—0·18	0·00	0·25	4·07	1·13	+2·94	3·67	1 65	Gaya.
75	—	0·3	—	Nil.											
71	—	0·4	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·22	—0·22	0·00	0·29	2·30	1·62	+0·68	3·33	1·77	Shahabad.
84	—	0	—	Nil.											
84	—	(b) 0·1	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·12	—0·12	0 00	0·29	1·88	1·36	+0·52	3·67	1·33	Saran.
93	—	0	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·16	—0·16	0·00	0·41	0·92	1·17	—0·25	2·50	1·25	Champaran.
89	—	(d) 0·5	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·09	—0·09	0·00	0·21		1·05			1·23	Muzaffarpur.
85	0	0·1	—0·8	Nil.	Nil.	0·08	—0·08	0·00	0·21	1·58	0·86	+0·72	3·20	1·13	Darbhanga.
					Nil.	0·10	—0·10	0·00	0·17	4·78	0·99	+3·79	4·40	1·35	Monghyr.
77	—	1·0	—	Nil.	Nil.	0 07	—0·07	0·00	0·26	3·43	1·08	+2·35	4·17	1 33	Bhagalpur.
91	+7	1·2	+0·2	Nil.	Nil.	0·10	—0·10	0·00	0·31	1·79	1·17	+0·62	3 60	1·35	Purnea.
85	—	0·4	—	Nil.	Nil.	0 06	—0·06	0·00	0·21	1·93	1·49	+0·44	3 00	1 46	Malda.
71	—	0·7	—	Nil.	0·01	0·11	—0·10	0·14	0·23	4·56	1·59	+2·97	4·57	1·90	Sonthal Parganas.
78	+6	2·3	+0·5	0·20		0·33			0·54		5·18			5·25	Cuttack.
84	+3	3·5	+1·0	0·40											
83	—	0·8	[illegible]	0·09		0·20			0·41		3·56			4·20	Balasore.
66	—	1·9	—	0·20											Shortt's Island.
74	—	1·9	—	0·14		0·44			0·66		7·18			5·14	Puri.
80	—	2·0	—	0·36											
68	+2	1·5	—0·4	Nil.	Nil.	0·19	—0·19	0·00	0·31	4·50	1·71	+2·79	5·67	2·10	Hazaribagh.
64	—	0·7	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·23	—0·23	0·00	0·32	3·48	1·63	+1·85	6·00	2·35	Lohardaga.
71	—	0·4	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·27	—0·27	0·00	0·33	4·92	1·68	+3·24	4·25	2·14	Palamau.
					Nil.	0·16	—0·16	0·00	0·25		1·49			2·38	Manbhum.
80	—	0·8	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·28	—0·28	0·00	0·37	2·10	2·17	—0·07	3·75	3·20	Singhbhum.
(c) 95	—3	?	?	0·04											Sibsagar.
(g) 88	[illegible]	(e) 0·7	—0·6	Nil.											Dhubri.
89	+4	(g) 3·0	—0·6	Nil.											Cachar.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Birbhum ..	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampur Hât ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bolpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bankura ..	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Maliara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore ..	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kukrahaty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah ..	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohesreka ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ulubaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganas .	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore (Observatory).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barrackpore..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dum Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barasat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Basirhat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nadia ..	Ranaghat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kushtia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Berhampore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalbagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Akriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Patkabari ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dunkal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Magura .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khulna .	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khulna ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kaliganj ...																				
			Nakipur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dumuria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampal .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalaroa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Paikgacha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi .	Boalia ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinajpur .	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Churaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raiganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balourghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Thakurgaon..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Setabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jalpaiguri ..	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Allipore Duar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fallacotta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ..	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·11	...	...	...
			Siliguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalimpong ...																				
			Mungpoo ...																				
			Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pedong ...	...	0·61	...	...	0·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Cooch Behar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mekliganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fulbari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sunderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

n Bengal in December 1897.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1897 to 31st December 1897.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 31st December.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·16	Nil	4·25	2·41	Kalna ..	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	South-West Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·15	Nil	3·66	2·39	Burdwan			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·08	Nil	1·50	2·49	Katwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·09	Nil	4·15	1·81	Raniganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·09	Nil	2·25	1·53	Mankur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·11	Nil	2·80	2·08	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·19	Nil	3·77	1·73	Hetampur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·12	Nil	1·98	2·06	Rampur Hât.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·19	Nil	5·31	1·76	Bolpur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	6·80	?	*Morari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	6·22	?	*Labpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·38	0·06	0·15	0·06	3·11	2·27	Bankura ...	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·15	Nil	2·50	1·94	Vishnupur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·25	Nil	0·13	Nil	4·29	1·73	Maliara			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·26	Nil	4·15	2·42	Khatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·19	Nil	3·35	1·58	Indas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·10	Nil	2·52	2·07	Kotalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·12	Nil	2·02	1·35	Onda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·12	Nil	3·53	1·87	Gangajalghati.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·18	Nil	1·40	3·26	Raipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·12	Nil	3·27	1·08	Sonamukhi			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	Nil	0·28	Nil	5·65	5·93	Contai	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·20	Nil	1·72	3·01	Tamluk.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·26	Nil	3·21	2·93	Midnapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·17	Nil	3·90	1·57	Ghatal			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·01	Nil	2·41	2·33	Kukrahaty.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·15	Nil	2·25	2·16	Garhbeta.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·67	?	*Panskura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	6·87	?	*Dantoon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·44	Nil	0·24	Nil	3·24	2·82	Serampore ..	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·26	Nil	2·73	2·10	Hooghly.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·28	Nil	0·14	Nil	2·99	2·10	Jahanabad			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·46	Nil	0·2	Nil	3·28	2·70	Howrah ...	Howrah		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·48	Nil	0·2	Nil	4·04	1·83	Mohesreka			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·09	?	*Ulubaria*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	Nil	0·65	0·09	0·28	0·09	7·60	6·43	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.	Presidency.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·22	Nil	2·55	3·15	Diamond Harbour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·08	Nil	3·44	3·46	Canning Town.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·24	Nil	3·83	2·81	Alipore (Observatory).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·43	Nil	0·2	Nil	2·70	2·68	Barrackpore			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·46	Nil	0·22	Nil	5·92	2·72	Dum-Dum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	Nil	0·23	Nil	1·69	2·91	Barasat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·37	Nil	0·17	Nil	1·13	2·86	Basirhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·16	Nil	2·25	2·60	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·08	Nil	1·33	2·46	Krishnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·11	Nil	8·49	2·83	Chuadanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·1	Nil	4·93	2·33	Meherpur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·14	Nil	2·61	2·94	Kushtia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·17	Nil	3·86	2·22	Kandi ..	Murshidabad		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	Nil	0·12	Nil	3·93	1·49	Berhampore			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·50	2·20	Lalbagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·09	Nil	1·82	1·78	Aziganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·29	Nil	0·10	Nil	3·17	1·82	Jangipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·10	Nil	3·30	2·25	Lalgola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·00	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·66	2·25	Akriganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·04	Nil	2·70	2·04	Patkabari.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·17	Nil	3·10	2·17	Dumkal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·17	Nil	2·95	3·28	Narail ...	Jessore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·18	Nil	4·17	3·77	Jessore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·12	Nil	3·72	3·06	Jhenidah			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·11	Nil	2·09	2·71	Magura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·25	Nil	2·04	2·9	Bangaon			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·25	Nil	1·60	2·93	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·48	Nil	0·22	Nil	3·03	3·90	Bagerhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·44	Nil	0·24	Nil	1·86	3·10	Khulna			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Kaliganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·47	?	*Nakipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	5·77	?	*Dumuria.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·77	?	*Rampal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·57	?	*Kalaroa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	Nil	?	0·04	?	0·04	?	?	*Pa[illegible]gucha.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·07	Nil	2·03	1·76	Boalia	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi.	North Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·08	Nil	2·40	2·25	Nator			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·13	Nil	2·86	1·55	Naugaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·03	Nil	1·97	1·70	Lalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·01	Nil	1·38	1·18	Manda	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·22	Nil	0·13	Nil	1·36	1·50	Mahadebpur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·74	0·91	Chutamon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·25	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·83	0·84	Raiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·59	2·05	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·18	1·35	Balughat			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·78	?	*Thakurgaon*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·30	?	*Setabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·37	2·66	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·24	1·76	Alipore Duar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·12	1·09	Fallucotta.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·73	1·21	Dabiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·67	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·38	0·54	0·44	0·38	1·15	5·21	Buxa	Darjeeling.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·09	Nil	1·89	1·85	Siliguri			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·62	0·10	0·22	0·10	2·27	3·51	Darjeeling.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		0·62		0·24			1·45	Kalimpong.			
																		Mungpoo.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·99	?	*Kurseong*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·62	?	0·61	2·52	?	*Pedong.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·40	?	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·15	Nil	1·31	1·93	Dinhata	Cooch Behar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·28	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·88	1·87	Cooch Behar			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·53	1·83	Mekliganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·00	Nil	0·35	2·14	Matabhanga			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·40		*Fulbari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·12	Nil	3·03	1·90	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibandha*)	Rangpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·08	Nil	1·37	2·53	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·25	?	*Peerganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·72	1·25	Kurigaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·94	?	*Gobindganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·29	Nil	0·13	Nil	2·38	1·57	Baudogra. (*Nilphamari.*)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·77	1·12	Ulipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·76	?	*Sunderganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·19	Nil	3·00	2·79	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·19	Nil	4·44	2·69	Nowkhilla.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·10	Nil	1·70	2·11	Bogra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·13	Nil	1·62	1·48	Panchbibi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·10	Nil	2·79	2·33	Pabna ...	Pabna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·46	Nil	0·13	Nil	5·12	2·35	Sirajganj.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

...ion.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narainganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh	Kishoreganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Netrakona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Diwanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Doulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bauphal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tippera	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakhali	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fenny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Harishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Satkanya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kodala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fenoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mirsarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bundarban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Demagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna.	Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bickram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaya	Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nawada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhabhua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sasaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ageaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Koath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sikroul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bassowan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saran	Gopalganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Siwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ekma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Seereepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Amnour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darowlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhoreh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Champaran	Motihari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burnurwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hajipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Paru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahuwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Shiuhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pupri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bahera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gogri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chupreon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gidhour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khargpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

in Bengal in December 1897—*continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1897 to 31st December 1897.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 31st December.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·46	Nil.	0·28	Nil.	1·21	3·72	Munshiganj.	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·42	Nil.	0·16	Nil.	4·12	2·74	Dacca.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·54	Nil.	0·25	Nil.	1·94	4·22	Narainganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·31	Nil.	0·10	Nil.	4·23	2·82	Manikganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·09	Nil.	0·03	Nil.	2·10	2·98	Jaydebpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·31	Nil.	0·24	Nil.	1·98	2·60	Kishorganj.	Mymensingh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·23	Nil.	0·09	Nil.	2·41	2·47	Atia (*Tangail*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·31	Nil.	0·13	Nil.	2·03	2·82	Mymensingh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·35	Nil.	0·20	Nil.	3·26	2·60	Jamalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·31	Nil.	0·15	Nil.	7·31	3·57	Netrokona.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·09	Nil.	0·02	Nil.	1·46	2·54	Subarnakhali.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·00	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1·15	1·96	Durgapur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·57	?	*Sherepur Town.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	Nil.	0·00	0·04	Nil.	0·04	5·20	1·71	Diwanganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·27	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	3·26	2·93	Madaripur	Faridpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·31	Nil.	0·11	Nil.	1·62	3·10	Faridpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·28	Nil.	0·09	Nil.	1·26	2·03	Goalundo.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	1	0·67	0·10	0·52	0·10	3·11	4·22	Patuakhali ..	Backergunge.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	Nil.	0·38	0·05	0·25	0·05	1·43	3·93	Pirojpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		0·54		0·39			4·22	Barisal			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	0·12	Nil.	1·94	3·82	Gaurnadi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·63	Nil.	0·53	Nil.	2·28	3·89	Bhola			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·88	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	1	0·45	0·19	0·33	0·19	3·20	4·11	Bauphal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·14	Nil.	0·33	Nil.	0·75	3·95	Agartola	Hill Tippera.	Chittagong.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·54	Nil.	0·36	Nil.	0·37	3·59	Comilla	Tippera.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·61	Nil.	0·36	Nil.	1·52	3·6	Chandpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·46	Nil.	0·24	Nil.	3·25	2·14	Brahmanbaria			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	0·09	Nil.	0·44	4·47	Ramchandrapur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·09	Nil.	0·00	Nil.	5·58	3·09	Nasirnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·00	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0·85	2·78	Daudkandi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	0·08	Nil.	0·53	3·90	Kasba.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·27	Nil.	0·14	Nil.	0·42	3·24	Laksam.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	Nil.	0·58	0·05	0·66	0·05	2·92	5·49	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	Nil.	0·60	0·03	0·81	0·03	2·42	5·51	Fenny.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	1	0·55	0·25	0·55	0·25	5·41	6·41	Harishpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	Nil.	0·18	0·01	0·21	0·01	0·12	3·81	Ramganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·14	...	...	...	1	0·69	0·21	0·34	0·14	9·55	6·02	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·33	...	...	...	1	0·92	0·38	0·77	0·33	10·04	4·50	Chittagong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		0·55		0·38			7·52	Kutubdia.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·22	...	...	...	...	1	0·55	0·30	0·27	0·22	10·73	5·09	Satkanya.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1	0·92	0·40	0·84	0·40	8·19	5·37	Kodala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Fenoa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	1	?	0·17	?	0·17	2·63	?	*Mirsarai.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Chandpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	1	0·85	0·32	0·56	0·32	9·80	4·54	Rangamati	South Lushai Hills.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·21	...	...	...	2	?	0·36	?	0·21	12·90	?	*Bandarban*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	1	?	0·29	?	0·29	8·28	?	*Demagiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·31	Nil.	0·13	Nil.	4·59	1·49	Patna ..	Patna.	Patna.	Bihar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·31	Nil.	0·13	Nil.	2·24	1·59	Dinapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·31	Nil.	0·10	Nil.	4·74	1·32	Bihar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·12	Nil.	0·09	Nil.	2·28	1·30	Barh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·20	Nil.	0·02	Nil.	2·78	1·40	Bikram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·09	Nil.	0·01	Nil.	3·00	1·16	Hilsa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·38	Nil.	0·25	Nil.	4·71	1·15	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·31	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	4·12	1·49	Gaya.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·27	Nil.	0·17	Nil.	3·95	1·13	Nawada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·17	Nil.	0·13	Nil.	4·35	1·10	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·30	Nil.	0·27	Nil.	2·80	1·29	Arwal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·27	Nil.	0·26	Nil.	3·78	1·13	Daudnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·09	Nil.	0·06	Nil.	4·83	0·98	Sherghati.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	0·17	Nil.	3·92	1·42	Rajauli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	0·11	Nil.	4·20	0·55	Pakri Barawan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·38	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	0·69	1·79	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·38	Nil.	0·32	Nil.	2·90	1·71	Dehri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·27	Nil.	0·25	Nil.	3·81	1·89	Bhabhua.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·27	Nil.	0·21	Nil.	1·47	1·66	Sasaram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·27	Nil.	0·16	Nil.	2·57	1·32	Arrah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	0·21	Nil.	2·38	1·39	Mohanea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	Nil.	?	*Khiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	2·40	?	*Ageaon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·27	?	*Ramagar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·11	?	*Koath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil	?	Nil.	1·41	?	*Sikroul.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil.	3·15	?	*Bassawan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·90	?	*Monaharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·33	Nil.	0·11	Nil.	2·86	0·98	Gopalganj ..	Saran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·23	Nil.	0·10	Nil.	1·06	1·57	Siwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·59	?	*Ekma.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·31	Nil.	0·14	Nil.	1·71	1·51	Chapra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·30	?	*Seereepur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	3·55	?	*Amnour.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·64	?	*Basantpur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	0·88	?	*Daroolee.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·55	?	*Bhoreh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·46	Nil.	0·14	Nil.	0·83	1·18	Motihari ..	Champaran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·36	Nil.	0·17	Nil.	0·51	0·93	Bettiah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·45	Nil.	0·11	Nil.	0·28	1·25	Bagaha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·30	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	2·07	1·31	Burhurwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	0·18	?	Ramnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·35	Nil.	0·08	Nil.	1·28	1·14	Sitamarhi	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·19	Nil.	0·10	Nil.	2·50	1·62	Muzaffarpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·24	Nil.	0·08	Nil.	3·73	1·12	Hajipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	0·12	Nil.	2·40	0·79	Paru.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	0·07	Nil.		1·11	Mahuwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	0·07	Nil.	1·58	1·43	Shiuhar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	0·08	Nil.	0·93	1·14	Pupri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·15	Nil.	0·05	Nil.	2·10	1·10	Tajpur	Darbhanga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·27	Nil.	0·1	Nil.	1·22	1·28	Darbhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·20	Nil.	0·05	Nil.	1·34	1·01	Madhubani.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	0·07	Nil.	1·48	0·43	Bahera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·27	Nil.	0·13	Nil.	1·67	0·49	Rosera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·15	Nil.	0·06	Nil.	3·43	1·52	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·12	Nil.	0·08	Nil.	4·12	1·31	Monghyr.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·23	Nil.	0·06	Nil.	3·30	0·91	Jamui.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	0·13	Nil.	4·23	0·44	Gogri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	4·11	?	Jamalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	0·18	Nil.	3·81	0·77	Shaikhpura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	0·37	?	*Chakai Ramda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	2·87	?	*Chupreon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	5·46	?	*Gidhour.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	4·66	?	*Kharagpur.*			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

[illegible]sion.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BEHAR—concld.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bongaon (*Syfabad*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Protabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		"	Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bausi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kaliaganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakour ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Belbadda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nanihat																				
			Assenboni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sirguja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jashpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baharagura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gailkura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Anandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Talcher ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narsingpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Angul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dhenkanal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bispara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kunjabongarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baramba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In Bengal in December 1897—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1897 to 31st December 1897.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 31st December.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·06	Nil	1·72	1·20	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	BIHAR—*concld.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·24	?	[illegible] (*Syfabad.*)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·08	Nil	3·06	1·04	Supaul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·05	Nil	4·50	0·67	*Pratabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·07	Nil	4·08	1·19	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·10	Nil	4·52	1·53	Banka.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·06	Nil	2·51	0·85	Colgong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·59	?	*Bansi.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·11	Nil	1·01	1·27	Kishanganj ..	Purnea.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·32	Nil	0·07	Nil	2·32	1·21	Araria.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·11	Nil	2·00	1·67	Purnea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·09	Nil	3·66	0·86	Gondwara (Korah).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·00	?	*Raisoe.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·85	?	*Forbesganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·14	Nil	Nil	0·83	Kaliaganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·13	Nil	2·87	2·02	Malda ..	Malda.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·03	Nil	1·17	0·84	Chanchal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·05	0·81	Gajol.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·05	Nil	3·61	2·25	Sibganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·04	Nil	1·26	1·20	Rajmahal ..	Sonthal Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·25	Nil	0·09	Nil	4·35	1·38	Godda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·08	Nil	4·69	1·71	Pakour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·17	Nil	3·02	1·92	Naya Dumka			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·13	Nil	8·51	1·86	Deoghur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	1	0·29	0·10	0·17	0·10	6·53	1·84	Jamtara			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·30	?	*Belbadda.*			
												0·18		0·11			1·24	Nanihat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·84	?	*Assenboni.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·20	?	*Katikund.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·74	?	*Madhupur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	7·07	?	*Saruan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	6·72	?	*Sarath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·79	?	*Barkope.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·15	?	*Bhagya.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·71	?	Mohespore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·71	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·14	?	*Sahibganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	1	0·42	0·17	0·26	0·17	3·65	5·28	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack.	Orissa.	ORISSA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·02	...	...	...	Nil	0·85	0·08	0·54	0·06	4·88	4·81	Banki.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	1	0·62	0·11	0·25	0·11	4·38	4·94	Cuttack.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·37	...	...	...	1	0·78	0·40	0·59	0·37	8·06	8·15	False Point.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·14	...	...	...	1	0·62	0·18	0·35	0·14	6·30	5·36	Kendrapara			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·69	0·03	0·49	0·03	4·37	3·95	Jajpur.			
												0·09		0·04			4·11	Dharmsala.			
...	...	...	...	...		0·06	0·08	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	0·14	0·13	0·08	3·44	4·77	Salipore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·11	?	*Pal Lahara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	0·09	0·12	0·09	5·24	3·77	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.		
												0·57		0·41			4·97	Chaudbali.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·46	0·05	0·28	0·05	7·83	3·81	Bhadrak.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·22	0·01	0·00	0·01	14·09	3·20	Soro.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·58	Nil	0·28	Nil	9·40	4·18	Balasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·12	Nil	4·69	2·07	Jellasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·29	Nil	0·13	Nil	5·78	2·93	Baripada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·11	...	...	...	1	0·73	0·14	0·50	0·11	9·51	8·91	Puri ...	Puri.		
												0·77		0·42			5·46	Khurda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·02	...	...	...	1	1·04	0·16	0·84	0·14	10·72	6·63	Banpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·03	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	0·08	0·24	0·05	5·44	9·42	Gop.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·12	...	...	...	2	?	0·32	?	0·20	8·92	?	*Satpara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·12	...	...	...	2	0·40	0·20	0·22	0·17	5·04	5·52	Pipli.			
												?		?			?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·06	...	...	...	1	?	0·16	?	0·10	6·20	?	*Ranpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·13	Nil	4·77	1·05	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh.	Chota Nagpur.	CHOTA NAGPUR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·46	Nil	0·22	Nil	3·18	1·77	Hazaribagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·21	Nil	9·09	1·42	Barhi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·23	Nil	3·08	1·47	Chatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·11	Nil	4·77	1·38	Karagdeha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·21	Nil	2·20	2·66	Ramgar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·33	Nil	0·27	Nil	3·38	2·18	Lohardaga	Lohardaga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	Nil	0·21	Nil	2·64	1·80	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·21	Nil	4·42	0·91	Silli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	*Palkot.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	5·30	?	*Tamar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·50	?	*Chainpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·47	Nil	0·29	Nil	3·10	1·92	Sirguja.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·33	Nil	3·29	3·32	Jashpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·64	Nil	0·38	Nil	3·10	2·18	Gangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	Nil	0·21	Nil	4·44	1·59	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	Palamau.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·39	Nil	4·26	2·19	Balumath.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·25	Nil	6·92	1·56	Husainabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·21	Nil	4·06	1·43	Garhwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·17	Nil	3·68	1·85	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·15	Nil	4·04	1·53	Gobindpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·11	Nil	1·39	1·35	Raghunathpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·18	Nil	3·05	1·79	Barahbhum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·20	Nil	5·06	1·19	Jhalhda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·15	Nil		1·53	Chas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·08	?	*Pandra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	Nil	0·28	Nil	0·72	1·95	Chaibassa .	Singhbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·29	Nil	1·95	2·08	Chakradharpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·28	Nil	1·95	2·31	Ghatsila.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·25	Nil	3·79	2·31	Baharagura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·60	?	*Gailkura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·30	?	*Kalikapur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·02	?	0·02	0·02	?	*Monahorpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·21	Nil	2·19	2·78	Keonjhar ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil		?	Anandpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·24	Nil	2·65	2·40	Talcher.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·07	Nil	3·78	3·53	Narsingpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·67	Nil	0·41	Nil	2·43	3·39	Angul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·71	Nil	0·34	Nil	2·80	3·33	Dhenkanal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·53	Nil	0·32	Nil	2·54	3·57	Bispara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·13	Nil	3·34	3·72	Kunjabongarh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·88	?	Baramba.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1897.

During December, weather is, with but little variation, fine and setttled over the province and the north of the Bay. The retreating monsoon is still active in the south, and squally weather frequently occurs, but does not usually extend to the north of a line joining Diamond Island and Nellore. When cyclonic storms develop to the south of this line, the most common direction of advance is towards the Madras coast or Ceylon, and occasionally they enter the north of the Bay, the latter course being very rare after the middle of the month.

On the other hand, the season for the cold-weather storms may be said to have begun before the end of the month, so that weather in Bengal is liable to be disturbed by the approach of unsettled conditions from the south of the Bay in the early part of the month, or from the north-west of India during the latter half. The rainfall caused by these slight storms is invariably of small amount, as shown by the normal averages being between ·2 and ·3 inch in the southern part of the province, including East Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and between ·1 and 2 inch in the northern and central districts.

During the month just past, weather has been more settl d than usual, though an abnormal development occurred over the Bay towards the end of the month, with results which were felt over the greater part of the province. A cyclonic storm of some severity began in the east of the Bay about the 22nd, and after causing strong winds as far north as Diamond Island on the 24th, it moved westward, apparently towards the Ceylon coast. As far as could be inferred from the coast observations, stormy weather prevailed over a wide area, and the course taken by the centre continued for some time to be westerly. As it approached the west coast, it turned northwards and moved into the centre of the Bay where it began to break up about the 28th. A few shipping reports since received show that strong winds, with a very rough sea, prevailed up till the 28th, after which weather rapidly moderated.

The influence of this storm on weather in Bengal was seen in the general cloud which continued for some days, the only rainfall which occurred was due to it, and was confined to Orissa and East Bengal, in the former of which ·12 inch fell on an average for the whole division, and in the latter ·07 inch The other parts of the province, including South-West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, North Bengal and Bihar, were rainless throughout the month.

As no disturbance passed over the province from the west, the above was the only occasion of unsettled weather during the whole month. At other times, the usual oscillations of pressure occurred, with local irregularities, which at times gave rise to cloud and a few isolated light showers, mostly in North Bengal during the first week.

Temperature was low or almost normal till towards the end of the month, when the cyclonic storm over the Bay caused a considerable rise, especially in night readings.

At the end of November, there was a rather large defect in pressure over the whole province, increasing slightly towards the north-west. During the first two days of December, this defect to a large extent disappeared owing to a continued moderate to brisk rise, but a slight depression remained over Bihar for a few days more. While it lasted, winds were more southerly than usual in the western districts, and the sky was cloudy over the north of the province, with a few very light scattered showers in North Bengal.

A general rise of pressure set in on the 5th, varying from ·08 inch in North Bengal and Bihar to about ·02 inch in the south of the Bay, so that the gradient became steeper and the northerly winds strengthened. Well marked cold-weather conditions then prevailed over the province and the north of the Bay, and in the south, the squally weather spread westwards towards Ceylon, where rainfall was of daily occurrence. The high pressure continued for some days over Bengal, but it was giving way from the 7th, at first slowly, then moderately, and by the 9th the distribution was again normal.

From the 5th to the 9th, while pressure was higher and the gradient rather steeper than the average, winds were normal in direction and strength, and mean temperature was practically normal.

Between the 10th and 13th only slight changes occurred in pressure and temperature, and the settled weather, which prevailed in the north, extended to the extreme south of the Bay. From the latter date they both began to fall over the whole area, except in Burma, where temperature remained several degrees above the normal. Though there was little change in the general weather conditions in the north of the Bay, showery weather set in over the south-west, but was to a large extend confined to Ceylon and the extreme south of the Peninsula. The period of cool weather continued till the end of the third week, when normal conditions were again prevalent.

The cyclonic storm was by that time developing in the east of the Bay, and as the depression was causing an indraught from the west, rainfall ceased in Madras and Ceylon.

The depth of the depression increased considerably on the 23rd, owing to a rapid increase over Bengal and probably a fall within the area of disturbance, which was still in the south-east or south of the Bay. Wind velocity began to increase at Diamond Island and the sea was not so smooth, but it was not till the 24th that there was any decided change. The velocity at 8 A.M. was then 30 miles an hour. Pressure began to fall in Ceylon and the south of Madras, and the change of winds in Burma, from N. N. E. to E. N. E., showed that the disturbance was moving westward, more especially as heavy rain was falling in Ceylon and the sea was more or less rough as far north as Negapatam. On the 25th and 26th, the fall of pressure was general in the west of the Bay, but was most noticeable in the Circars, towards which the depression was then probably moving. It was more diffused, and shortly afterwards, filled up over the centre of the Bay.

The influence of the disturbance in the north of the Bay and over the province has been already stated. Clouds began to form on the 24th, and steadily increased in density till the sky was everywhere overcast. The usual change of temperature followed, giving warm nights and cool days, but with only a moderate variation from the normal temperature. Notwithstanding the heavy cloud, very little rain fell, and the light showers were confined to Orissa and East Bengal.

Though the disturbance appeared to cease, while the depression was still over the centre of the Bay, the subsequent changes of pressure in the north of the province show that it is not improbable that the depression continued to move northwards at a higher level of the atmosphere. On the 29th pressure rose slowly at all stations, but on the 30th, a brisk fall set in over the north of the province and continued rapidly on the 31st, resulting in a depression of considerable depth over North Bengal and Bihar. These changes may have been due to the depression from the Bay, breaking up on reaching the Himalayas. Winds became south or south-west over the province, but the cloudy weather, which had previously been general, was not maintained, and no rain fell either in North Bengal or Bihar.

Pressure changes have generally been small, and the difference from the normal has been more than ·1 inch on a few occasions only, the greatest defect being about ·14 inch in Bihar at the end of the month. Mean values for the month differ by very small amounts from the normal, usually by only a few thousandths of an inch, there being a slight excess in the north and a similar small defect in the south of the province.

Temperature, during the early half of the month, differed little from the normal. Then followed a week of comparatively cool weather, till the sky became cloudy owing to the disturbance over the Bay. During the last week of the month, means were generally above the normal.

Neither average maximum nor average minimum values for the whole month differed to any great extent from the normal. Usually there was a small excess in the north and a small defect in the south, and the mean variation is generally about half a degree.

The lowest reading recorded in Chota Nagpur was 40·9°, in Bihar 42·6°, in South-West Bengal and Orissa 44·3° and in North Bengal 46·6°.

Rainfall was almost entirely confined to Orissa and East Bengal, and, with the exception of a few light showers in the early part of the month, fell on the 27th and 28th. The falls in East Bengal were mostly in Chittagong, Noakhali and South Lushai The only reports exceeding ·3 inch were received from Cox's Bazar and Kodala. In Orissa, there were no falls of more than ·2 inch The average fall for East Bengal was rather less, and in Orissa, rather more than a tenth of an inch.

The following table gives in a condensed form the summary of the rainfall information in Bengal for the whole year. It gives a comparison between the actual monthly and total rainfall of the year with the normal values in each of the six meteorological divisions of Bengal, the actual falls being expressed as percentages of the normal amounts:—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Actual rainfall of the year 1897 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for period.
South-West Bengal ...	8	64	149	107	77	115	84	108	93	172	29	0	102
North Bengal .	17	34	210	63	105	64	79	98	132	157	50	0	95
East " ...	7	33	112	41	82	93	76	122	131	126	25	26	96
Bihar ...	23	111	273	170	51	140	82	97	101	252	45	0	108
Orissa ..	8	329	316	91	38	88	111	96	71	185	88	39	104
Chota Nagpur ..	60	194	197	143	53	85	85	93	81	199	33	0	94

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of December 1897:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month. Of highest of each day.	Averages for month. Of lowest of each day.	Averages for month. Of mean for each day.	Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month. Average.	Of month. Normal average.	Of month. Variation.	Rainy days. Average number in month.	Rainy days. Normal average number in month.	Rainy days. Variation.	Since 16th October 1897. Average.	Since 16th October 1897. Normal average.
South-West Bengal	83·8	44·3	77·0	54·9	66·0	—0·5	Nil	0·15	—0·15	0	0 28	—0·28	3·20	2·57
North Bengal	80·3	48 6	76 3	53·2	64 8	+0·5	Nil	0·10	—0·10	0	0·24	—0·24	1·60	1·79
East "	85·4†	40·0†	77·5†	55 2†	63·4†	0†	0·07	0·27	—0 20	0·22	0·40	—0·18	3·52	3·81
Bihar	79 4	42·6	75 3	51 0	63·2	+0·1	Nil	0·12	—0·12	0	0 25	– 0 25	2·80	1·24
Orissa	88·2	44·4	78·0	58 7	68·4	—0·8	0·12	0·31	—0·19	0·45	0 52	—0·07	6·34	5·11
Chota Nagpur	82·5*	40·9*	73·0*	49 5*	61·7*	—0·6*	Nil	0 21	—0·21	0	0·30	—0 30	3·86	1·70
Assam	86 2	45·3	76·1	53·0	61·6	0								

* Daltonganj not included.
† Langleh not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 18th January 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Res]ults of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteoro-logical Office, Chowringhee, from 9th to 15th January 1898.

[M]onth.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Temperature. Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Temperature. Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Dew point at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
[189]8.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%.	Inche[s].
[Janu]ary ...	9th ...	30·204	60 7	73·0	21·6	48·4	64·6	56·7	·355	49·6	58	Nil.
...	10th ..	·201	64 0	77·0	26·1	50·9	66 4	60·7	·457	56·4	70	"
...	11th ...	·150	65 0	78·5	27·1	51·4	66·1	61·7	·460	56 6	71	"
...	12th ...	·120	66·1	77 2	22·3	54·9	63·1	59 7	·402	52 9	58	"
...	13th ...	·101	64 8	76 9	24 3	52·6	67·9	59·7	·406	53·2	59	"
...	14th ...	·069	61·2	77·0	25·6	51·4	67·6	59·7	·409	53·4	60	"
...	15th ...	·050	67·0	80·8	27·7	53·1	69·3	62 7	·483	58 0	68	"

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	... ...	30·129
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	61·5
The extreme variation of temperature	... ...	32 4
The maximum temperature	... ...	80 8
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	... ...	63
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th January 1898	... ...	Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

[M]ETEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 17th January 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 9th to 15th January 1898

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1898		°		Inches	°		°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Jan.	9th	126·0	9·2	30 129	59 8	71·3	22·9	48·4	52·1	0·291	44·2	60	N N W and calm	41	Nil	Clear, ⌓.
"	10th	127·3	9·2	·138	62·6	75 6	24 2	51·1	56·2	·370	50·6	67	N, N by E, and calm.	54	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	11th	129 2	9·2	·070	63·4	77·1	24·2	52·9	57·5	·409	52 8	70	N, N N W, and calm.	29	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	12th	128·5	9·2	·044	63 5	75·8	21 1	54 7	57·7	·402	52·9	71	N, N N W, and calm.	53	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	13th	126·1	9·0	·024	62 5	75 3	23·0	52 3	56·8	·390	52·0	72	N, N N W, and calm.	33	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	14th	126·3	8 8	·003	61 3	75 3	25·1	50·2	56·7	·403	53·0	78	N N W and calm	34	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	15th	129 9	9·3	29·989	64·2	78·9	27·0	51·9	57·2	·377	51·1	63	W by N, W S W, and calm.	53	"	Clear, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·057
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·027
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	63·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	75·8
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	62·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	66 6
The extreme variation of temperature	30·5
The maximum temperature	78·9
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	7
	%
The mean relative humidity	69
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	70
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th January 1898	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·02
The total fall from 1st to 15th January 1898	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·11

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 17th January 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of November 1897.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,850	4,016	34·56	55	·36	11	·10	2,677	25·04	141	1·20	14	·10	756	6·48	3,677	31·44	4,051	34·92	
	Birbhum	798,254	2,144	32·16	55	·72	2	·02	1,221	18·36	10	·12	10	·12	427	6·36	1,727	25·92	2,363	35·52	
	Bankura	1,066,068	2,475	27·72	47	·48	...		1,271	13·92	24	·24	18	·12	582	4·20	1,722	19·20	2,413	27·36	
	Midnapore	2,631,516	9,731	44·28	432	1·92	37	·12	6,525	29·64	201	·84	48	·12	1,687	7·68	8,3[illegible]	49·68	6,407	29·16	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	3,395	39·36	117	1·32	13	·12	3,223	37·52	278	3·12	45	·48	662	7·68	4,354	59·40	3,379	41·52	
Presidency	Howrah	763,625	2,758	45·02	62	·06	..	...	1,613	25·32	325	5·04	35	·48	611	9·60	2,671	41·64	1,331	30·24	
	24-Parganas	1,852,053	5,334	33·84	73	·36	7	·03	3,904	25·32	197	·60	81	·48	537	3·48	4,827	30·60	4,536	28·68	
	Calcutta	681,560	1,170	20·16	7	·96	...		771	13·56	354	6·24	37	·60	1,034	18·12	2,239	59·72	2,055	36·12	
	Nadia	1,644,108	6,051	44·28	471	3·36	13	·08	3,535	25·68	62	·36	47	·24	598	4·32	4,720	34·44	7,379	53·76	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	4,420	42·36	154	1·08	21	·12	2,501	21·48	16	·12	23	·12	506	4·80	3,311	31·68	5,004	48·00	
	Jessore	1,888,827	7,301	46·32	425	2·64	3	·01	6,153	39·00	15	·08	35	·12	427	5·96	7,255	46·08	9,121	57·84	
	Khulna	1,177,652	5,176	52·44	73	·72	...	...	3,876	39·48	39	·36	43	·36	1,113	10·52	5,044	51·36	4,394	43·80	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,437,460	6,015	50·16	181	1·41	1	·007	4,486	37·44	7	·04	32	·24	357	3·00	5,074	42·24	6,032	50·28	
	Dinajpur	1,482,570	5,740	46·44	56	·36	...	...	5,963	47·76	19	·12	85	·24	204	1·56	6,217	50·28	5,364	43·52	
	Jalpaiguri	680,736	2,797	49·20	6	·09	...	...	2,476	43·56	36	·60	8	·12	101	1·68	2,627	46·20	2,107	37·08	
	Darjeeling	223,314	693	37·20	1	·04	...	..	612	32·88	48	2·52	8	·56	164	9·00	838	45·00	716	38·40	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	3,567	20·64	2,488	14·40	5	·02	7,461	43·32	41	·12	9	·04	359	1·92	10,377	60·12	7,214	41·88	
	Bogra	766,635	2,972	46·44	196	3·09	2	·02	2,111	33·00	12	·12	25	·36	296	4·56	2,632	41·28	2,465	38·52	
	Pabna	1,581,223	4,744	36·00	227	2·88	...	...	5,747	43·56	34	·24	6	·04	220	1·68	6,404	48·60	5,602	51·12	
Dacca	Dacca	2,395,942	14,486	72·56	338	1·68	11	·03	7,418	37·08	431	2·16	45	·12	1,657	8·28	9,895	49·56	9,121	45·60	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	16,018	55·32	1,303	4·68	1	·006	15,920	55·02	120	·36	28	09	1,747	6·00	13,197	45·60	10,117	34·92	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	10,882	71·52	424	2·76	...	..	6,887	45·24	66	·36	28	·12	1,044	6·84	8,450	55·56	7,157	47·04	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	12,600	70·08	56	·24	8	·04	7,817	43·44	47	·24	74	·56	3,023	16·80	11,012	61·32	6,845	49·29	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,782,935	9,737	65·52	25	·12	...	...	3,735	25·08	29	·12	37	·24	981	6·60	4,825	32·40	4,517	30·56	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	5,419	64·32	36	·36	...	...	3,387	40·20	33	·36	48	·48	435	5·16	3,938	46·80	2,961	35·16	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	4,502	41·76	442	4·08	...	...	4,216	39·12	59	·72	7,517	69·84	361	3·24	12,625	117·36	2,933	27·24	
Patna	Patna	1,772,352	5,895	39·24	45	·24	3	·01	4,618	31·20	234	1·56	48	·24	1,102	7·44	6,050	40·92	5,671	38·28	
	Gaya	2,138,331	6,597	36·96	166	·84	49	·24	7,752	43·44	75	·36	118	·60	675	3·72	8,837	49·56	6,404	35·88	
	Shahabad	2,060,579	5,597	32·52	53	·24	...	..	8,509	49·44	36	·12	56	·24	1,045	6·00	9,699	56·40	7,531	43·80	
	Saran	2,466,065	6,002	29·16	14	·06	18	·08	4,837	23·52	256	1·20	94	·36	3,591	17·40	8,800	42·84	7,293	35·40	
	Champaran	1,859,465	5,699	36·72	49	·24	26	·12	5,070	32·64	8	·04	54	·24	1,512	9·84	6,749	43·44	6,100	39·36	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	7,523	33·24	39	·12	1	·003	8,555	37·80	43	·12	97	·36	815	4·08	9,641	42·60	9,059	39·96	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	8,539	36·48	55	·12	...	...	7,949	33·60	141	·60	80	·24	873	3·72	8,508	38·52	7,819	33·48	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	7,664	45·12	194	1·08	14	·07	6,929	40·20	114	·60	47	·24	787	4·56	7,985	47·04	7,381	43·44	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	8,151	48·00	507	2·88	17	·09	6,644	39·12	52	·24	46	·24	758	4·44	8,024	47·28	7,258	42·84	
	Purnea	1,944,658	8,068	49·68	365	2·16	6	·03	7,317	45·12	9	·05	22	·12	181	1·08	7,900	48·72	6,105	37·56	
	Malda	814,919	4,039	59·40	1,039	15·24	...	...	3,141	46·20	31	·36	14	·12	205	3·00	4,430	65·16	3,797	55·80	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,753,775	4,809	32·88	101	·60	15	·09	5,038	34·44	50	·34	19	·12	269	1·80	5,492	37·56	3,076	21·00	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	6,936	42·84	2,568	15·84	37	·12	3,524	23·64	502	3·00	61	·36	1,884	11·64	8,876	54·96	4,726	29·16	
	Balasore	994,625	3,870	46·68	562	6·72	38	·36	2,058	24·72	314	3·72	34	·36	1,244	15·00	4,250	51·24	2,561	30·84	
	Puri	944,998	2,689	34·08	233	2·48	122	1·44	798	10·08	342	4·32	35	·36	1,299	16·44	2,829	35·88	2,421	30·72	
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	2,613	26·88	13	·12	5	·04	4,410	45·36	19	·12	52	·48	415	4·20	4,914	50·64	3,190	32·88	
	Lohardaga	1,128,885	3,439	36·48	...	...	...	...	2,252	24·00	228	2·40	35	·36	1,329	14·04	3,854	40·92	2,383	25·32	
	Palamau	596,770	1,723	34·56	4	·07	8	·12	2,112	42·36	4	·07	18	·36	203	4·08	2,352	47·28	1,564	31·44	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	2,402	24·10	7	·06	8	·07	2,340	23·52	26	·36	16	·12	363	3·60	2,776	27·84	2,019	20·28	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,493	32·76	20	·36	1	0·1	886	19·44	24	·48	28	·60	96	2·04	1,055	23·16	585	19·44	
	Total	71,069,617	257,213	43·32	14,023	2·28	512	·08	203,618	34·32	5,133	·84	9,298	1·56	38,613	6·48	271,197	45·72	..	..	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	......	229,738	38·76	18,453	3·00	477	·07	169,686	28·56	4,301	·72	1,479	·24	31,364	5·28	225,760	38·04	...	...	
	Difference + or −	......	+27,475	+4·56	−4,430	−·72	+35	+·01	+33,932	+5·76	+632	+·12	+7,819	+1·32	+7,249	+1·20	+45,437	+7·68	...	...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 15th January 1898.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Major*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of November 1897.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other Causes.		Total of all causes.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	39	13·56	4	1·32	...	...	116	40·32	50	17·40	...	...	15	5·16	185	64·32	140	48·72	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,264	107	39·72	3	1·08	...	...	97	36·00	24	8·88	...	...	35	12·96	159	59·04	98	36·36	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	94	34·08	25	9·00	...	...	73	26·40	30	10·80	..	...	39	14·04	167	60·60	135	48·96	
	4. Serampore	35,952	114	38·04	6	1·92	3	·96	155	51·72	63	21·00	5	1·56	38	12·60	270	90·12	179	59·64	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	352	36·12	6	·60	...	...	227	23·28	75	7·68	1	·09	103	10·56	412	42·36	300	30·84	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	48	18·24	...	...	...	...	22	8·40	2	·72	...	..	7	2·64	31	11·76	50	19·08	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	49	17·88	...	...	...	...	21	7·56	2	·72	1	·36	11	3·96	35	12·72	51	18·60	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	77	26·88	5	1·68	..	...	78	27·24	19	6·60	3	·96	13	4·44	118	41·28	93	32·52	
	9. South Suburban ...	69,642	119	20·48	2	·24	.	...	184	31·68	8	1·32	1	·12	25	4·20	220	37·80	171	29·40	
	10. Khorda or South Barrackpore.	35,647	49	16·44	...	...	...	...	108	36·24	7	2·28	2	·60	12	3·96	129	43·32	89	29·88	
	11. Naihati	29,724	72	29·04	10	3·96	...	...	101	40·68	5	1·92	1	·36	10	3·96	127	51·24	109	43·92	
	12. Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.	20,980	24	13·68	...	...	3	1·68	55	31·44	14	7·92	2	1·08	8	4·56	82	46·80	92	52·56	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	1,150	20·16	59	·96	...	...	771	13·56	358	6·24	37	·60	1,034	18·12	2,259	39·72	2,055	36·12	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	50	23·52	1	·36	...	...	51	24·00	7	3·24	...	...	8	3·72	67	31·44	109	51·24	
	15. Santipur	30,437	66	25·92	7	2·64	...	...	41	16·08	...		...	...	11	4·32	59	23·16	130	51·24	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,515	59	30·00	9	4·56	1	·48	69	35·16	9	4·56	1	·48	20	10·20	109	55·56	74	57·68	
Rajshahi ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	38	21·24	18	10·08	...	...	46	25·68	...		...	...	4	2·16	68	38·04	79	44·28	
Pabna ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	46	23·64	2	·96	...	...	39	20·04	3	1·44	...	...	4	2·04	48	24·72	71	36·60	
Dacca ...	19. Dacca	82,321	292	42·60	...	...	...	...	232	33·72	82	11·88	3	·36	112	16·32	429	62·52	317	46·20	
Chittagong ...	20. Chittagong	24,009	13	6·48	1	·48	...	...	27	13·44	...	...	1	·48	5	2·40	34	16·92	41	20·40	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	438	31·80	6	·36	...	...	248	18·00	129	9·36	8	·48	151	10·92	542	39·36	575	41·76	
	22. Bihar	47,723	144	36·12	...	...	...	...	113	28·32	...	...	3	·72	24	6·00	140	35·16	147	36·96	
	23. Dinapore	44,419	79	21·24	...	...	...	...	49	13·20	1	·24	...	...	26	6·96	76	20·52	115	30·96	
Gaya ...	24. Gaya	80,353	160	23·88	20	2·88	...	...	298	44·52	31	4·56	8	1·08	44	6·48	402	60·00	342	51·00	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,905	107	27·36	2	·48	...	...	97	24·72	4	·96	2	·48	10	2·52	115	29·40	130	33·24	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	42	22·08	...	...	...	...	50	26·40	2	·96	...	...	12	6·24	64	33·72	69	36·56	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,352	395	82·56	...	...	2	·36	75	15·60	14	2·88	...	...	33	6·84	124	25·92	105	21·96	
Champaran ...	28. Bettiah	22,780	71	37·32	...	...	1	·48	61	32·04	2	·96	...	..	14	7·32	78	41·04	71	37·32	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	116	28·20	...	...	...	...	96	23·40	4	·96	1	·24	12	2·88	113	27·48	165	40·20	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	55	30·60	...	...	...	...	30	16·68	8	4·44	3	1·56	25	13·92	66	36·84	94	52·44	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,561	181	29·52	...	..	...	...	102	16·56	14	2·28	3	·48	99	16·08	218	35·52	233	37·92	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	57,077	171	35·88	2	·36	...	...	132	27·72	27	5·64	2	·36	69	14·40	232	48·72	227	47·64	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	214	37·08	17	2·88	..	...	142	24·60	29	4·92	3	·48	59	10·20	250	43·32	254	44·04	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	107	27·12	23	5·76	...	..	59	15·00	42	10·56	...	...	40	10·08	164	41·64	104	26·40	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	20,775	60	34·56	3	1·68	...	...	16	9·24	2	1·08	...	..	37	21·36	58	33·48	54	31·08	
Puri ...	36. Puri	28,794	64	26·64	28	11·64	...	...	56	23·28	28	11·64	...	...	50	20·76	162	67·44	147	61·20	
Lohardaga ...	37. Ranchi	20,306	41	24·12	...	..	...	...	13	7·68	..	...	...	...	7	4·08	20	11·76	45	26·52	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,293,945	5,324	27·84	259	1·32	10	·004	4,151	21·60	1,095	5·64	91	·36	2,226	11·64	7,832	40·92			
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	......	5,230	27·24	671	3·48	21	·10	3,852	20·04	895	4·68	83	·36	1,738	9·00	7,260	37·92			
	Difference + or —	......	+94	+·60	—412	—2·16	—11	—·09	+299	+1·56	+200	+·96	+8	Equal	+488	+2·64	+572	+3·00			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 15th January 1898.

H. J DYSON, *Surgeon-Major*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of November 1897, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1897-98. During the month.			Tollage, 1897-98. To end of the month.			Tollage, 1896-97. During the month.			Tollage, 1896-97. To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Circle.												
Taldanda Canal System	1,193	9	11	8,443	12	0	491	15	10	18,104	8	4
Kendrapara ditto	8,446	4	2	76,005	4	2	9,439	15	5	71,138	12	8
High Level Canal, Range I	1,097	3	3	10,577	9	3	1,501	7	9	11,187	12	9
Ditto, " II	213	4	3	1,543	8	6	190	7	6	1,974	10	9
Ditto, " III	47	0	9	356	7	9	53	0	0	513	1	0
Jajpur Canal ...	10	0	3	197	13	0	19	2	9	184	10	3
Total Orissa Circle ...	11,007	6	7	97,124	6	8	11,699	1	3	1,03,103	7	9
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal ...	10,498	2	0	87,684	14	0	10,839	2	6	1,04,194	3	9
Hijili Tidal Canal	3,112	14	9	67,359	4	0	4,385	11	6	68,678	12	0
Total South-Western Circle	13,611	0	9	1,55,044	2	0	15,224	14	0	1,72,872	15	9
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	1,946	9	3	15,412	7	0	1,141	3	6	13,923	9	6
Arrah ditto ...	1,499	0	3	21,057	6	0	2,466	12	0	14,981	15	9
Buxar ditto ...	510	10	0	6,055	12	9	654	7	6	6,353	0	6
Total Sone Circle ...	3,956	3	6	42,525	9	9	4,262	7	0	35,258	9	9
Grand Total ...	28,574	10	10	2,94,694	2	5	31,186	6	3	3,11,235	1	3

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1897-98. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Tollage, 1897-98. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Tollage, 1896-97. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Tollage, 1896-97. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	4,456	118	2,985 4 6	40,350	5,199	30,269 12 0	3,115	498	2,221 13 11	25,237	3,585	21,870 13 8
Total Orissa Circle	4,456	118	2,985 4 6	40,330	5,199	30,269 12 0	3,115	498	2,221 13 11	25,237	3,585	21,870 13 8

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1897-98. During the month.			Earnings, 1897-98. To end of the month.			Earnings, 1896-97. During the month.			Earnings, 1896-97. To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals ...	13,992	11	1	1,27,394	2	8	13,920	15	2	1,24,974	5	5
Midnapore Canal ..	10,498	2	0	87,684	14	0	10,839	2	6	1,04,194	3	9
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	3,112	14	9	67,359	4	0	4,385	11	6	68,678	12	0
Sone Canals ...	3,956	3	6	42,525	9	9	4,262	7	0	35,258	9	9
Total ...	31,559	15	4	3,24,963	14	5	33,408	4	2	3,33,105	14	11

CALCUTTA,
The 18th January 1898

T. H. CLOWES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of November 1897, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1897-98.						TOLLAGE, 1896-97.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	38,792	0	6	1,79,324	1	9	37,901	12	9	1,93,725	4	6
Tolly's Nala ...	6,934	14	6	42,334	8	0	7,224	14	3	48,898	11	3
Total ...	45,726	15	0	2,21,658	9	9	45,126	11	0	2,42,623	15	9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,580	7	9	51,162	5	0	4,173	12	6	60,773	10	3
Nadia Rivers ...	10,296	11	6	65,347	12	3	8,046	7	0	77,569	0	9
GRAND TOTAL ...	60,604	2	3	3,38,168	11	0	57,346	14	6	3,80,966	10	9

CALCUTTA,
The 18th January 1898.

T. H. CLOWES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 15th January 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 15TH JANUARY 1898.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 16TH JANUARY 1897.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,584	2,45,325	4,040	1,318	2,81,013	4,796
Jute	371	1,34,625	2,147	163	88,600	1,504
Firewood	61	58,975	905	111	77,300	1,219
Other articles	682	1,46,012	1,887	881	1,77,026	2,717
Total ...	2,698	5,84,937	8,979	2,473	6,23,939	10,236

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of October 1897, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	6,017	7,693	4,414	3,843	14,610	8,257	6,353	......
Cotton, raw	58	192	45	28	250	73	177	......
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	290	......	373	......	290	373	...	83
Ditto, Indian	166	184	22	209	350	231	119	......
Piece-goods, European	1,832	10	2,538	12	1,842	2,550	......	708
Ditto, Indian	200	21	81	39	221	120	101	......
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	1	4	4	......	5	4	1	... ..
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	......	... ..	... ..	... .	.. ..	. ...	......	......
Others	44	... ..	26	... ..	44	26	18	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	......	......	... ..	......	......	... ..	......	... ..
Myrabolams	......	. ...	... .	... ..	... .	......	...	......
Cutch	16	... .	28	.....	16	28	......	12
Turmeric	14	213	20	101	227	121	106	......
Aniline dyes	......	......		......		......	......	......
Others	4	......	3	10	4	13	......	9
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	20	15	30	22	35	52	......	17
Rice in the husk	2,480	720	8,715	1,110	3,200	9,825	......	6,625
Rice not in the husk	8,367	196	12,524	750	8,563	13,274	......	4,711
Jowar and bajra	......	......	......	.. ...	.	.. ...	......	......
Gram and pulse	857	387	1,290	7,053	1,244	8,343	......	7,099
Others	175	54	40	10	229	50	179	......
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned ... ... }								
Raw ... ... }								
Skins of sheep, &c.— }	19	664	11	774	683	785	......	102
Dressed or tanned ... ... }								
Raw ... ... }								
Horns	5	4	......	6	9	6	3	......
Jute—								
Raw	1,181	99,166	575	93,003	1,00,347	93,578	6,769	......
Gunny-bags and cloth	173	461	242	829	634	1,071	......	437
Lac—								
Stick ... ... }	......	34	......	36	34	36	......	2
Shell ... ... }								
Leather, manufactured	28	......	43	2	28	45	......	17
Liquors—								
Beer	24	1	32	......	25	32	......	7
Spirits	......	......	3	......	......	3	... ..	3
Wines	61	......	79	......	61	79	......	18
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	......	. . ..	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto	8	2	20	......	10	20	......	10
Copper, wrought	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Brass, do.	76	37	107	48	113	155	......	42
Iron	840	18	1,232	42	858	1,274	......	416
Others	40	8	60	17	48	77	......	29
Oils—								
Kerosine	9,789	50	7,210	82	9,839	7,292	2,547	......
Castor	4	......	5	7	4	12	......	8
Coconut	53	......	46		53	46	7	......
Others	231	3	267	4	234	271	......	37
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	2	202	......	495	204	495	......	201
Rape and mustard	217	563	280	420	780	700	80	......
Til or jinjili	......	84	......	124	84	124	......	40
Poppy	1	......	......	1	1	1	......	......
Earthnuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	18	11	30	5	29	35	......	6
Opium	1	......	1	......	1	1	......	......
Paper and pasteboard	160	75	165	61	235	226	9	......
Provisions—								
Ghee	69	......	63	9	60	72	......	12
Dried fruits and nuts	1	......	24	......	1	24	.. ...	23
Others	537	695	720	425	1,232	1,145	87	......
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	14	......	......	......	14	......	14	......
Other sorts	1	1	192	......	2	192	......	190
Salt	3,370	51	4,336	109	3,421	4,445	......	1,024
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.. ...	......	4	......	......	4	......	4
Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	16	......	20	16	20	......	4

STAPLES.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian—								
Muga	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Endi	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	246	1,236	278	1,280	1,482	1,558	......	76
Pepper	39	......	54	1	39	55	......	16
Ginger	......	21	......	119	21	119	......	98
Chillies	60	38	57	146	98	203	......	105
Cardamoms	......	40	......	49	40	49	......	9
Others	52	37	41	56	89	97	......	8
Stone and lime	398	109	608	86	507	694	......	187
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	465	4	330	11	469	341	128	......
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	786	124	1,023	218	910	1,241	......	331
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	3,897	27	3,650	3,897	3,677	220	......
Timber	926	68	150	129	994	279	715	......
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	84	1,228	78	1,260	1,312	1,338	......	26
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	1	......	16	8	1	24	......	23
Wool, raw	......	9	......	53	9	53	......	44
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	6	......	4	2	6	6	......	......
Shawls	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	3,908	1,626	4,978	2,246	5,534	7,224	......	1,690
Total ...	45,326	120,272	53,545	118,930	165,598	172,475	17,633	24,510

J. GODFREY,
for Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th January 1898.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 8 days of January 1898 on 1,702·46 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	320,458	(a)3,51,790 7 0	48,04,937 30	9,48,680 6 0	26,666 0 0	13,27,136 13 0	104,378	177,783	282,161
Or per mile of railway	......	206 10 2	......	557 3 10	15 10 8	779 8 8	......	......	......
Total for 1⅐ weeks ...	320,458	3,51,790 7 0	48,04,937 30	9,48,680 6 0	26,666 0 0	13,27,136 13 0	104,378	177,783	282,161
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year ...	345,081½	3,66,526 14 0	51,58,563 0	10,28,411 1 4	24,892 7 8	14,19,830 7 0	117,003	179,943	296,946
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	......	215 5 1	......	604 2 3	14 9 11	834 1 3	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 1 2/7 weeks of previous year ...	345,081½	3,66,526 14 0	51,58,563 0	10,28,411 1 4	24,892 7 8	14,19,830 7 0	117,003	179,943	296,946

(a) The average daily increase is chiefly due to pilgrim traffic on account of Moon eclipse.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 8 days of January 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	23,769	5,650 14 0	23,715 10	731 7 0	14 0 0	6,396 5 0	1,219	139	1,358
Or per mile of railway	......	254 3 3	......	32 14 5	0 10 1	287 11 9	......	......	......
Total for 1⅐ weeks ...	23,769	5,650 14 0	23,715 10	731 7 0	14 0 0	6,396 5 0	1,219	139	1,358
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year ...	26,028½	6,279 9 1	20,616 0	852 7 0	7 12 6	7,139 12 7	1,447	93	1,540
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	......	232 7 8	......	38 5 7	0 5 7	321 2 10	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 1 2/7 weeks of previous year ...	26,028½	6,279 9 1	20,616 0	852 7 0	7 12 6	7,139 12 7	1,447	93	1,540

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 8 days of January 1898 on 160·478 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	17,341	14,674 6 0	93,896 20	12,012 2 0	94 0 0	26,780 8 0	7,921	3,701	11,622
Or per mile of railway	......	91 7 2	......	74 13 8	0 9 4	166 14 2	......	......	......
Total for 1⅐ weeks ...	17,341	14,674 6 0	93,896 20	12,012 2 0	94 0 0	26,780 8 0	7,921	3,701	11,622
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	19,285	15,310 11 7	85,055 20	11,666 12 0	94 8 0	27,071 15 7	8,600	3,974	12,574
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	......	95 6 7	......	72 11 3	0 9 5	168 11 3	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 1 2/7 weeks of previous year ...	19,285	15,310 11 7	85,055 20	11,666 12 0	94 8 0	27,071 15 7	8,600	3,974	12,574

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the first 8 days of January 1898 on 817 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 8 days	216,890	1,15,200 0 0	1,027,180 0	2,00,050 0 0	11,680 0 0	3,26,930 0 0	38,300	49,400	87,700
Or per mile of railway	265	141 0 0	1,257 0	245 0 0	2 0 0	*388 0 0	...	...	...
For previous weeks of half-year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1 week ...	216,890	1,15,200 0 0	1,027,180 0	2,00,050 0 0	11,680 0 0	3,26,930 0 0	38,300	49,400	87,709
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	259,273	1,32,812 0 0	972,730 0	1,51,518 0 0	9,351 0 0	2,93,681 0 0	39,890	42,275	82,165
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	319	163 0 0	1,193 0	186 0 0	2 0 0	351 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	259,273	1,32,812 0 0	972,730 0	1,51,518 0 0	9,351 0 0	2,93,681 0 0	39,890	42,275	82,165

* Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the first 8 days of January 1898 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 8 days	26,410	9,900 0 0	69,350 0	7,020 0 0	160 0 0	17,080 0 0	2,985	2,154	5,139
Or per mile of railway	307	115 0 0	806 0	82 0 0	2 0 0	199 0 0	...	...	...
For previous weeks of half-year	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total for 1 week ...	26,410	9,900 0 0	69,350 0	7,020 0 0	160 0 0	17,080 0 0	2,985	2,154	5,139
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	27,596	8,063 0 0	39,924 0	2,787 0 0	74 0 0	10,926 0 0	2,778	1,360	4,138
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	321	94 0 0	464 0	32 0 0	1 0 0	127 0 0	...	..	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	27,596	8,063 0 0	39,924 0	2,787 0 0	74 0 0	10,926 0 0	2,778	1,360	4,138

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period ending 31st December 1897 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	44,095	25,727 0 0	4,[illegible]5,831 0	19,035 0 0	1,737 0 0	46,499 0 0	4,364	8,318	12,68[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	154·17	89·95	1488·[illegible]2	66·56	6·07	162·58	15·26	29·08	44·34
For previous 24 weeks of half-year (a)	4,03,053	2,23,101 0 0	39,84,639 0	1,80,544 0 0	11,338 0 0	4,14,983 0 0	59,413	87,044	1,46,45[illegible]
Total for 25 weeks ...	447,148	2,48,828 0 0	44,10,170 0	1,99,5[illegible]9 0 0	13,075 0 0	4,61,482 0 0	63,777	95,362	1,59,13[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,201	12,088 0 0	2,30,569 0	7,763 0 0	1,629 0 0	21,480 0 0	4,216	5,067	9,31[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	121·33	76·03	806·26	27·14	5·69	168·86	20·70	17·72	44·4[illegible]
Total to corresponding date of previous year	304,272	1,58,700 0 0	21,87,959 0	98,040 0 0	7,037 0 0	2,61,707 0 0	44,817	78,332	1,23,14[illegible]

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 27th November 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 31st December 1897.			Receipts for week ending 31st December 1896.			Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	46,499	...	286	21,480	108 8[illegible]	286	7,03,534*	...	286	4,14,859	...	2,88,675	.....

* Includes supply figures for quarter ending 30th June 1897.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the first 8 days of January 1898	11,803	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	11,553	5	6
Increase	249	10	6
Receipts per mile for the first 8 days of January 1898	231	6	11
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	226	8	7
Increase	4	14	4
Receipts from 1st January to 8th January 1898	11,803	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	11,553	0	0
Increase	250	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 19th January 1898.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 4 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]*

CONTENTS.

ADDRESS OF THE INDIAN FAMINE COMMISSION WHILE ON TOUR FROM 27TH JANUARY TO 2ND FEBRUARY AND AGAIN FROM 5TH FEBRUARY TO 28TH MARCH.

The 25th January 1898.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 70, dated Calcutta, the 18th January 1898.

From—H. J. McINTOSH, ESQ., I.C.S., Secretary, Indian Famine Commission,
To—The Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I AM directed to inform you that arrangements have been made with the Post Office authorities for the transmission to the Commission, while on tour, of their correspondence. All communications intended for the Commission, or for any member of the Commission, should be addressed to "Famine Commission, Camp," without the addition of a post-town.

2. I am to request that the public may be informed of this address.

No. 322.—The 24th January 1898.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ENDOWMENT OF SRIMATI KRISHNA KAMINI CHAUDHURANI, WIDOW OF LATE BABU KESORI LAL RAY, OF TARAS, IN THE DISTRICT OF PABNA.

No. 190, dated Calcutta, the 17th January 1898.

From—M. FINUCANE, ESQ., C.S.I., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Dept.,
To—The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7236, dated the 30th December 1897, intimating that, in commemoration of His Honour's visit to the district of Pabna, in August 1896, Srimati Krishna Kamini Chaudhurani, widow of the late Babu Kesori Lal Ray, zamindar of Taras, in that district, has placed at the disposal of the Reception Committee the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government securities, for the purpose of founding in her name a scholarship, to be awarded to the student passing the Entrance Examination from any school in the district who may secure the highest marks in Sanskrit among those failing to obtain any other scholarship. It is also proposed to award a silver medal to the boy who obtains the next highest number of marks after the boy who secures the scholarship on the same conditions as for the scholarship.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer and desires that the acknowledgments of Government be conveyed to the donor for her liberality and public spirit.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 24th January 1898.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Aman* paddy being threshed. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane being irrigated. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs. Srs.	
Sadar	11½ to 14	per rupee.
Kalna	12 to 13	
Katwa	13	
Raniganj	14	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather fine. Sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers 12 chitaks, and at Rampur Hat 14 seers 8 chitaks per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* continues. Prospects of standing crops excellent. Pressing of sugarcane in full swing. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at Sadar 16 seers, and at Vishnupur 15 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Threshing of paddy continues. *Rabi* crops are being harvested and sugarcane is being pressed. Prospects of indigo good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Salboni and Binpur. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Contai	14	
Tamluk	11½	
Ghatal	13 to 14	

Hooghly.—No rain. Pulses being reaped. Sugarcane pressing commenced. Common rice sells from 10½ to 13 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Hooghly town.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Condition of *rabi* crops fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10 seers (old) to 13½ seers (new) per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool and fine. Harvesting of *aman* still continues. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13½	per rupee.
Barasat	14	
Basirhat	13	
Diamond Harbour	11 7/16	

Nadia.—No rain. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops in places. Sugarcane pressing going on. *Arhar* and mustard are being harvested. Common rice selling at 11 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* finished. *Kalai* still being harvested. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane doing well. Prospects of mulberry and indigo are favourable. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells at Sadar 13 seers, Jangipur 15 seers, and Kandi 15 seers per rupee.

Jessore.—No rain. Weather fine, but hotter than last week. Harvesting of *aman* nearly over. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair. Cattle-disease still lingers in Bongaon thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 14	per rupee.
Jhenida	12	
Magura	12 to 13	
Narail	14½	
Bangaon	13 to 15	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on; outturn good. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Cultivation of *boro* crop going on. Water and fodder available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13 to 16	per rupee.
Bagirhat	14½	
Satkhira	14½	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water plentiful. Price of common rice ranges from 8 to 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice finished. Condition of *rabi* crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice 14 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy nearly finished. Prospects of tobacco and mustard promising. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*. Common rice sells from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Hills—Wheat, barley, *phaphur*, and *tori* thriving and promise well. *Terai—Haimanti* paddy reaped; *tori* and tobacco doing well; prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice sells—

Hills ... ... 8 to 11 seers per rupee.
Terai ... ... 15 to 16 " "
Bhutia sells from ... ... 18 to 32 " "

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* almost finished, and that of mustard and sugarcane going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 11 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram, where they are reported scarce in places.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of winter rice finished. Oilseeds and pulses doing fairly well. Sugarcane being pressed. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 10 seers 14 chittacks to 13½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Crops promise well. Rain wanted. Price of common rice 10 to 12½ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Mustard is being harvested and sugarcane pressed. Spring crops doing well. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* crops. Price of common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Price of rice 11 to 12½ seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops doing well. Mustard being cut. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges from 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Standing crops doing well. Cattle-disease (tympanitis) reported from Senbag. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* promising. Fodder bad and water brackish in wave-swept area. Rice sells at 13 seers per rupee on an average.

Patna.—No rain. Threshing of paddy continues. Rain wanted for *rabi*. Sugarcane being pressed. Prices almost stationary. In Patna common rice (new) selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice (new) sold at 13½ seers, wheat 9½ seers, barley 13 seers, gram 9½ seers, *arhar* 12 seers, and *makai* 18 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. Sugarcane pressing going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good. Sugarcane pressing in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices are—common rice 15 seers against 8 seers 12 chittacks last year, and *makai* 20 seers 3 chittacks against 10 seers 1 chittack.

Champaran.—No rain. Prospects continue favourable, though rain much needed. Prices almost stationary. Common rice and maize selling at 15 and 21 seers per rupee, against normal 16½ and 21½ seers respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Standing crops doing well. Prices are—common rice 13 to 15 seers, wheat 10 to 11 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 20½ seers, gram 8½ to 9 seers, *rahar* 10½ seers, and *marua* 25 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather cool and fair. Harvesting of winter rice finished. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good. Early-sown poppy promises well, but late-sown plants are stunted and small. Sugarcane-pressing going on. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr ... ... 12 to 14½ seers per rupee.
Begusarai ... ... 12 to 14½ " "
Jamui ... ... 14 " "

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Pratapganj. Prices of common rice are as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	16	6	per rupee.
Banka	16	4	
Madhipura	16	0	
Supaul	18	0	

Purnea.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Aghani* harvest over; outturn good. Standing crops promising. Cattle-disease still reported from Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	15 seers per rupee.
Kishanganj	14 " "
Araria	18 " "

Malda.—No rain. Weather fine and cool. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Ordinary rice selling at 14½ seers per rupee at Sadar station.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Dews sufficient. Harvesting of winter rice practically over. Rain wanted for *rabi*. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice 13 to 18 seers, and of maize 15 to 32 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Guru sarad* being harvested. *Rabi* crops being gathered. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	18	6	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	19	6	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *sarad* and *rabi* crops continues. *Dalua* crop thriving well. Price of rice varies from 14½ to 19 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 14½ and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress. Rice selling at 24 seers per rupee in Angul and 19½ seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. Reaping of *sarad* almost completed. *Moong* being sown, and have germinated in places. Mustard, *kolthi*, and other *rabi* crops promise well. Price of common rice almost stationary.

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. Poppy being irrigated. Price of common rice 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—No rain. State of standing crops good, but rain is wanted. Rice sells at Ranchi 13 seers, and in the interior from 12 to 24 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease exists in a few villages. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather becoming hot. *Rabi* injured for want of rain. Sugarcane being pressed. Rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Baghmundi in the Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Average prices of rice:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee.
Gobindpur	15	0	

Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Rice plentiful. Price of rice 14 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—No rain fell during the week. The reports of the *rabi* crops continue generally favourable, but rain is now required in parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and also in Nadia. The poppy crop is flourishing except the late-sown plants in Monghyr, which are stunted. The harvesting of winter rice is practically over, and threshing is now going on. The gathering of pulses, mustard and other early *rabi* crops, and the pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The price of rice is still stationary. Cattle-disease is still reported from places in Midnapore, Hooghly, Jessore, Noakhali, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Lohardaga, and Manbhum. There is no want of fodder or water for cattle except in the flooded tracts of Chittagong and at Kurigram in Rangpur.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 25th January 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM, (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	BURDWAN DIVISION.	Burdwan ...	9 0	...	8 4	..	...	...	10 0	8 12	8 4	12 12	11 10	10 0	...	...	...
2		Birbhum ...	8 10	7 8	7 8	...	...	..	9 0	8 4	6 12	12 12	12 12	9 6	...	...	...
3		Bankura ...	8 8	8 8	8 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	...	...	...
4		Midnapore ...	8 0	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 6	8 0	13 0 to 13 12	13 12	10 8	..	...	...
5		Hooghly ...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	..	...	...
6		Howrah ...	...	..	...	...	...	..	8 8 6 8	8 0 6 8	New 8 0 Old ...	11 8 9 8	11 0 9 8	10 8	...	...	...
7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 Now 8 8	6 8	16 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	...	...	...
8		Calcutta ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	10 0	6 12	6 12	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 6	10 0
9		Nadia ...	8 7	8 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 11	6 2	11 14½	11 5	9 2	...	...	...
10		Murshidabad ...	10 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	..	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...
11		Jessore ...	7 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	10 0	8 12	13 8	13 0	9 6	...	...	...
12		Khulna ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	12 0	11 8	9 0	14 4	14 4	10 8	...	...	...
13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	Rajshahi ...	8 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 4	13 2	13 8	9 6	...	...	...
14		Dinajpur ...	8 0	8 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	12 0	10 3	7 3	14 5	13 3	9·9-3ℓ.	...	...	...
15		Jalpaiguri ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	..	5 8	5 8	7 0	12 4	12 0	9 0	...	...	...
16		Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	5 0	5 0	5 8	11 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...
17		Rangpur ...	7 0	7 0	5 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...
18		Bogra ...	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 10	10 11	10 2	...	...	...
19		Pabna ..	8 0	8 0	8 10	10 8	8 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	12 0	9 7½	...	...	...
20	DACCA DIVISION.	Dacca	7 12	8 8	7 8	13 4	11 0	...	10 0	9 12	9 2	11 0	12 0	10 6	...	...	...
21		Mymensingh ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...
22		Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 8	5 4	11 4	10 11	9 8	...	...	...
23		Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 11 12	Old aman. 7 0 New aman. 11 8	7 0 9 12	7 12 12 0	7 8 12 0	7 8 10 0	—	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch); Katwa 10 seers 15 chitaks; Raniganj 10 seers 8 chitaks.
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9¼ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers (panga); Tamluk 10 seers; Ghatal 10¼ seers.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers (panga).
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅔ chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chotla 10½ seers, Barasat 10 seers, Baduria 10½ seers, Magrahat 9 seers 2 chitaks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers; Chuadanga 10 seers; Meherpur 10 seers; Ranaghat 10 seers.
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 10½ seers; Jangipur 10½ seers; Kandi return not received.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Magura 9½ seers; Narail 8 seers 11; chitaks; Bangaon 9 seers 2 chitaks; Jhenida return not received.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bengal on the 15th January 1898.

VERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

Labour—...died ...ural ...er.	Corresponding return of last year.	Syce or Horse-keeper. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Skilled Labour—Common mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	Number.
								BENGAL.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
	6 14	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 15 0	Burdwan.	1
	6 0 to 7 8	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Birbhum.	2
	6 0 to 8 0	5 0	5 0	4 0 to 6 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	10 0 to 15 0	Bankura.	3
	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	11 4 to 15 0	Midnapore.	4
	7-15-6	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 8 to 25 0	12 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 20 .	Hooghly.	5
	8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0	7 0	15 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 24 0	15 0	Howrah.	6
								BURDWAN DIVISION.	
3	9 6	6 0 to 8 0	7 0	6 0 to 7 8	12 0 to 18 0	15 0	15 0 to 30 0	24-Parganas.	7
0	7 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 16 0	Calcutta.	8
0	5 10	6 0	7 8	6 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 13 8	7 8 to 15 0	Nadia.	9
3	6 0	5 0 or 6 0	5 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 12 0	12 0 to 15 0	7 0 to 12 0	Murshidabad.	10
	7 8	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 20 0	Jessore.	11
8 ... 6	10 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 30 0	Khulna.	12
								PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	
	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 16 0	7 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 16 0	Rajshahi.	13
	7 8		6 0	6 0 to 8 0	...	10 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 20 0	Dinajpur.	14
8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	Jalpaiguri.	15
0	7 8 to 16 0	7 0 to 10 0	10 0	7 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 25 0	12 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	Darjeeling.	16
...o (y) 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 20 0	Rangpur.	17
3	7 8	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 6 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Bogra.	18
3	5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Pabna.	19
								RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	
0 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 15 0	Dacca.	20
0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 to 14 0	11 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Mymensingh.	21
	7 8 to 12 0	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	Faridpur.	22
	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Backergunge.	23
								DACCA DIVISION.	

o :—Bagerhat 9 seers, Satkhira 9½ seers.
:—Naugaon 8 seers 11 chitaks, Nator 9 seers.
pee.
rs per rupee.
o :—Gaibanda 8½ seers, Kurigram 8 seers, Nilphamari 9 seers.
ee.
prices of salt per rupee are :—Madarganj 8 seers 14 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, ... 4 chitaks.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 9½ seers, Kagmari 8 seers, Netrokona 8 seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 10½ seers (crushed), Goalundo 10 seers (panga).

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Division	Number	Districts	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
			Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*concluded.*																	
Chittagong Division.	24	Tippera ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 0	11 10	11 4	11 0	...	..	...
	25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	
	26	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	6 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																	
Patna Division.	27	Patna .	12 0	11 0	9 8	17 0	17 0	12 0	13 8	12 0	9 0	15 8	15 8	10 2	19 0	26 0	11 8
	28	Gaya ...	9 4	9 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	14 8	15 0	9 0	18 0	17 8	...
	29	Shahabad ...	10 0 & 10 8	10 0 & 10 8	8 8 & 9 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0 & 14 8	14 0 & 14 8	9 8 & 10 0	...	...	...
	30	Saran ...	11 8	10 9	8 8	16 0	15 0	12 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	14 8	14 0	9 8	...	...	...
	31	Champaran ...	9 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	15 0	15 0	8 8	.	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur ...	10 8	11 0	8 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga ...	10 0	10 0	7 4	16 8	15 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 8	14 0	9 0	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division.	34	Monghyr .	11 $5\frac{2}{5}$	11 8	8 12	14 $11\frac{1}{5}$	...	13 0	6 $13\frac{1}{5}$	8 6	6 8	13 $12\frac{2}{5}$	12 8	9 2	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur ...	11 7	11 6	8 14	13 14	12 12	11 6	12 12	12 10	8 14	15 2	15 4	10 2	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	13 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	...	14 8	14 0	9 0	...		...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	8 4	8 0	7 4	9 0	9 8	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	14 0	14 0	10 4	—		...
ORISSA.																	
Orissa Division.	39	Cuttack ...	7 14	7 14	7 4	...	...	...	8 9	7 14	8 9	15 12	13 13	11 13	...		...
	40	Balasore ...	10 8	10 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	11 0		...	...
	41	Puri ...	7 3	7 1	6 9	...	..	...	8 8	9 10	7 14	15 12	13 2	10 8	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
Chota Nagpur Division.	42	Hazaribagh ...	9 8	8 8	7 8	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	13 0	13 5	6 0	.	...	...
	43	Lohardaga ...	6 0 to 8 8	6 0 to 8 8	6 0 to 8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...
	44	Palamau ...	9 0	9 0	8 2	11 4	10 2	...	12 6	12 15	7 5	14 15	13 $3\frac{1}{2}$	9 4	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum ...	9 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	16 8	17 0	11 0	...	...	...
	46	Singhbhum ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers and Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chitaks.
V. At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bihar 10 seers, Dinapore 10 seers, and Barh $10\frac{3}{4}$ seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad $9\frac{1}{4}$ seers, Nawada return not received.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Buxar 11 seers, Sassaram $10\frac{1}{4}$ seers, Bhabhua $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:— Siwan 12 seers, Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers and Sitamarhi 10 seers.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 10 seers, Madhubani 10 seers 10 chitaks.

CALCUTTA,

The 25th January 1898.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coroocana.*)			Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet. *Setaria italica.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	14 8	12 0	12 0	14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 4
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	19 0
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	12 0	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	9 7½	9 4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	17 8	18 8	11 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	18 9	19 2	12 6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

j. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
k. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
l. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

the 15th January 1898—(concluded).

…RAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

…R— …L.	Syce or Horse-keeper.			Skilled Labour—Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.			Districts.	Number.	
…of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
							BENGAL—*concluded.*		
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
0 to 0	8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	15 0	7 0 to 15 0	7 0 to 15 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
7 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 8 0	8 0 to 20 0	15 0	8 0 to 20 0	Noakhali.	25	
0 to 0	8 0	7 0 to 8 0	13 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 18 0	Chittagong.	26	
							BIHAR.		
0 to 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 8 0	6 to 7 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
3 12 to 5 10	3 8 to 4 8	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 10 0	4 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 15 0	Gaya.	28	
3 12 to 5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 8 to 10 0	5 8 to 10 0	6 0 to 15 0	Shahabad.	29	
3 12 to 5 10	4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Saran.	30	
4 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	6 0	5 10 to 6 8	5 10	Champaran.	31	
1 0 to 5 0	4 0	1 0 to 6 0	5 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 8	7 8 to 8 8	Muzaffarpur.	32	
12	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 12 to 9 6	3 12 to 9 6	6 9 to 8 7	Darbhanga.	33	
3 0 to 4 0	4 0	3 12 to 5 10	4 0 to 5 0	8 0 to 10 0	5 10 to 10 4	6 8 to 10 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
5 10 to 7 8	..	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	...	12 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
4 0 to 4 12	5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 4 6	7 8 to 15 0	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 22 8	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
							ORISSA.		
5 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 11 4	4 4 to 11 4	7 8 to 11 4	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 6 0	9 6 to 15 0	9 6	11 0 to 15 0	Balasore.	40	
5 0	6 0	5 8	5 0	9 0 to 11 0	7 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	Puri.	41	
							CHOTA NAGPUR.		
4 12		3 8 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0		7 0 to 8 8	7 8 to 8 8	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
3 12	5 0	5 0	4 0 to 6 0	8 0	5 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 11 4	Lohardaga.	43	
4 11	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	Palamau.	44	
4 11	5 8	6 0	6 0	10 8 to 11 4	11 4 to 15 0	11 4 to 18 8	Manbhum.	45	
4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	Singhbhum.	46	

—Begusarai 10¼ seers and Jamui 10 seers.
—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura 9 seers; Supaul 10 seers.
Salt is 9 seers per rupee.
§§—Deoghur 10 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (panga) …th).
…of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 14 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 1 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	4 6 0	...	4 12 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	4 2 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 12 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	3 10 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	4 14 0	4 10 0	4 14 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	...
7	Chittagong ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	2 15 0	3 4 0	4 6 0	2 8 0	2 9 6	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 9 0	4 2 0	2 4 0	2 5 0	3 4 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	6 10 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	2 13 6	2 12 0	5 0 0	3 13 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 8 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 15 0	3 8 0	3 8 3	4 8 0	2 10 0	3 2 3	3 8 0
11	Cuttack ...	4 10 9	4 10 9	4 5 6	2 5 6	2 12 6	3 3 3	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 3 6	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 0 to 3 3 0	1 13 8	4 7 0	4 11 0 to 6 10 6	4 11 0 to 6 10 6	5 0 0 to 6 10 6	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 25th January 1898.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 11 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	5 6 0	4 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 1 0
2 0 0	1 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 9	2 10 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 10 0	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 15 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 6 9	3 2 3	2 15 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 0	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 4 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	6 0 0	4 14 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Black mustard. 4 12 0 Gunja. 3 7 0	4 13 0 3 8 0	5 9 0 4 9 0
...	...	...	3 11 6	4 6 0	4 3 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 3 0
2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 6 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 8 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 0 0
1 14 6	1 14 6	3 8 0	2 12 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	4 2 0
2 0 0	2 1 0	3 13 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 6	1 15 6	3 9 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 3 6	5 0 0
...	...	...	3 0 9	3 9 3	2 12 3	...	...	...	4 5 6	4 5 6	4 11 0
...	...	...	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 6	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	3 10 0 to 4 7 0	5 0 0 to 5 15 0

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 4 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 8 0	6 4 0	4 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 11 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 6 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
3 9 0	3 9 0	4 2 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 4 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 3 3	3 4 0	16 0 0	15 12 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	6 7 0	6 7 0	4 14 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	5 0 0 to 5 5 6	5 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
33 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	5 8 0	5 8 0 per kahan.	6 12 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	26 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	Madhakhali. 4 12 0 Pulta. 6 4 0	4 12 0 6 4 0	6 0 0 7 6 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece — 1 0 0 to 2 8 0 Cleaned hides, per piece — 1 4 0 to 2 12 0	1 0 0 to 2 8 0 1 4 0 to 2 12 0	0 12 0 to 2 8 0 1 0 0 to 2 12 0	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	30 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	30 0 0	29 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	6	6 bundles per rupee.	12
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 per maund.	3 12 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	36 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...	...
26 0 0	26 0 0	23 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0
26 10 6	26 10 6	22 13 9	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 0 0	29 0 0	27 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0 per piece.	2 0 0	0 3 4	0 3 4 per maund.	0 3 0

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th January 1898.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4 8 0 per kahan.	4 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 9 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 12 0	1. Calcutta.
4 0 0 per kahan.	4 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	2. Burdwan.
1 10 0 per kahan.	1 12 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	3 8 0 to 4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	3 11 0 3 7 0	3 11 0 Panga. 3 7 0 Crushed.	3 15 0 ...	3. Midnapore.
0 12 0	0 12 0 per maund.	0 10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 3	3 14 6	3 14 6 Panga.	4 4 0	4. Pabna.
6 bundles per rupee.	6	10	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 4 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 9	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 3 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 11 0	7. Chittagong
0 8 0 per maund.	0 8 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	4 1 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 9	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	0 3 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	10. Bhagalpur.
2 10 0 per kahan.	2 10 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 2 0	3 8 0 Karkatch.	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0 Panga.	4 8 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of April 1897.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	* Paddy.	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	27,755	13,023	35,894	......	4,573	......	40,4?7	4	15,705	41	......	......	1	10	33,34,193	......	......	632	50	11
Birbhum	2,641	......	2,641	......	691	......	3,332	......	6,370	......	......	......	313	144	......	......	......	......	240	......
Midnapore	1,43,384	30,478	1,62,433	......	2,386	......	1,64,730	110	4,519	331	......	......	36	5	6,073	......	......	1,027	......	......
Hooghly	90,283	20,517	1,03,106	......	445	40	1,03,591	13,945	343,213	552	762	......	713	......	8,372	......	68	9,983	9,424	1,707
24-Parganas	1,83,576	8,140	1,88,664	37	6,527	......	1,95,228	35,484	579,784	16	2,520	......	3,377	......	6,903	......	10,802	33,347	8,980	1,033
Nadia	2,058	41	2,083	1,093	1,88,563	917	1,92,653	25,485	17,420	22,364	3,235	......	386	......	......	......	302	15,077	3,585	......
Murshidabad	368	462	657	270	23,140	733	24,800	12,568	1,505	2,724	1,971	......	10	394	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jessore	1,313	1,046	1,867	......	17,376	......	14,225	4,620	2,417	713	4,183	......	172	......	......	......	215	22,107	2,341	......
Khulna	432	1,125	1,135	......	11,845	......	12,980	2,468	......	473	4,867	......	138	......	......	......	250	2,900	......	......
Rajshahi	1,117	......	1,117	......	7,298	......	8,415	11,342	385	967	7,710	......	3	538	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dinajpur	......	......	......	......	800	......	800	7,490	17,625	......	6,812	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	......	......
Jalpaiguri	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	37,163	110,000	......	300	524	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,779	......
Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,615	27,700	......	......	2,085	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rangpur	......	......	......	40	463	......	503	71,085	735	......	6,974	......	6,400	......	......	......	......	92	15,838	......
Bogra	......	......	......	......	654	......	654	10,970	385	175	5,149	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pabna	......	......	......	......	792	......	792	2,03,236	1,112,000	214	24,654	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,397	......
Cooch Behar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,832	595	......	2,435	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dacca	658	......	658	......	4,243	......	4,901	5,13,000	1,155	......	16,205	47	5,031	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	2	......	2	......	529	......	531	85,436	945	292	18,118	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Faridpur	384	50	415	85	37,461	......	37,961	47,281	10,045	3,022	30,739	......	2,605	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Backergunge	1,28,126	......	1,28,126	......	300	......	1,28,426	325	......	1,052	331	......	......	......	......	......	......	450	......	......
Tippera	......	......	......	......	102	......	102	3,516	805	......	3,154	......	39	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	2,675	......	2,675	......	......	......	2,075	......	......	4,313	750	......	475	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	4	......	4	......	......	......	4	......	......	......	......	94	9,433	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Bengal ...	5,84,676	74,88	6,31,477	1,525	3,08,150	1,600	9,42,842	10,01,253	2,320,366	36,334	1,50,281	2,750	29,685	1,091	33,61,056	......	11,757	89,223	47,634	2,846
BIHAR.																				
Patna	10	......	10	......	48,732	7,040	55,791	......	1,505	61,419	17,853	......	96	......	......	6	......	418	588	833
Gaya	3	......	3	......	......	7	19	......	......	29,285	2,095	......	44	......	......	......	......	339	......	645
Shahabad	2	......	2	25,883	6,412	......	32,297	......	595	28,563	......	......	26	......	......	......	......	6,440	......	15
Saran	......	......	......	7,366	650	93	8,100	......	1,610	1,092	3,350	......	......	......	......	250	......	267	......	......
Champaran	......	......	......	......	......	353	353	......	630	9,701	16,852	......	......	......	......	33	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	7	......	7	......	......	1	8	......	1,575	2,232	30,018	......	......	......	......	4	......	......	832	......
Darbhanga	......	......	......	......	267	......	267	......	350	12,153	46,380	......	......	......	......	10	......	599	733	69
Monghyr	......	......	......	1,089	50,797	1,632	53,517	......	595	44,381	47,947	......	14	......	......	......	......	36	165	39
Bhagalpur	12	......	12	692	9,274	6,203	16,181	2,253	595	20,068	44,975	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Purnea	......	......	......	......	919	......	919	18,063	10,990	1,752	15,580	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15,462	......
Malda	......	......	......	450	1,590	......	2,040	150	......	112	552	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	582	......	582	20,416	16,005	2,745	39,748	7,076	3,010	10,290	24,880	......	22	......	......	......	......	......	93	......
Total of Bihar ...	616	......	616	55,895	1,34,646	18,083	2,09,240	28,448	21,455	9,21,557	2,50,482	......	202	......	......	303	......	8,149	17,893	1,598

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ORISSA.																				
Cuttack	3,163	......	3,165	......	2,513	......	5,678	......	100	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore	1,46,608	12,949	1,54,699	......	14,706	......	1,69,405	1,316	1,550	......	......	......	31	6,000	......	......	......	......	163	......
Puri	35	36	57	......	35	......	92	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Orissa ...	1,49,806	12,985	1,57,921	......	17,254	......	1,75,175	1,316	1,650	......	......	......	31	6,000	......	......	......	......	163	......
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	......	315	......	......	12	......	......	1,82,482	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	280	......	......	311	9	......	14,44,723	......	......	......	......	......
Singhbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	595	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpur.	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	......	1,190	......	......	323	9	......	16,27,205	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	7,35,098	87,866	7,90,014	57,420	4,60,052	19,773	13,27,259	11,21,047	2,344,661	2,57,891	4,00,763	3,073	29,927	7,181	49,78,291	303	11,757	97,372	65,690	4,438
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam ...	......	......	......	2,13,605	6,339	2,467	2,22,411	1,103	2,835	1,213	73,713	1,912	2,883	......	43,175	......	......	......	......	......
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	2	......	2	679	......	1,499	2,180	......	2,940	56,894	2,01,363	6	57,540	1	......	68	......	643	38	8
Panjab	......	......	......	2	......	......	2	......	210	......	2,380	115	20,276	......	......	......	......	......	7	......
Central Provinces ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	245	82	867	......	1,830	......	......	......	......	7	......	......
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	875	......	......	......	11,235	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,008	......	......	14,463	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,245	......	......	......	27	......	4	5
Madras	2,415	1,198	3,164	......	10,165	2,410	15,739	......	......	......	......	......	1,576	......	......	......	2,044	......	82	130
Burma	9,49,349	1,60,609	10,49,730	......	3,099	......	10,52,829	......	150	......	......	......	1,300	56	......	......	......	......	......	80
Other places	13,618	......	13,618	......	19	......	13,637	......	1,253	......	......	......	953	2,645	55,697	......	87,153	20,104	......	855
Grand Total of Imports in April. 1897	17,00,482	2,49,673	18,56,528	2,71,706	4,79,674	26,149	26,34,057	11,22,150	2,353,169	3,19,088	6,79,086	5,106	1,46,759	9,883	50,77,163	371	1,00,981	1,18,126	65,821	5,516
1896	8,78,563	1,20,309	9,54,056	2,30,526	5,16,937	93,856	17,95,675	8,06,290	1,753,817	4,24,828	3,63,159	3,927	88,708	1,212	30,78,112	17	56,848	1,24,125	71,458	3,753

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of April 1897 was as follows :—

Exported from Calcutta.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Indian ports, viz. :—																		
Bombay	18,566	...	18,566	......	21,590	......	40,096	......	1,366,500	......	......	451	......	88	146	......	...	9
Other ports in Bombay ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	102,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	2
Madras	20	......	20	717	8,710	694	10,141	25	581,900	......	......	161	......	54	63	......	...	15
Other ports in Madras ...	120	......	120	107	1,575	157	1,959	2,507	1,06,190	......	4,862	14	......	11	933	......	...	25
Burma	3,649	......	3,649	22	9,582	1,085	14,358	380	1,325,250	30	......	123	16	3	3,664	723	4,279	349
Other Indian ports	4	......	4	1,117	1,923	5	2,155	......	118,670	......	......	1,346	......	14	3,109	189	3,196	96
Pondicherry ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15,700	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
Total of Inter-portal trade ...	22,299	......	22,299	1,963	42,486	1,941	68,689	2,912	4,507,420	30	4,862	2,098	16	167	7,918	912	7,475	496
To Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	62,415	......	62,415	......	8,025	......	70,440	3,38,836	3,632,050	93,248	16,405	4,321	4,053	561	......	84	...	43
Other Foreign ports	3,14,830	30	3,14,914	987	29,781	6,268	3,51,950	5,32,424	13,998,200	76,460	88,324	......	49,551	459	129	......	1,512	48
Total of Foreign trade	3,77,205	30	3,77,329	987	37,806	6,268	4,22,390	8,71,260	17,630,250	1,69,708	1,04,729	4,321	53,604	1,020	129	84	1,512	91
Grand Total of Exports in April ... 1897	3,99,604	30	3,99,628	2,950	80,292	8,209	4,91,079	8,74,172	22,137,670	1,69,738	1,09,591	6,419	53,620	1,187	8,047	996	8,987	587
Grand Total of Exports in April ... 1896	9,65,854	9,905	9,72,025	27,372	1,53,410	14,416	11,67,223	6,81,157	19,086,600	2,09,431	6,552	2,037	70,239	1,276	14,788	1,478	7,496	576

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of April 1897.

Specification of Routes.	Food-grains. Rice.	Food-grains. Paddy.	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous Products. Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	4,02,150	34,534	1,472	96,210	65	2,34,681	880,771	16,772	21,088	......	4,909	5	10,425	...	3,510	36,442	10,912	1,2[illegible]
" river steamers .	7,[illegible]07	4,629	......	3,278	......	3,09,311	7,350	1,480	91,415	1,912	8,206	...	45,175	9..	......	332	1,125	3[illegible]
" rail { E. I. Railway	27,502	9,319	2,69,047	1,61,179	23,074	64,468	67,865	2,83,483	4,51,054	444	1,06,165	549	49,64,218	371	......	9,039	16,777	8[illegible]
" rail { E. B. S. Railway.	8,719	759	250	1,85,292	......	3,84,413	1,304,939	17,307	1,12,309	2,656	11,227	538	......	...	......	36,837	25,148	...
" road	1,45,417	10 7.6	57	5,897	......	37,961	24,300	46	2,620	......	1,826	...	3,648	...	8,247	15,812	11,611	2,0[illegible]
" sea	11,0[illegible],151	1,[illegible]0 0[illegible]5	......	27,828	2,410	1,316	1,953	......	......	94	14,426	8,791	55,697	...	89,224	20,104	245	1,0[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in April 1897	17,00,482	2,49,073	2,71,706	4,79,674	26,149	11,22,150	2,353,160	3,19,088	6,79,086	5,106	1,46,759	9,883	50,77,163	371	1,00,981	1,18,120	65,821	5,4[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in April 1896	8,78,853	1 20,309	2,30,626	5,16,937	93,856	8,66,299	1,753,617	4,24,828	3,63,180	3,927	88,708	1,211	30,78,112	17	56,840	1,24,128	71,458	3,7[illegible]

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of April 1897 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan ...	2,94,756	......	189	1,422	28,879	231	75,33[illegible]
Birbhum ...	1,52,108	3,228	1 2	1,2[illegible]	21,87[illegible]	87	22,57[illegible]
Midnapore ...	4,0[illegible],8[illegible]9	......	1,896	......	28,7[illegible]4	1,131	9,111
Hooghly ...	1,15,171	2,000	284	50	4,3[illegible]	3,218	5[illegible]2[illegible]
24-Parganas ...	1,40,888	2,954	4[illegible]0	13,022	7,818	69,38[illegible]	7,74[illegible]
Nadia ...	3,45,2[illegible]4	......	1,352	567	27,577	5,3[illegible]4	93,40[illegible]
Murshidabad ...	74,13[illegible]	......	17	94	10,767	5	15,5[illegible]5
Jessore ...	1,02,576	......	1,975	......	17,374	3,017	11,340
Khulna ...	1,11,634	......	146	5	10,125	1,5[illegible]2	4,34
Rajshahi ...	1,30,0[illegible]1	......	49	270	16,5[illegible]3	1,9[illegible]6	16,155
Dinajpur ...	1,01,888	......	......	277	20,183	1,601	12,18
Jalpaiguri ...	84,679	......	...	490	14,994	3,725	3,18
Darjeeling ...	98,893	......	162	208	10,162	2,789	2,625
Rangpur ...	2,91,960	......	216	374	24,812	4,004	11,375
Bogra ...	2,01,338	......	30	237	15,300	393	9,520
Pabna ...	1,64,822	......	4,6	......	34,8[illegible]0	17,9[illegible]9	18,34[illegible]
Cooch Bihar ...	81,928	......	......	85	1,[illegible]	5	98[illegible]
Dacca ...	5,62,9[illegible]5	......	1,763	3	47,625	32,811	20,74
Mymensingh ...	2,01,588	......	293	......	9,460	1,700	10,94
Faridpur ...	1,06,[illegible]0	......	5[illegible]6	232	20,70[illegible]	3,570	52,[illegible]1
Backergunge ...	88,063	......	969	......	41,375	14,793	5,195
Tippera ...	38,467	......	374	......	6,5[illegible]2	500	5,810
Noakhali ...	20,800	......	482	......	1,550	50	550
Chittagong ...	54,150	......	130	......	775	8	4,170
Total of Bengal ...	38,80,058	9,082	10,905	18,689	1,19,101	1,70,[illegible]3	486,367
BIHAR.							
Patna ...	4,06,755	5,001	195	634	12,[illegible]30	50	120,360
Gaya ...	1,84,277	1,[illegible]8	12	190	11,490	1	27,330
Shahabad ...	5,80,232	11,256	27	493	23,[illegible]92	26	45,990
Saran ...	4,68,30[illegible]	......	......	58	19,246	50	16,66[illegible]
Champaran ...	5,72,573	7,765	......	38	26,941	40	24,[illegible]10
Muzaffarpur ...	5,36,[illegible]13	11,256	......	......	25,[illegible]0[illegible]	48	17,395
Darbhanga ...	3,81,945	87	......	214	35,246	92	52,500
Monghyr ...	2,87,142	609	3	332	15,100	1	80,150
Bhagalpur ...	3,11,783	..	104	52[illegible]	27,380	8	125,[illegible]59
Purnea ...	3,23,[illegible]4	262	12	618	18,9[illegible]3	13	23,205
Malda ...	848	......	...	5	9[illegible]0	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	1,48,730	......	116	770	26,584	5	79,450
Total of Bihar ...	39,95,324	37,954	459	3,902	2,36,089	355	621,765
ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Cuttack	1,600	......	13	......	......	......	4,500
Balasore	51,000	......	456	5,203	53,030	849	115,000
Total of Orissa ...	52,600	......	469	5,203	53,030	849	119,500
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	39,551	......	......	133	7,326	41	1,050
Manbhum	28,108	1,483	64	984	25,558	193	6,860
Singhbhum	19,154	......	9	85	6,233	123	3,815
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	91,813	1,483	73	1,202	39,117	357	11,725
Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	80,24,795	48,519	11,916	28,996	7,48,237	1,71,724	1,239,357
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	8,41,607	......	1,115	......	40,890	12,723	50,645
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	38,74,475	17,024	3,962	355	24,469	502	415,065
Punjab	12,90,19[illegible]	1,95[illegible]	714	1[illegible]	......	44	105,140
Central Provinces ...	1,55,3[illegible]0	1,13[illegible]	414	40	......	3[illegible]1	67,095
Rajputana and Central India	1,87,779	1,6[illegible]8	96	3	......	1	12,215
Berar	9,[illegible]5[illegible]	......	......	......	......	12	29,400
Nizam's Territory	796	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	1,512	1,047	......	......	......	......	1,482,395
Madras	24,534	1,13	63	115	......	9,795	1,078,300
Pondicherry	......	......	......	......	......	440	15,700
Burma	1,25,157	1,067	633	1,660	769	180	1,826,250
Sind	184	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other places	43,558	3,424	85	31,747	......	33	17,630,250
Grand Total of Exports in April { 1897 ...	1,43,79,616	76,973	19,028	61,935	8,14,347	1,95,775	23,951,812
Grand Total of Exports in April { 1896 ...	1,19,30,233	58,889	19,349	34,774	5,97,475	2,42,564	21,588,721

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of April 1897 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS. European.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS. Indian.	COTTON TWIST. European.	COTTON TWIST. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom ...	94,76,592	......	16,534	......	1,70,290	......	1,000
Other Foreign ports ...	37,808	......	114	......	7,46,481	5,07,893	253
Total of Foreign Trade ...	95,14,400	......	16,648	......	9,16,771	5,07,893	1,253
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay ...	38,375	1,29,131	10,267	10,267	41,707	......	......
Madras ...	25,781	23,050	......	34	......	......	......
Burma ...	5,391	......	......	718	......	......	150
Other Indian ports ...	......	......	......	10	......	......	550
Total of Interportal Trade ...	69,547	1,52,180	10,267	11,029	41,707	......	700
Grand Total of Imports in April { 1897 ...	95,83,937	1,52,180	26,915	11,029	9,58,478	5,07,893	1,953
Grand Total of Imports in April { 1896 ...	1,15,91,638	1,59,601	19,951	6,962	7,55,862	57,805	3,700

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of April 1897 :—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats ...	2,28,000	2,900	749	......	1,30,523	18,771	62,103
" river steamers ...	12,82,247	......	3,027	......	1,17,165	68,018	69,650
" rail { East Indian Railway ...	99,28,[illegible]48	65,478	6,069	8,3[illegible]5	4,2[illegible],885	1,347	1,4[illegible]1,410
" rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	24,60,556	......	7,178	2,835	89,888	88,975	266,010
" road ...	1,77,353	2,954	587	13,000	3,746	6,159	4,070
" sea ...	2,96,909	5,621	1,418	37,725	51,840	11,365	22,137,670
Grand Total of Exports in April { 1897 ...	1,43,79,616	76,973	19,028	61,935	8,14,347	1,95,775	23,951,812
Grand Total of Exports in April { 1896 ...	1,19,30,233	58,889	19,349	34,774	5,97,475	2,42,564	21,588,721

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 21st January 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 16th to 22nd January 1898.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1898.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Jan.	16th	130·5	9·3	29·979	64 9	79·5	28·1	51·1	57·2	0·370	50·6	65	W N W and calm	38	Nil	Clear, .
"	17th	129·0	8·8	30 017	63·7	76·9	24·3	52 6	55·4	·332	47·6	60	N N W and calm	41	"	Clear, .
"	18th	130·0	9·0	30 078	62·6	76·4	27·5	48·9	54·6	·323	47·0	61	N N W and calm	35	"	Clear, .
"	19th	129·5	9·1	30·085	65 7	79·1	22·7	56·4	58·6	·402	52·9	65	N and calm ...	50	"	Clear, .
"	20th	127·5	8·4	30·012	64·3	78·3	25·6	52 7	59 2	·431	54·8	73	N N W and calm	13	"	Chiefly clear,
"	21st	121·7	8·1	29·981	64 9	78·4	25·9	52·5	59·3	·432	54·8	70	W S W and calm	33	"	Clear, .
"	22nd	128 5	8·3	30·011	66·6	79 0	23·8	55·2	61·6	·493	58·0	74	W S W and calm	56	"	Clear, .

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·023
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·016
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	61·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	76·3
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	64·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	67·9
The extreme variation of temperature	30·6
The maximum temperature	79·5
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	8
	%
The mean relative humidity	67
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	70
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd January 1898	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·06
The total fall from 1st to 22nd January 1898	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·17

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 24th January 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 16th to 22nd January 1898.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1898.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January ...	16th ...	30·052	67·1	81·2	28·3	52·9	72·1	58·7	·316	46·4	41	Nil.
,, ...	17th .	·091	65·5	78·0	25·1	52·9	69·1	58·7	·356	49·6	49	,,
,, ...	18th ...	·168	63·9	77·8	27·9	49·9	68·1	59·7	·401	52·8	58	,,
,, ...	19th ..	·159	68·2	81·0	25·6	55·4	69·6	60·7	·413	53·6	57	,,
,, ...	20th ...	·087	66·7	79·5	25·6	53·9	68·6	61·2	·438	55·3	63	,,
,, ...	21st ...	·040	67·1	80·0	25·9	54·1	69·4	63·2	·497	58·8	69	,,
,, ...	22nd ...	·056	69·0	81·5	25·1	56·4	72·4	63·6	·472	57·3	59	,,

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	... ...	30·093
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	66·8
The extreme variation of temperature	... ...	31·6
The maximum temperature	... ...	81·5
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	... ...	57
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd January 1898	... ...	Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 24th January 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd January 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 22nd January 1898.			Week ending Saturday, the 23rd January 1897.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,785	3,42,780	4,323	1,408	2,60,157	4,198
Jute	273	1,14,175	1,791	160	64,965	1,136
Firewood	64	49,550	735	114	65,350	965
Other articles	743	1,52,825	2,227	910	1,93,982	2,978
Total ...	2,865	6,59,330	9,076	2,592	5,84,454	9,277

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of December 1897.

Date.		River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhatty.	
	Miles.	86		134	48	90		177	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	591	120						
	Distance.	From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st ...	...	5·42	211·64	3·25	200·05	2·50	171·55	10·20	144·43	4·00	105·85	5·58	73·58	4·54	46·54	6·50	15·44	4·17	37·91	7·95	12·25	5·70	154·46
2nd ...	...	5·08	211·30	3·17	199·97	2·42	171·47	10·10	144·33	4·00	105·85	5·50	73·50	4·48	46·48	6·25	15·19	4·17	37·91	7·90	12·20	5·60	154·36
3rd ...	...	5·08	211·30	3·08	199·88	2·33	171·38	10·00	144·23	4·00	105·85	5·42	73·42	4·42	46·42	6·00	14·94	4·12	37·86	8·00	12·30	5·50	154·26
4th ...	...	5·00	211·22	3·00	199·80	2·25	171·30	9·90	144·13	3·83	105·68	5·42	73·42	4·29	46·29	5·75	14·69	4·08	37·82	7·85	12·15	5·40	154·16
5th ...	...	4·92	211·14	2·83	199·63	2·17	171·22	9·90	144·03	3·83	105·68	5·33	73·33	4·14	46·14	5·42	14·30	4·04	37·78	7·50	11·60	5·30	154·06
6th ...	...	4·83	211·05	2·67	199·47	2·08	171·13	9·70	143·93	3·67	105·52	5·25	73·25	4·00	46·00	5·34	14·27	4·00	37·74	6·90	11·20	5·30	154·06
7th ...	...	4·75	210·97	2·50	199·30	2·00	171·05	9·60	143·83	3·58	105·43	5·17	73·17	3·83	45·83	5·25	14·19	3·92	37·66	6·40	10·70	5·10	153·86
8th ...	...	4·67	210·89	2·33	199·13	1·83	170·88	9·50	143·73	3·58	105·43	5·08	73·08	3·71	45·71	5·25	14·19	3·92	37·66	6·10	10·40	4·90	153·66
9th ...	...	4·58	210·80	2·25	199·05	1·75	170·80	9·40	143·63	3·58	105·43	5·00	73·00	3·54	45·54	5·17	14·11	3·92	37·66	6·5	10·35	4·80	153·56
10th ...	...	4·50	210·72	2·17	198·97	1·58	170·63	9·30	143·53	3·58	105·43	4·92	72·92	3·48	45·48	5·00	13·94	3·87	37·61	6·20	10·50	4·60	153·36
11th ...	...	4·42	210·64	2·08	198·88	1·50	170·55	9·20	143·43	3·25	105·10	4·83	72·83	3·42	45·42	4·92	13·86	3·83	37·57	6·10	10·40	4·50	153·26
12th ...	...	4·33	210·55	2·00	198·80	1·42	170·47	9·10	143·33	3·25	105·10	4·83	72·83	3·37	45·37	4·83	13·77	3·79	37·53	6·5	10·35	4·40	153·16
13th ...	...	4·25	210·47	1·92	198·72	1·33	170·38	9·00	143·23	3·00	104·85	4·83	72·83	3·33	45·33	4·75	13·69	3·75	37·49	5·95	10·25	4·20	152·96
14th ...	...	4·17	210·39	1·83	198·63	1·17	170·22	8·90	143·13	2·83	104·68	4·83	72·83	3·29	45·29	4·67	13·61	3·71	37·45	5·90	10·20	4·10	152·86
15th ...	...	4·00	210·22	1·75	198·55	1·08	170·13	8·80	143·03	2·50	104·35	4·83	72·83	3·21	45·21	4·59	13·53	3·71	37·45	5·90	10·20	4·00	152·76
16th ...	...	3·92	210·14	1·67	198·47	1·00	170·05	8·70	142·93	2·08	103·93	4·83	72·83	3·08	45·08	4·50	13·44	3·67	37·41	5·85	10·15	3·90	152·66
17th ...	...	3·83	210·05	1·58	198·38	0·92	169·97	8·60	142·83	1·83	103·68	4·83	72·83	2·98	44·98	4·33	13·27	3·62	37·36	5·85	10·15	3·80	152·56
18th ...	...	3·75	209·97	1·50	198·30	0·83	169·88	8·50	142·73	1·58	103·43	4·83	72·83	2·89	44·89	4·16	13·10	3·58	37·32	5·80	10·10	3·70	152·46
19th ...	...	3·67	209·89	1·46	198·26	0·75	169·80	8·50	142·73	1·58	103·43	4·83	72·83	2·79	44·79	4·67	13·61	3·50	37·24	5·80	10·10	3·60	152·36
20th ...	...	3·58	209·80	1·42	198·22	0·58	169·63	8·40	142·63	1·25	103·10	4·83	72·83	2·71	44·71	4·00	12·94	3·42	37·16	5·75	10·05	3·50	152·26
21st ...	...	3·50	209·72	1·37	198·17	0·50	169·55	8·40	142·63	1·08	102·93	4·83	72·83	2·60	44·60	4·00	12·94	3·33	37·07	5·45	9·75	3·40	152·16
22nd ...	...	3·42	209·64	1·33	198·13	0·42	169·47	8·40	142·63	1·08	102·93	4·83	72·83	2·52	44·52	4·00	12·94	3·25	36·99	4·00	8·30	3·30	152·06
23rd ...	...	3·33	209·55	1·29	198·09	0·25	169·30	8·30	142·53	1·08	102·93	4·83	72·83	2·46	44·46	3·92	12·86	3·17	36·91	4·00	8·30	3·20	151·96
24th ...	...	3·25	209·47	1·25	198·05	0·25	169·30	8·30	142·53	1·00	102·85	4·83	72·83	2·39	44·39	3·92	12·86	3·08	36·82	3·95	8·25	3·10	151·86
25th ...	...	3·17	209·39	1·21	198·01	0·17	169·22	8·20	142·43	0·83	102·68	4·83	72·83	2·29	44·29	3·92	12·86	3·00	36·74	3·85	8·15	3·00	151·76
26th ...	...	3·08	209·30	1·17	197·97	0·17	169·22	8·20	142·43	0·83	102·68	4·83	72·83	2·19	44·19	4·00	12·94	2·92	36·66	3·80	8·10	2·90	151·66
27th ...	...	3·00	209·22	1·12	197·92	0·08	169·13	8·10	142·33	0·50	102·35	4·83	72·83	2·12	44·12	4·00	12·94	2·83	36·57	5·80	10·10	2·80	151·56
28th ...	...	2·92	209·14	1·08	197·88	0·08	169·13	8·10	142·33	0·42	102·27	4·83	72·83	2·02	44·02	3·92	12·86	2·75	36·49	5·10	9·40	2·70	151·46
29th ...	...	2·83	209·05	1·00	197·80	0·00	169·05	8·00	142·23	0·33	102·18	4·83	72·83	1·89	43·89	3·83	12·77	2·71	36·45	3·90	8·20	2·60	151·36
30th ...	...	2·67	208·89	0·92	197·72	0·00	169·05	8·00	142·23	0·33	102·18	4·83	72·83	1·83	43·83	3·63	12·77	2·67	36·41	3·85	8·15	2·50	151·26
31st ...	...	2·50	208·72	0·83	197·63	0·08	169·13	7·90	142·13	0·33	102·15	4·83	72·83	1·75	43·75	3·58	12·52	2·62	36·36	3·95	8·25	2·40	151·16

CALCUTTA,
The 25th January 1898.

T. H. CLOWES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th January 1898 on 1,702·46 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	291,565	3,07,754 14 0	42,06,844 30	7,97,379 4 0	21,582 0 0	11,26,716 2 0	94,966	161,956	256,922
Or per mile of railway		180 12 4	...	468 5 11	12 10 10	661 13 1		...	
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year.	320,458	3,51,790 7 0	48,04,937 30	9,48,680 6 0	26,666 0 0	13,27,136 13 0	104,378	177,783	282,161
Total for 2½ weeks ...	612,023	6,59,545 5 0	90,11,782 20	17,46,059 10 0	48,248 0 0	24,53,852 15 0	199,344	339,739	539,083
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	303,783	3,05,610 7 2	38,99,919 10	8,46,081 8 11	18,900 0 0	11,70,792 9 1	92,731	149,913	242,644
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	179 10 4	......	497 0 0	11 1 8	687 12 6	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year .	648,864½	6,72,337 5 2	90,58,482 10	18,74,492 10 3	43,793 0 8	25,90,623 0 1	209,734	329,856	539,590

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th January 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,835	4,680 9 0	18,828 30	551 7 0	10 0 0	5,242 0 0	1,064	124	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	210 8 10	...	24 12 11	0 7 2	235 12 11	.....	......	......
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year.	22,769	5,650 14 0	23,715 10	731 7 0	14 0 0	6,396 5 0	1,219	139	1,358
Total for 2½ weeks ...	42,604	10,331 7 0	42,544 0	1,282 14 0	24 0 0	11,638 5 0	2,283	263	2,546
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,499½	5,043 6 4	12,079 10	429 8 0	5 1 0	5,477 15 4	1,099	89	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	226 14 0	......	19 5 1	0 3 8	246 6 9	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year ...	47,528	11,322 15 5	32,695 10	1,281 15 0	12 13 6	12,617 11 11	2,546	182	2,728

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th January 1898 on 160·47 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,844*	14,136 13 0*	82,071 10	12,550 8 0	77 0 0	26,764 5 0	7,068	3,354	10,422
Or per mile of railway	......	88 1 6	......	78 3 5	0 7 8	166 12 7	......	......	......
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year.	17,341	14,674 6 0	93,896 20	12,012 2 0	14 0 0	26,780 8 0	7,921	3,701	11,622
Total for 2½ weeks ...	34,185	28,811 3 0	1,75,967 30	24,562 10 0	171 0 0	53,544 13 0	14,989	7,055	22,044
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,221½	10,453 2 8	59,827 20	7,656 3 0	46 4 0	18,155 9 8	6,605	3,352	9,957
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	65 2 3	......	47 11 5	0 4 7	113 2 8	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year ...	33,506½	25,763 14 3	1,44,883 0	19,322 15 0	140 12 0	45,227 9 3	15,205	7,326	22,531

* The increase is chiefly in outward traffic.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th January 1898 on 817 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	198,150	95,870 0 0	9,66,420 0	1,09,440 0 0	11,020 0 0	3,06,330 0 0	31,500	45,639	77,139
Or per mile of railway	243	117 0 0	1,183 0	244 0 0	2 0 0	*363 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 1 week of half-year	216,890	1,15,200 0 0	10,27,180 0	2,00,050 0 0	11,680 0 0	3,26,930 0 0	38,300	49,409	87,709
Total for 2 weeks ...	415,040	2,11,070 0 0	19,93,600 0	3,09,490 0 0	22,700 0 0	6,33,260 0 0	69,800	95,048	1,64,848
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	202,341	1,03,163 0 0	788,718 0	1,21,692 0 0	10,193 0 0	2,38,048 0 0	32,976	30,883	63,859
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	249	127 0 0	969 0	153 0 0	3 0 0	283 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	461,614	2,35,075 0 0	17,61,448 0	2,76,210 0 0	19,544 0 0	5,31,729 0 0	72,866	73,158	1,46,024

* Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th January 1898 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	21,860	7,500 0 0	67,280 0	7,120 0 0	400 0 0	15,020 0 0	2,624	2,100	4,724
Or per mile of railway	254	87 0 0	782 0	83 0 0	5 0 0	175 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 1 week of half-year	26,410	9,900 0 0	69,350 0	7,020 0 0	160 0 0	17,080 0 0	2,985	2,154	5,139
Total for 2 weeks ...	48,270	17,400 0 0	1,36,630 0	14,140 0 0	560 0 0	32,100 0 0	5,609	4,254	9,863
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,216	5,906 0 0	20,992 0	2,074 0 0	224 0 0	8,204 0 0	2,144	1,100	3,244
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	235	69 0 0	244 0	24 0 0	2 0 0	95 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	47,812	13,971 0 0	60,916 0	4,861 0 0	298 0 0	19,130 0 0	4,922	2,460	7,382

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 8 days of January 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for first 8 days of January	29,383	14,267 0 0	55,931 0	4,329 0 0	203 0 0	18,802 0 0	4,328	3,482	7,810
Or per mile of railway per week	206	100 0 0	391 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	131 0 0	......	......	......
For previous weeks of half-year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for 8 days ...	29,383	14,267 0 0	55,931 0	4,329 0 0	206 0 0	18,802 0 0	4,328	3,482	7,810
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	44,875	17,531 0 0	90,446 0	5,177 0 0	99 0 0	22,807 0 0	5,219	2,531	7,750
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	279	109 0 0	563 0	32 0 0	1 0 0	142 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	44,875	17,531 0 0	90,446 0	5,177 0 0	99 0 0	22,807 0 0	5,219	2,531	7,750

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th January 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,147	12,468 0 0	53,342 0	4,633 0 0	125 0 0	17,226 0 0	3,834	2,792	6,626
Or per mile of railway	209	109 0 0	427 0	37 0 0	1 0 0	138 0 0	......	...	......
For previous 1 week of half-year	29,383	14,267 0 0	55,931 0	4,329 0 0	206 0 0	18,[illegible]2 0 0	4,328	3,482	7,810
Total for 2 weeks	55,530	26,735 0 0	1,09,273 0	8,962 0 0	331 0 0	36,128 0 0	8,162	6,274	14,436
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,973	11,906 0 0	80,107 0	4,153 0 0	52 0 0	16,091 0 0	4,026	1,909	5,935
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	248	95 0 0	641 0	33 0 0	......	128 0 0	..	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	75,848	29,438 0 0	1,70,553 0	9,309 0 0	151 0 0	38,898 0 0	9,245	4,500	13,745

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 8 days of January 1898 on 827 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			
Total traffic for the period on 827 miles open	(a) 118,380	(a) 53,030	(b) 5,63,170	(b) 70,220	19,130	(c) 1,42,380	22,453	(d) 22,705	45,158
Or per mile of railway	143·14	64·12	681·54	84·91	23·13	172·16	.....	......	......
For previous weeks of half-year	......	......	......	.. .	......	... .	......	....	......
Total for 1⅛ weeks	118,380	53,030	5,63,170	70,220	19,130	1,42,380	22,453	22,705	45,158
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 819 miles open	119,972	48,499	6,13,067	70,625	17,663	1,36,787	18,841	(e) 26,754	45,595
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	146·49	59·22	748·56	86·23	21·57	167·02	...	.....	.. ...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	119,972	48,499	6,13,067	70,625	17,663	1,36,787	18,841	26,754	45,595

(a) Decrease in numbers and increase in amounts as compared with the figures of 9 days of corresponding period of last year are due to longer lead.
(b) „ in weight with nearly equal freight ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Increase is due to the opening of extensions.
(d) Includes 921 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(e) „ 1,056 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 8 days of January 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	24,311	14,459 0 0	2,42,835 0	11,206 0 0	558 0 0	26,223 0 0	2,826	4,815	7,6
Or per mile of railway	85·00	50·56	849·07	39·18	1·95	91·69	9·88	16·84	26
For previous weeks of half-year	... ..	... ..	......	...	...	......	... ..	......	......
Total for 1 week ...	24,311	14,459 0 0	2,42,835 0	11,206 0 0	558 0 0	26,223 0 0	2,826	4,8[illegible]5	7,6
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,122	12,785 0 0	2,67,158 0	11,049 0 0	404 0 0	21,229 0 0	4,823	9,319	14,
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	63·57	36·74	742·11	30·67	1·12	68·53	13·86	25·97	39
Total to corresponding date of previous year	22,122	12,785 0 0	2,67,150 0	11,040 0 0	404 0 0	21,229 0 0	4,823	9,349	14,

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for 1st 8 days of January 1898.			Receipts for 1st 9 days of January 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 8th January 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1896 to 9th January 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	26,223	91·69	360	24,229	68·[illegible]8	286	7,31,401	...	360	4,39,087	...	2,92,314	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 15th January 1898	10,830	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	10,336	1	0
Increase	493	15	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 15th January 1898	212	5	8
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	202	10	8
Increase	9	11	0
Receipts from 1st January to 15th January 1898	22,633	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	21,889	0	0
Increase	744	0	0

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 31st January 1898.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·69, Kalna 1·38, Katwa 1·04, Raniganj ·08. Weather seasonable. Rain has benefited the standing *rabi* crops. Threshing of *aman* paddy continues. Potatoes, *kalai* and mustard are being harvested. Pressing of sugarcane commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows :—

			Srs. Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	11½ to 14	per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	... 12 to 13	
Katwa	...	...	... 14	
Raniganj	...	...	... 14	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·17, Rampur Hat ·70. Weather cold and cloudy. Standing crops doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 8 chitaks, and at Rampur Hat 14 seers 8 chitaks per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura nil, Vishnupur ·03. Weather occasionally cloudy. Threshing of paddy almost over. Pressing of sugarcane in progress. *Rabi* crops excellent. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Common rice sells at Sadar 13 seers 10 chitaks, and at Vishnupur 15 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·06, Contai nil, Tamluk ·06, Ghatal ·28. Threshing of paddy continues. *Rabi* crops are being gathered, and sugarcane is being pressed. Prospects of indigo good. Prices of common rice :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	12	per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	14 to 16	
Tamluk	...	...	...	11½	
Ghatal	...	...	...	13 to 14	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Serampore ·97, Jahanabad ·32. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Reaping of pulses and mustard commenced. Rice sells from 10 to 13½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Dhaniakhali.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar ·25, Ulubaria ·12. Weather variable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy almost over. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 13½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·36, Barasat ·70, Basirhat ·59, Diamond Harbour ·10. Weather cool. Prospects good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy, mustard and *kalai* almost completed. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13½	per rupee.
Barasat	14	
Basirhat	13-6	
Diamond Harbour	11-7	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·04, Kushtea ·80, Meherpur ·83, Chuadanga 1·65, Ranaghat ·72, Shikarpur ·15. Hail fell on 26th, damaging the standing crops slightly. Common rice selling at 11 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·45, Jangipur 1·11, Kandi ·18. Weather seasonable. *Kalai* still being harvested. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane doing well. Prospects of mulberry and indigo favourable. The recent rain has done much good to them. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells at Sadar 13 seers, Jangipur 15 seers, and Kandi 15 seers per rupee.

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·93, Jhenida 1·40, Magura 2·30, Narail ·83, Bangaon ·26. The recent rain has done much good to the standing crops as well as to the cultivation. Harvesting of winter crops going on in places. Cases of cattle-disease reported from Sarsa and Mahespur thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore	12 to 14	per rupee.
Jhenida	12	
Magura	12 to 12¾	
Narail	14-8$\frac{8}{16}$	
Bangaon	12 to 14	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·60, Bagerhat ·42, Satkhira ·40. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly over. Cultivation of *boro* crop going on. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Water and fodder available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13 to 17	per rupee.
Bagirhat	14	
Satkhira	14½	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·75, Nator 1·00, Naugaon ·87. Prospects of standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·74. Weather somewhat cloudy. Harvesting of winter rice finished. *Rabi* crops good. Lands being prepared for jute and *bhadoi*. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice 13½ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and sometimes cloudy. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy nearly finished. Standing crops doing well. Common rice sells from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall ·53. Hills—Wheat, barley, *phaphur*, and *tori* progressing and promise well; mustard and potatoes being harvested. *Terai*—*Haimanti* paddy entirely threshed; tobacco and *tori* doing well. Potatoes and mustard growing well. Coarse rice sells as follows—

Hills	8 to 11 seers per rupee.
Terai	12 to 16 " "

Bhutta sells from 19 to 32 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·45; district average rainfall ·56. Harvesting of *aman* almost finished, and that of sugarcane going on. Mustard is being gathered. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 11 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram, where they are reported scarce in places.

Bogra.—Rainfall at Bogra 1·00, Sherpur 1·00, Naukhila ·74, Panchbibi ·75. The rain has benefited all standing crops. Oilseeds being gathered. Sugarcane being pressed. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 10½ to 13½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall ·42 both at Sadar and Sirajganj. Weather seasonable. Crops promise well. More rain wanted. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice 9 to 12¼ seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·30, Manikganj 1·30, Munshiganj 1·52, Narainganj 1·90. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has done much good to the standing crops. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·47, Kishorganj ·75, Jamalpur ·50, Netrokona ·41. Weather seasonable. *Boro* paddy is being transplanted. Price of common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·24, Goalundo 1·48, Madaripur 1·25. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 11½ to 12½ seers per rupee. Fodder available. No cattle-disease.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar ·56, Patuakhali ·70, Bhola ·32. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall 1·24. Weather occasionally cloudy. The rain has improved the prospects of the *rabi* crops, and ploughing started everywhere. Price of rice 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar ·14, Feni ·12. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·26. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops promising except in the wave-swept area, where the water is brackish and the fodder bad. Rice sells at 13 seers per rupee on an average.

Patna.—No rain. Threshing of paddy going on. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Sugarcane being pressed. Prices stationary. In Patna common rice (new) selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. *Rabi* and poppy doing well, but rain is much wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices are—common rice (new) 14½ seers, wheat 9½ seers, barley 13½ seers, gram 9½ seers, *arhar* 13 seers, and *makai* 19 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good, but some rain is wanted. Sugarcane pressing going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Saran.—Weather cloudy. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Sugarcane pressing going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 15 seers 1 chittack and of *makai* 20 seers 10 chittacks per rupee, against 8 seers 13 chittacks and 9 seers 14 chittacks respectively last year.

Champaran.—Rainfall on 26th at Motihari ·38, Bettiah ·20, Bagaha 32. *Rabi* and poppy much benefited. Slight damage from hail in parts. Prices generally stationary, but common rice risen to 14½ seers and maize fallen to 21½ seers, average being 16⅓ and 21 respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·28. Standing crops doing well. Prices are—common rice 14½ seers, wheat 11 seers, barley 16 seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 9½ seers, *rahar* 10½ seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·40, Somastipur ·14, Madhubani ·85. Prospects of crops good. Rapeseed maturing. Linseed and peas in flower at Somastipur. Hail caused some damage to tobacco at Madhubani. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee at Sadar.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar ·04, Jamui nil, Begusarai ·09. Weather cool and cloudy. *Rabi* crops promising Pressing of sugarcane going on. Early-sown poppy coming into flower; late-sown plants backward and stunted. General prospects fair. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	12 to 14½	seers per rupee.
Jamui	14	„ „
Begusarai	12 to 14	„ „

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Supaul ·41. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops doing well. Cattle-disease continues at Pratapganj. Common rice sells at 16 seers 6 chittacks per rupee at Sadar.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar ·16, Kishanganj ·50, Araria ·22. The recent rain has benefited the standing *rabi* crops. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of tobacco begun. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	15	seers per rupee.
Kishanganj	14	„ „
Araria	18	„ „

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·67, Chanchal ·44, Gajol ·15, Shibganj 1·00. *Rabi* crops much benefited by the rain. Mango trees are now in blossom. Common rice selling at Sadar 14 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·44. More rain wanted at Jamtara. Weather cool and cloudy. Harvesting of winter rice completed. *Rabi* crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices are—rice 13½ to 18 seers, and maize 15 to 32 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Guru sarad* and *rabi* being harvested. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	21	0	
Kendrapara	17	1	
Banki	19	6	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *sarad* and *rabi* crops continues. *Dalua* and cotton crops growing well. Price of rice varies from 14½ to 18 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 14½ and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Gathering of *rabi* crops continues. Rice sells at 24 seers per rupee in Angul and at 15¾ seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. Reaping of *sarad* almost completed. Sowing of summer rice and *moong* continues. Prospects of mustard, *kolthi*, and other *rabi* crops good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Puri	17	1	per rupee.
Khurda	17	1	
In the interior of the district ...	15-12 to 18	6	

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane fields being ploughed. Standing crops continue favourable. Rice selling at 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—No rain. State of standing crops good. Rain is wanted. Rice sells at Ranchi 13 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 13 to 20 seers. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather becoming hot. *Rabi* suffering much for want of rain. Rice sells at 12 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease prevalent.

Manbhum.—Weather seasonable. Cloudy at end of week. Prospects of crops on the ground improved by rain. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers and at Gobindpur 15 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

General Summary.—There was general rain over Bengal Proper and in the north of Bihar during the week. The rain has been good for all standing crops, but slight damage is reported to have been done by hail in parts of Nadia, Champaran, and Darbhanga. In parts of South Bihar and Chota Nagpur, where no rain has fallen, it is required for the *rabi* crops. Poppy is in good condition except the late-sown plants in Monghyr. Sugarcane and the early *rabi* crops are being gathered. There is practically no change in the price of rice since last week. Cattle-disease still exists in parts of Hooghly, Jessore, Bhagalpur, Lohardaga, and Palamau, and scarcity of fodder is reported from the flooded tracts of Chittagong and from Kurigram in Rangpur.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, **M. FINUCANE,**

The 1st February 1898. *Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of May 1897.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	*Paddy.	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	23,697	16,239	33,176	......	2,203	......	35,379	......	19,396	533	......	......	3	......	22,71,302	3	......	290	13	......
Birbhum	21	......	21	......	......	4	25	......	5,740	......	368	......	57	77	......	......	......	5	168	......
Midnapore	2,42,435	1,08,472	3,10,230	......	1,090	......	3,11,320	144	3,854	1,353	......	......	489	20	3,375	......	......	1,313	172	16
Hooghly	60,644	15,288	70,199	......	459	......	70,638	16,108	446,395	618	......	......	16	......	3,257	......	76	7,619	7,253	1,641
24-Parganas	1,57,292	14,320	1,66,242	40	1,634	......	1,67,916	31,486	655,720	123	50	......	4,195	......	6,441	......	7,420	14,922	6,418	904
Nadia	2,063	741	2,526	201	60,162	79	62,968	7,328	17,160	9,210	2,424	......	479	......	6	......	1,019	10,325	3,249	......
Murshidabad	1,105	......	1,105	732	6,853	366	9,056	8,590	2,625	2,187	548	......	40	659	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jessore	64	125	132	......	4,655	......	4,787	1,364	630	2,271	2,293	......	1,537	......	......	......	78	24,797	3,266	......
Khulna	240	100	313	......	2,176	......	2,479	1,381	140	......	1,008	......	968	......	......	......	225	1,645	45	......
Rajshahi	11	......	11	......	828	......	837	1,090	665	731	3,715	......	7	281	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dinajpur	......	......	......	115	1,318	......	1,433	1,922	20,125	......	2,608	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jalpaiguri	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9,347	76,755	......	539	4,724	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,696	......
Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	16,520	......	......	13,265	......	......	......	......	......	......	13	......
Rangpur	......	......	......	......	456	......	456	27,899	910	67	7,480	......	6,273	......	......	......	......	3	30,623	......
Bogra	24	......	24	......	315	......	339	2,578	525	......	4,293	......	11	......	......	......	......	9	......	......
Pabna	......	......	......	......	493	......	493	1,71,253	636,720	685	23,279	......	18	......	......	......	......	......	2,611	......
Cooch Behar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	700	840	......	2,621	93	......	......	......	......	......	......	113	......
Dacca	299	......	299	......	1,565	......	1,864	3,74,172	315	1,033	18,930	......	6,725	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	......	......	......	......	1,586	......	1,586	26,215	245	325	9,662	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Faridpur	......	......	......	......	6,874	......	6,874	32,044	12,250	4,060	25,769	......	1,579	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Backergunge	63,680	......	63,680	......	500	......	64,180	156	......	544	......	......	11	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tippera	......	125	78	......	243	40	361	15,313	......	148	1,769	......	21	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	250	......	1,975	300	......	250	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	805	......	250	1	6,852	......	......	......	......	......	38	......
Total of Bengal ...	5,50,895	1,55,4[illegible]0	6,48,026	1,088	93,413	489	7,43,016	7,30,147	1,918,325	25,843	1,08,100	18,083	29,533	1,037	22,84,381	3	8,817	60,918	57,678	2,561
BIHAR.																				
Patna	16	......	16	......	51,156	16,195	67,367	......	595	1,22,670	29,555	......	846	......	......	......	......	109	1,487	176
Gaya	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9,425	2,456	......	26	......	......	......	......	......	44	636
Shahabad	......	......	......	1,970	8,847	337	11,154	......	315	41,333	......	......	6	......	......	......	......	2,130	3	2
Saran	......	......	......	339	......	......	339	......	70	7,568	20,183	......	4	......	......	......	......	266	......	......
Champaran	......	......	......	......	......	371	371	......	1,260	21,632	7,646	......	79	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	......	......	......	......	......	1,208	1,208	9	595	11,646	13,335	......	271	......	......	5	......	......	840	......
Darbhanga	......	......	......	......	......	181	181	......	140	39,926	28,240	......	23	......	......	......	......	1,293	669	70
Monghyr	737	......	737	......	58,143	2,244	61,124	......	805	31,145	33,092	......	144	......	......	......	......	3	......	19
Bhagalpur	14	......	14	......	15,763	5,843	21,620	1,205	1,605	22,755	26,970	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	22	......
Purnea	......	......	......	......	1,611	490	2,301	2,401	3,815	2,656	10,856	......	8	......	......	......	......	......	12,963	......
Malda	......	......	......	760	1,010	......	1,770	......	105	......	......	......	......	11	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	4	......	4	2,502	9,004	366	11,876	4,993	1,750	9,338	38,823	......	1	7	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Bihar ...	771	......	771	5,571	1,45,734	27,235	1,79,311	8,698	10,955	3,20,094	2,13,161	......	1,411	18	......	5	......	3,801	16,028	903

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	* Paddy.	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ORISSA.																				
Cuttack	424	...	424	422	...	...	846	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	1,24,917	9,253	1,30,700	...	11,727	...	1,42,427	...	2,800	...	...	...	16	40	...	...	...	...	162	...
Total of Orissa ...	1,25,341	9,253	1,31,124	422	11,727	...	1,43,273	850	2,800	...	...	...	16	40	...	...	...	...	162	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	67	...	...	1,62,560	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	455	...	...	868	...	...	13,48,253	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	65	...	65	...	...	...	65	...	35	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpur.	69	...	69	...	...	...	69	...	630	295	...	935	...	...	15,10,813	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	6,77,076	1,64,663	7,79,990	7,081	2,50,874	27,724	10,65,669	7,39,695	1,932,710	3,46,233	3,21,261	19,018	30,960	1,095	37,96,194	8	8,817	64,719	73,868	3,464
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam ...	51	...	51	...	943	...	994	5,121	1,100	6,801	1,43,432	12,129	1,174	...	38,540	...	...	...	764	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	289	...	289	3,34,829	8,905	3,551	3,47,574	...	2,380	1,35,277	1,14,591	233	40,694	...	...	52	...	391	254	10
Panjab	19	...	19	6,381	...	5,016	11,416	...	35	...	...	651	18,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	665	...	344	...	1,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	...	8,9[illegible]9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,196	...	...	...	...	...	6	14
Madras	5,489	10,166	11,843	...	17,188	1,882	30,913	...	...	...	...	...	293	...	...	...	5,624	...	139	161
Burma	16,74,050	2,83,753	12,51,395	...	7,423	...	12,58,818	...	300	...	...	...	2,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Other places	10,508	...	10,508	24,727	18	...	35,253	...	32,500	...	...	...	228	23	11,649	...	34,564	49,114	...	740
Grand Total of Imports in May. 1897	17,67,463	4,58,582	20,54,095	3,73,018	2,85,351	38,173	27,50,637	7,44,816	1,969,690	4,86,310	5,79,965	32,062	1,19,917	1,118	38,45,383	60	49,005	1,14,224	75,032	4,424
Grand Total of Imports in May. 1896	7,75,731	1,83,942	8,59,444	2,45,199	4,20,955	53,988	15,79,526	5,06,904	1,785,519	4,81,408	2,87,996	30,912	87,382	870	24,85,219	66	34,733	99,638	54,828	4,938

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of May 1897 was as follows :—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR. Refined.	SUGAR. Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	TOBACCO. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
To Indian ports, viz. :—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	14,982	60	15,019	......	26,667	152	41,838	4,860	1,151,850	......	18,629	258	......	82	1,037	......	...	8
Other ports in Bombay ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	68,000	......	......	22	......	......	......	......	...	......
Madras	......	......	......	199	42,842	872	43,913	......	435,600	......	......	32	......	68	157	......	...	24
Other ports in Madras ...	19	......	19	520	1,488	11	2,038	25	330,450	......	4,358	69	......	10	136	......	10	37
Burma	2,610	......	2,610	5,853	15,155	150	23,777	7	1,678,200	......	20	251	56	2	1,753	547	9,916	133
Other Indian ports	34	1	35	312	1,409	......	1,756	......	130,740	......	......	4	1	......	2,666	309	4,370	113
Pondicherry ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20,700	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
Total of Inter-portal trade ...	17,645	61	17,683	6,864	87,561	1,194	1,13,322	4,892	3,875,540	......	23,007	636	57	162	5,749	856	14,296	315
To Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	31,145	......	31,145	......	4,179	......	35,324	2,39,339	3,787,400	2,59,229	1,25,633	32,415	4,841	539	......	......	...	65
Other Foreign ports	1,98,587	......	1,98,587	701	23,600	14,204	2,37,272	1,90,769	12,145,700	1,05,615	3,03,758	1,172	75,385	541	127	......	253	132
Total of Foreign trade	2,29,732	......	2,29,732	701	27,869	14,204	2,72,596	4,30,108	15,933,100	3,64,844	4,29,391	33,587	80,226	1,080	127	......	253	197
Grand Total of Exports in May 1897	2,47,377	61	2,47,415	7,565	1,15,430	15,488	3,85,918	4,35,000	19,808,700	3,64,844	4,52,398	34,223	80,283	1,242	5,876	856	14,549	512
Grand Total of Exports in May 1896	4,35,287	7,119	4,39,737	42,671	2,22,913	19,304	7,24,625	1,20,431	14,692,500	4,70,167	24,639	24,207	52,604	1,079	10,246	7,919	6,746	726

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of May 1897.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice.	FOOD-GRAINS. Paddy.	FOOD-GRAINS. Wheat.	FOOD-GRAINS. Gram and pulses.	FOOD-GRAINS. Other food-grains.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Gunny-bags.	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	OILSEEDS. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Refined.	SUGAR. Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	TOBACCO. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	3,71,095	80,314	1,383	43,031	......	1,30,861	1,083,101	12,289	49,565	......	4,758	20	6,784	...	2,757	20,822	10,320	7[illegible]
" river steamers ...	37,424	50,358	......	2,674	......	4,30,394	3,039	61,098	1,30,908	12,129	8,903	...	38,540	...	514	......	1,758	1[illegible]
" rail E. I. Railway	22,604	11,216	3,46,753	1,58,981	36,172	24,029	47,425	4,04,024	3,27,294	1,870	81,173	743	37,84,670	60	......	4,467	15,196	7[illegible]
" rail E. B. S. Railway.	10,221	......	115	42,679	119	1,21,487	784,525	10,176	63,198	18,082	10,617	292	......	...	......	32,412	37,79[illegible]	...
" road	1,12,876	18,230	40	1,730	......	37,145	16,000	123	......	......	3,838	...	3,740	...	5,546	7,369	9,633	1,8[illegible]
" sea	12,13,762	2,98,472	24,727	36,256	1,882	......	35,600	......	......	1	10,628	63	11,649	...	40,185	49,114	301	9[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in May 1897	17,67,482	4,58,582	3,73,018	2,85,351	38,173	7,44,816	1,969,690	4,88,810	5,70,965	32,082	1,19,917	1,118	38,45,383	60	49,005	1,14,224	75,032	4,4[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in May 1896	7,75,731	1,32,942	2,45,199	4,20,955	53,988	5,06,904	1,785,519	4,81,408	2,87,996	30,912	87,882	870	24,85,219	66	34,733	90,638	54,82[illegible]	4,9[illegible]

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of May 1897 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan ...	2,02,412	77	332	1,142	31,764	1,965	43,975
Birbhum ...	1,05,632	1,228	55	1,103	15,051	69	17,610
Midnapore ...	3,61,906	......	2,592	......	40,700	1,681	5,626
Hooghly ...	1,45,755	8,600	381	26	3,084	4,495	7,654
24-Parganas ...	2,23,872	3,749	811	......	7,622	45,093	8,515
Nadia ...	1,53,491	......	965	1,130	31,389	5,990	26,394
Murshidabad ...	87,829	422	5	174	10,281	19	9,205
Jessore ...	99,914	......	1,370	16	15,248	4,088	3,365
Khulna ...	1,03,061	......	103	......	10,347	608	4,515
Rajshahi ...	1,16,919	......	233	190	18,333	1,749	5,985
Dinajpur ...	57,436	......	......	262	14,290	1,607	7,316
Jalpaiguri ...	63,675	......	......	340	8,776	2,342	1,215
Darjeeling ...	55,626	......	57	150	9,968	2,208	2,030
Rangpur ...	2,69,507	......	163	310	30,605	2,391	13,965
Bogra ...	1,47,780	......	......	245	10,547	528	5,600
Pabna ...	81,253	......	142	58	36,545	21,847	23,450
Cooch Bihar ...	24,622	......	......	121	3,206	15	110
Dacca ...	5,05,689	......	2,182	37	20,910	32,836	33,315
Mymensingh ...	2,13,561	......	114	......	24,600	650	1,575
Faridpur ...	80,224	......	263	609	24,838	2,238	22,015
Backergunge ...	47,244	......	1,016	......	34,850	7,936	7,070
Tippera ...	2,334	......	532	......	6,450	1,084	8,365
Noakhali ...	30,813	......	383	......	2,450	200	......
Chittagong ...	35,750	......	111	......	......	......	5,040
Total of Bengal ...	32,16,305	9,076	11,730	5,013	4,21,362	1,41,659	264,079
BIHAR.							
Patna ...	2,61,657	192	260	124	17,982	6,147	169,015
Gaya ...	81,289	192	7	155	12,988	......	19,915
Shahabad ...	4,02,446	1,842	12	580	22,243	40	41,055
Saran ...	3,20,375	......	......	117	17,067	48	21,315
Champaran ...	1,54,264	2,610	......	18	10,592	33	26,145
Muzaffarpur ...	1,44,971	844	......	32	14,099	28	9,135
Darbhanga ...	2,27,245	4,124	......	30	15,921	6	36,100
Monghyr ...	2,03,501	......	1	292	24,215	199	98,995
Bhagalpur ...	2,31,054	......	80	286	26,767	52	92,980
Purnea ...	2,99,513	......	......	874	33,755	6	17,955
Malda ...	11,954	......	20	9	......	......	700
Sonthal Parganas ...	1,64,419	......	178	601	22,880	2	64,190
Total of Bihar ...	25,11,718	9,804	558	3,023	2,21,514	6,561	595,780
ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Cuttack	100	......	......	......	......	......	100
Balasore	41,325	......	638	4,934	11,679	15,343	125,700
Total of Orissa ...	41,425	......	638	4,934	11,679	15,343	125,800
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	24,146	......	......	110	8,415	......	......
Manbhum	50,340	......	38	709	22,958	41	2,625
Singhbhum	7,524	......	18	30	9,277	59	1,190
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	82,010	......	56	849	40,650	100	3,815
Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	58,51,458	18,880	12,982	14,719	6,95,205	1,63,663	989,474
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	6,42,594	......	794	......	43,144	14,851	38,315
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	30,86,834	8,683	2,643	366	33,394	791	611,060
Punjab	6,94,870	2,294	335	175	2	41	69,440
Central Provinces	92,363	268	896	71	743	8	36,155
Rajputana and Central India	63,105	422	87	3	......	4	70
Berar	6,858	......	......	......	......	......	6,720
Nizam's Territory	714	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	5,236	192	......	......	54	319	1,219,850
Madras	84,540	55	319	158	100	253	826,050
Mysore	48	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pondicherry	......	......	......	......	......	440	20,700
Burma	1,71,383	462	461	2,828	......	120	1,078,200
Sind	......	......	......	2	......	......	......
Other places	54,014	1,265	14	32,082	163	28	15,933,160
Grand Total of Exports in May 1897 ...	1,07,04,017	32,521	18,531	50,393	7,71,814	1,80,511	21,459,194
Grand Total of Exports in May 1896 ...	94,77,326	41,247	20,703	41,124	7,24,513	3,19,942	16,526,820

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of May 1897 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS. European.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS. Indian.	COTTON TWIST. European.	COTTON TWIST. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom	71,82,879	......	11,759	......	5,52,042	......	......
Other Foreign ports	16,460	2,120	34	......	92,590	1,09,567	32,500
Total of Foreign Trade	71,99,339	2,120	11,793	......	6,44,632	1,09,567	32,500
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	30,508	1,10,891	......	13,045	85,112	......	......
Madras	31,000	......	......	287	10,000	......	......
Other Ports in Madras	......	......	......	345	......	......	......
Burma	2,872	......	......	36	......	......	300
Other Indian ports	300	......	......	5	......	......	2,800
Total of Interportal Trade	64,680	1,10,891	......	13,718	95,112	......	3,100
Grand Total of Imports in May 1897	72,64,019	1,13,011	11,793	13,718	7,39,744	1,09,567	35,600
Grand Total of Imports in May 1896	1,08,91,610	3,33,113	18,105	12,531	9,79,754	1,48,701	5,275

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of May 1897 :—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	1,64,400	3,600	569	......	98,823	10,795	15,4[illegible]
" river steamers	11,02,607	......	3,738	25	1,54,754	83,023	51,7[illegible]
" rail { East Indian Railway	69,37,374	23,390	5,135	6,900	4,00,135	3,696	1,421,[illegible]
" rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	18,74,621	......	6,714	3,477	1,05,121	59,310	154,[illegible]
" road	2,87,463	3,749	892	......	4,778	7,505	6,[illegible]
" sea	3,37,452	1,782	1,543	39,997	8,205	16,182	19,808,[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in May ... 1897 ...	1,07,04,017	32,521	18,531	50,393	7,71,814	1,80,511	21,459,1[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in May ... 1896 ...	94,77,326	41,247	20,703	41,124	7,24,513	3,19,942	16,526,[illegible]

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 25th January 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of December 1897 and the first fortnight of January 1898, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of December 1896 and January 1897, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *the 31st January 1898.*

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1897.		1898.	1896.		1897.
	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—						
Burdwan ...	11 8	11 10	12 12	10 8	10 8	10 0
Birbhum ...	13 8	12 12	12 12	9 12	9 12	9 6
Bankura ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	11 8	11 8
Midnapore ...	12 0	13 12	13 0 to 13 12	11 0	10 8	10 8
Hooghly ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Howrah ...	9 8	11 0 (new.) 9 8 (old.)	11 8 (new.) 9 8 (old.)	10 0	10 0	10 8
24-Parganas ...	11 4 (new.)	11 8	12 0	9 8	8 8	10 0
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	8 0
Nadia ...	11 5	11 5	11 14½	9 6	9 2	9 2
Murshidabad	12 8	13 8	13 8	11 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore ...	12 12	13 0	13 8	10 12	10 0	9 6
Khulna ...	14 0	14 4	14 4	11 8	10 14	10 8
Rajshahi ...	12 3 (new.) 9 0 (old.)	13 8	13 2	9 6	9 6	9 6
Dinajpur ...	14 5	13 3	14 5	10 3	9 9-3t.	9 9-3t.
Jalpaiguri ...	11 0	12 0	12 4	9 8	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling ...	9 8	10 0	11 8	8 0	9 0	8 0
Rangpur ...	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Bogra ...	10 8	10 11	11 10	9 12	9 12	10 2
Pabna ...	11 10	12 0	11 4	9 3	9 6	9 7½
Dacca ...	13 4	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 12	10 6
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	7 8	9 0
Faridpur ...	11 8	10 11	11 4	9 8	9 8	9 8
Backergunge	7 12 (old.) 10 8 (new.)	7 8 (old.) 12 0 (new.)	7 12 (old.) 12 0 (new.)	7 8 (old.) 10 0 (new.)	10 4 (new)	7 8 (old.) 10 0 (new.)
Tippera ...	13 5	11 4	11 10	8 0	8 6	11 0
Noakhali ...	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	10 8
Chittagong ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	9 0
Patna ...	14 0	15 8	15 8	10 12	9 15	10 2
Gaya ...	14 4	15 0	14 8	10 8	9 8	9 0
Shahabad ...	14 0 & 14 8	14 0 & 14 8	14 0 & 14 8	8 8	8 8 & 9 0	9 8 & 10 0
Saran ...	14 0	14 0	14 8	9 8	10 0	9 8
Champaran ...	14 8	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	8 8
Muzaffarpur	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	9 0	8 0
Darbhanga ...	13 0	14 0	14 8	9 0	8 8	9 0
Monghyr ...	11 6	12 8	13 12⅖	9 13	8 11	9 2
Bhagalpur ...	14 0	15 4	15 2	10 12	10 4	10 2
Purnea ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Malda ...	14 0	14 0	14 8	10 0	9 12	9 0
Sonthal Parganas.	14 0	14 0	14 0	10 12	11 0	10 4
Cuttack ...	13 2	13 13	15 12	12 8	11 13	11 13
Balasore ...	14 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	11 0
Puri ...	13 10	13 2	15 12	13 2	11 0	10 8
Hazaribagh ...	12 4	13 5	13 0	8 8	8 0	8 0
Lohardaga ...	14 8	14 0	12 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0	9 0
Palamau ...	14 0	13 13½	14 15	9 9	8 11	9 4
Manbhum ...	14 0	17 0	16 8	12 0	11 0	11 0
Singhbhum ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0

Districts.	1897.		1898.	1896.		1897.
	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Wheat—						
Patna	12 0	11 0	12 0	9 12	9 4	9 8
Gaya	9 8	9 8	9 4	8 10	8 8	8 0
Shahabad	10 0 and 11 0	10 0 and 10 8	10 0 and 10 8	8 8	8 0 and 9 0	8 8 and 9 0
Saran	11 0	10 9	11 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Champaran	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	9 0
Muzaffarpur	10 8	11 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
Darbhanga	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	7 0	7 4
Monghyr	10 12 1/5	1[illegible] 8	11 5 2/5	9 0	8 9	8 12
Bhagalpur	11 6	11 6	11 7	8 14	8 14	8 14
Purnea	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	10 0
Indian-corn or Maize—						
Patna	20 0	20 0	20 8	13 0	11 8	11 8
Gaya	20 8	20 0	20 0	11 10	10 8	10 8
Shahabad	19 0	17 8	17 8	12 4	10 12	10 8
Saran	18 4	18 4	18 6	12 0	10 6	10 8
Champaran	21 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	10 0	10 0
Muzaffarpur	20 0	19 0	20 0	11 8	11 0	10 8
Darbhanga	19 0	18 0	18 8	11 0	9 12	9 12
Monghyr	21 0	21 6	20 7 3/4	13 4	11 7	11 4
Bhagalpur	20 2	20 4	21 4	12 10	12 10	11 6
Purnea	20 0	24 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	19 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	12 0
Hazaribagh	15 8	16 0	13 0	11 0	10 8	10 0
Lohardaga	15 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Palamau	19 0	18 0	18 0	11 13	10 11	10 14
Manbhum	20 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	12 0

North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common Rice—						
Jaunpur	9 0	9 0	9 8	8 6	9 2	9 8
Gorakpur	13 8	13 8	14 6	8 9	8 12	8 2
Mirzapur	10 6	10 8	10 15	7 10	7 11	7 11
Benares	10 13½	10 13½	11 2	7 9	7 9	7 9
Ghazipur	10 8	10 4	10 4	8 12	8 4	8 4
Ballia	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	8 8	8 8
Wheat—						
Jaunpur	9 8	9 8	10 0	7 9	7 9	7 11
Gorakpur	9 7	9 11	12 2	7 3	7 3	7 3
Mirzapur	9 1	8 8	9 4	7 12	7 13	7 14
Benares	10 0	10 5	10 5	7 9	7 9	7 11
Ghazipur	10 8	9 0	9 8	7 0	7 0	7 0
Ballia	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	7 8	7 8

Assam.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 13th January 1898 :—

	Week of report.	Preceding week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Cachar—			
Janiganj Bazar ...	10 5	10 0	8 14
Hailakandi	11 0	10 10	10 10
Sylhet—			
Kazi Bazar	12 4	12 0	10 1
Chhatak Bazar ...	12 0	12 0	9 0
Sunamganj	9 0	9 0	10 0
Habiganj	12 0	12 8	10 0
Karimganj	12 8	12 8	9 8
Maulvi Bazar ...	13 8	13 8	10 0

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 23rd to 29th January 1898

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1898.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Jan.	23rd	132·0	8·6	29·997	67·3	81·1	24·7	56·4	60·7	0·415	55·7	71	W N W and calm	52	Nil	Clear, ≡
"	24th	127·8	9·2	·987	66·1	79·0	24·8	51·2	60·3	·445	55·7	71	N N W, W N W, and calm.	24	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	25th	130·5	9·2	·933	67·8	80·8	25·3	55·5	62·0	·482	57·9	73	S W by S, calm, and variable.	45	"	Clear.
"	26th	138·7	8·8	·889	71·0	83·9	22·9	61·0	65·0	·538	61·0	74	S W by S, S S W, and variable.	119	0·07	Morning clear, day and night partially cloudy, ≡, ⌓, t, <, lr, d.
"	27th	121·5	5·1	30·026	64·3	70·2	10·0	60·2	61·3	·501	59·2	84	N, E N E, and calm.	43	0·29	Morning cloudy, day and night clear, o, p, t, <.
"	28th	131·0	9·0	·129	64·2	72·5	17·8	54·7	60·4	·476	57·6	81	N N W and calm	29	Nil	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	29th	124·4	8·8	·113	63·3	75·0	21·0	54·0	59·8	·469	57·1	80	W N W and calm	30	"	Clear, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·011
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·955
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	58·7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	77·0
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	66·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	68·6
The extreme variation of temperature	29·9
The maximum temperature	83·9
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	12
	%
The mean relative humidity	76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 23rd to 29th January 1898	0·36
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·11
The total fall from 1st to 29th January 1898	0·36
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·28

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≡ fog; ⌓, dew; t, thunder, <, lightning; lr, lightning reflection; d, drizzling rain; o, overcast; p, passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 31st January 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 23rd to 29th January 1898.

Month	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1898.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January ...	3rd ...	30·066	70·5	83·0	25·1	57·9	71·6	62·7	·452	56·1	58	"
" ...	24th ...	30·059	68·0	80·5	25·1	55·4	70·6	63·5	·493	58·6	66	"
" ...	25th ...	29·993	69·5	82·5	26·1	56·4	72·6	64·6	·501	59·2	63	"
" ...	26th ...	29·958	73·0	85·5	25·1	60·4	76·6	68·6	·593	63·8	65	"
" ...	27th ...	30·087	65·9	71·2	10·6	60·6	64·6	62·7	·545	61·4	89	0·33
" ...	28th ...	30·194	65·0	74·2	18·3	55·9	68·1	62·7	·499	58·9	72	"
" ...	29th ...	30·183	65·7	76·2	21·1	55·1	66·6	62·7	·519	60·0	79	"

				Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	30·078
				°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	68·2
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	30·4
The maximum temperature ...	...	...	...	85·5
				%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		...	...	70
				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 23rd to 29th January 1898		...	...	0·33

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 31st January 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 29th January 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.			Week ending Saturday, the 29th January 1898. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Week ending Saturday, the 30th January 1897. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
			No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	...	...	1,792	2,32,960	3,868	1,266	2,75,685	4,531
Jute	...	...	261	92,725	1,528	105	42,175	847
Firewood	...	...	44	33,360	519	75	57,250	874
Other articles	...	...	782	1,61,200	2,348	874	1,95,350	2,828
	Total	...	2,879	5,20,245	8,263	2,320	5,70,460	9,080

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of November 1897, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,112	......	1,930	......	1,112	1,930	......	788
Cotton, raw	7	......	3	......	7	3	4	......
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	147	......	113	......	147	113	34	......
Ditto, Indian	2	......	......	......	2	......	2	......
Piece-goods, European	265	......	457	......	265	457	......	192
Ditto, Indian	2	......	......	......	2	......	2	......
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	4	......	4	2	4	6	......	2
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Myrabolams	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Turmeric	8	14	1	34	22	35	......	13
Aniline Dyes	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	......	......	1	......	...	1	......	1
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rice in the husk	62	35	24	19	97	43	54	......
Do. not in the husk	111	177	475	5	288	480	......	192
Jawar and bajra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse	76	3	31	416	79	450	......	371
Others	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of Sheep, &c.—	......	64	......	16	64	16	48	......
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jute—								
Raw	5	11,887	12	4,872	11,892	4,884	7,008	......
Gunny-bags and cloth	24	6	26	......	30	26	4	......
Lac—								
Stick	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	6	1	6	......	7	6	1	......
Liquors—								
Beer	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spirits	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wines	2	......	4	......	2	4	......	2
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Copper, wrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto	4	9	8	5	13	13	......	......
Iron	19	......	44	1	19	45	......	26
Others	4	1	7	9	5	16	......	11
Oil—								
Kerosine	90	7	311	6	97	317	......	250
Castor	......	......	8	6	......	14	......	14
Cocoanut	9	......	......	......	9	......	9	......
Others	47	......	144	......	47	144	......	97
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	......	33	28	35	32	63	......	31
Rape and mustard	26	30	97	37	56	134	......	78
Til or jinjili	......	......	......	34	......	34	......	34
Poppy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Earth-nuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Opium	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Paper and Pasteboard	11	......	9	......	11	9	2	......
Provisions—								
Ghee	3	......	2	......	3	2	1	......
Dried fruits and nuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	32	23	45	57	55	102	......	47
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Salt	721	37	538	6	758	544	214	......
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian—								
Muga	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Endi	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Staples.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	......	1,028	1	710	1,028	711	317	......
Pepper	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ginger	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chillies	28	1	15	144	29	159	......	130
Cardamoms	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	3	15	9	5	18	14	4	......
Lime and limestone	6	4	6	......	10	6	4	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	29	......	6	37	29	43	......	14
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1	186	21	120	187	141	46	......
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	3	......	......	......	3	......	3	......
Timber	26	......	45	4	26	49	......	23
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	40	21	89	80	61	119	......	58
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wool, raw	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Shawls	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	293	198	330	277	491	607	......	116
Total ...	3,259	13,779	4,884	6,887	17,038	11,771	7,758	2,491

T. SIDDLE,
Auditor.

CALCUTTA, *the 28th January 1898.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd January 1898 on 1,702·46 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	411,776*	5,11,338 11 0*	43,09,653 10	8,22,071 11 0	20,278 0 0	13,53,688 6 0	98,879	156,586	255,465
Or per mile of railway	...	300 5 8	..	482 13 11	11 14 7	795 2 2	.....	.....	......
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year.	612,023	6,59,545 5 0	90,11,782 29	17,46,059 10 0	48,248 0 0	24,53,852 15 0	199,344	339,739	539,083
Total for 3½ weeks ...	1,023,799	11,70,884 0 0	1,33,21,435 30	25,68,131 5 0	68,526 0 0	38,07,541 5 0	298,223	496,325	794,548
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	281,322½	2,97,376 4 5	39,86,597 30	7,98,281 4 8	19,754 15 0	11,15,412 8 10	89,221	150,407	239,628
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	174 11 1	......	468 15 3	11 9 8	655 4 0	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 3½ weeks of previous year ...	930,187	9,69,713 9 7	1,30,45,080 0	26,72,773 14 11	63,548 0 5	37,06,035 8 11	298,955	480,263	779,218

* The increase is due to traffic in connection with Sun Eclipse and "Magh Mela."

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd January 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,115*	7,188 10 0*	24,236 20	708 13 0	9 0 0	7,906 7 0	1,108	124	1,232
Or per mile of railway	......	324 6 0	.....	31 14 2	0 6 6	355 10 8	...	......	......
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year.	42,604	10,331 7 0	42,544 0	1,282 14 0	24 0 0	11,638 5 0	2,283	263	2,546
Total for 3½ weeks ...	68,719	17,520 1 0	66,780 20	1,991 11 0	33 0 0	19,544 12 0	3,391	387	3,778
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,348½	5,350 4 11	16,100 0	651 3 0	6 11 9	6,008 3 8	1,090	98	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	240 10 11	......	29 4 8	0 4 10	270 4 5	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 3½ weeks of previous year ...	69,870½	16,673 4 4	48,795 10	1,933 2 0	19 9 3	18,625 15 7	3,636	280	3,916

* The increase is due to traffic in connection with Sun Eclipse and "Magh Mela."

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd January 1898 on 160·47 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	79,231*	58,954 13 0*	79,221 30	12,528 13 0	72 0 0	71,555 10 0	8,579	4,368	12,947
Or per mile of railway	......	367 6 3	......	78 1 2	0 7 2	445 14 7	......	......	......
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year.	34,185	28,811 3 0	1,75,967 30	24,562 10 0	171 0 0	53,544 13 0	14,989	7,055	22,044
Total for 3½ weeks ...	113,416	87,766 0 0	2,55,189 20	37,091 7 0	243 0 0	1,25,100 7 0	23,568	11,423	34,991
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,490	11,315 5 8	73,979 30	8,628 3 0	72 12 3	20,016 4 11	6,306	3,031	9,337
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	70 8 3	......	53 12 3	0 7 3	124 11 9	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 3½ weeks of previous year ...	49,005½	37,070 3 11	2,18,862 30	27,051 2 0	213 8 3	65,243 14 2	21,511	10,357	31,858

* The increase is due to traffic in connection with Sun Eclipse and "Magh Mela."

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd January 1898 on 817 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	212,290	1,23,230 0 0	8,88,350 0	1,89,530 0 0	10,930 0 0	3,23,690 0 0	33,200	43,548	76,748
Or per mile of railway	260	151 0 0	1,087 0	232 0 0	3 0 0	*396 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	415,040	2,11,070 0 0	19,93,600 0	3,99,490 0 0	22,700 0 0	6,33,260 0 0	69,800	95,048	1,64,848
Total for 3 weeks ...	627,330	3,34,300 0 0	28,81,950 0	5,89,020 0 0	33,630 0 0	9,56,950 0 0	103,000	138,596	241,596
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	202,314	1,13,013 0 0	8,04,711 0	1,25,620 0 0	10,541 0 0	2,49,174 0 0	32,759	30,797	63,556
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	249	138 0 0	989 0	154 0 0	3 0 0	296 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	663,928	3,48,988 0 0	25,66,159 0	4,01,830 0 0	30,085 0 0	7,80,903 0 0	105,625	103,955	209,580

* Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd January 1898 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	26,230	12,710 0 0	50,150 0	6,280 0 0	170 0 0	19,160 0 0	2,552	2,100	4,652
Or per mile of railway	305	148 0 0	583 0	73 0 0	2 0 0	223 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	48,270	17,400 0 0	1,36,630 0	14,140 0 0	560 0 0	32,100 0 0	5,609	4,254	9,863
Total for 3 weeks ...	74,500	30,110 0 0	186,780 0	20,420 0 0	730 0 0	51,260 0 0	8,161	6,354	14,515
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,053	6,593 0 0	22,060 0	1,523 0 0	88 0 0	8,204 0 0	2,144	1,100	3,244
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	256	76 0 0	257 0	18 0 0	1 0 0	95 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	69,865	20,563 0 0	82,985 0	6,385 0 0	386 0 0	27,334 0 0	7,066	3,560	10,626

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd January 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,454	16,218 0 0	53,137 0	4,046 0 0	109 0 0	20,373 0 0	3,834	2,792	6,626
Or per mile of railway ..	252	130 0 0	425 0	32 0 0	1 0 0	163 0 0	...		......
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	55,530	26,735 0 0	1,09,273 0	8,962 0 0	331 0 0	36,028 0 0	8,162	6,274	14,436
Total for 3 weeks ...	86,984	42,953 0 0	1,62,410 0	13,008 0 0	440 0 0	56,401 0 0	11,996	9,066	21,062
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,127	13,377 0 0	82,677 0	4,356 0 0	440 0 0	18,173 0 0	4,036	1,969	6,005
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	265	107 0 0	661 0	35 0 0	3 0 0	145 0 0	..	..	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,08,975	42,815 0 0	2,53,230 0	13,665 0 0	591 0 0	57,071 0 0	13,281	6,469	19,750

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 15th January 1898 on 827 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the period on 827 miles open	(a) 101,000	(a) 45,350	(b)4,53,150	(b) 60,710	10,720	(a)1,22,780	19,100	(c)22,418	41,518
Or per mile of railway	122·13	54·83	547·94	73·41	20·22	148·46	......	......	......
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year	118,380	53,030	5,63,470	70,220	19,130	1,42,380	22,453	22,705	45,158
Total for 2½ weeks ..	219,380	98,380	10,16,620	1,30,930	35,850	2,65,160	41,553	45,123	86,676
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 819 miles open	143,353	41,135	4,58,790	52,448	16,777	1,10,360	15,397	(d)22,799	38,196
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	175·03	50·23	560·18	64·04	20·48	134·75	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	263,325	89,634	10,71,857	1,23,073	34,440	2,47,147	34,238	49,553	83,791

(a) Decrease in numbers and increase in amounts as compared with the figures of corresponding period of last year are due to longer lead.
(b) „ in weight with increased freight ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Includes 522 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) „ 2,112 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 22nd January 1898	9,945	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	9,855	13	3
Increase	89	2	9
Receipts per mile for the week ending 22nd January 1898	195	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	193	3	9
Increase	1	12	3
Receipts from 1st January to 22nd January 1898	32,578	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	31,748	0	0
Increase	830	0	0

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

CONTENTS.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 7th February 1898.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather cloudy and unsettled. Threshing of *aman* paddy continues. *Kalai* and potatoes being harvested. Sugarcane being pressed. Mangoes in full blossom. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs. Srs.	
Sadar	11½ to 14	per rupee.
Kalna	... 12 to 13	
Katwa	... 13	
Raniganj	... 14 to 15	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather cold and cloudy. Standing crops doing well. Prices stationary. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather generally cloudy. Shock of earthquake on the 2nd. Mustard being harvested. Other standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Price of common rice 15½ seers per rupee at Sadar and 15 seers at Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Threshing of paddy still continues. *Rabi* crops are being gathered, and sugarcane pressed. Prospects of indigo good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Contai	14 to 17	
Tamluk	11¼	
Ghatal	12 to 13	

Hooghly.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* rice continues. Gathering of potatoes nearly finished. Common rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Polva.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Mornings and evenings foggy and cloudy at times. Harvesting of *aman* almost over. *Rabi* crops progressing. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Common rice sells at 10½ to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* rice and that of *kalai* and mustard nearly finished. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13½	per rupee.
Barasat	14	
Basirhat	13⅜	
Diamond Harbour	12¼	

Nadia.—Report not received.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *kalai* finished. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane doing well. Prospects of mulberry and indigo favourable. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	13 seers per rupee.
Jangipur	14 „ „
Kandi	15 „ „

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·09. Weather cloudy with drizzling rain. Harvesting of *aman* paddy completed. The last rain has done much good to the *rabi* crops. More rain is wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Bangaon and Mahespur thanas. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore	12 to 14	per rupee.
Narail	13-5⅓ ch.	
Bangaon	12 to 14	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Satkhira ·10. Weather warm; often cloudy. Harvesting of *aman* nearly over. Transplantation of *boro* going on. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Water and fodder available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14 to 17	per rupee.
Bagirhat	13	
Satkhira	14½	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Nator ·10, Naugaon 1·12. Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops good. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and jute. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·56. Weather cold and cloudy. *Rabi* crops good. Lands being prepared for jute and *bhadoi*. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall ·42. Weather cold and cloudy. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy finished. Standing crops suffered from a severe hailstorm on the night of the 5th instant. Common rice sells from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·49, Kalimpong 1·50, Kurseong ·46, Siliguri ·83. Hills—*Tori* and *phaphur* being harvested; potatoes being sown. *Terai*—*Haimanti* being threshed. Coarse rice sells as follows—

Hills	9 to 12 seers per rupee.
Terai	12 to 16 „ „

Bhutta sells from 20 to 30 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—District average rainfall ·72; rainfall at Sadar ·60. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Mustard being gathered. Land being prepared for *aus*. Prospects good. The rainfall of the week has been beneficial to the *rabi* crops in general. Common rice selling at 11 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram, where they are reported scarce in places.

Bogra.—Rainfall at Bogra ·58, Sherpur ·20, Naukhila ·30, Panchbibi ·71. The rain is doing good to the standing crops. Oilseeds being gathered. Sugarcane being pressed. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice 11½ to 12½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall ·13 at Sadar; ·11 at Sirajganj. Weather seasonable. Crop prospects good. More rain is required. Price of common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather foggy in the morning, and cloudy at intervals. *Rabi* crops thriving. Mustard being gathered. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·17. Weather getting warm. Transplantation of *boro* going on. Price of common rice 10 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Price of rice from 11 to 12½ seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar ·30. Weather overcast. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 13½ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall ·44. Weather alternately cloudy and fine with occasional slight showers. Ploughing of land for *aus* in progress. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Feni ·06. Weather cloudy. Standing crops doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Lakhipur. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling at 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather somewhat warm. *Rabi* crops promising everywhere except in the wave-swept area, where the water is brackish. Rice selling at 13 seers per rupee on an average.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·41, Barh ·40, Bihar ·24, Dinapore ·39, Hilsa ·15, Bikram ·38. Threshing of paddy nearly completed. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Prices almost stationary. In Patna common rice (new) selling at 15½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—Rainfall ·06. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good. Water and fodder sufficient. Prices are—common rice 14½ seers, wheat 8½ seers, gram 9½ seers, *arhar* (new) 12½ seers, and *makai* 18 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·29, Buxar ·07, Sasaram ·05. Weather cloudy with easterly wind. Prospects favourable. Sugarcane pressing going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Saran.—Rainfall at Chapra ·13. Weather cool and cloudy. *Rabi* crops generally good. Sugarcane being pressed. Poppy healthy and promising in Chapra, but in Siwan some blight has appeared in light soils. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 15·11 seers and of *makai* 20·4 seers per rupee, against 9·2 seers and 10·2 seers respectively last year.

Champaran.—Rain (·71) this week has benefited poppy and *rabi* crops except where the latter are flowering. Hail in about 25 villages round Motihari has destroyed from 2 to 12 annas of poppy, but the benefit by rain to the rest will more than compensate this. Prices practically unchanged. Common rice and maize selling at 14½ and 21½ seers per rupee, against normal 16⅞ and 21 seers respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·26. Standing crops continue to promise well. Prices are—common rice 15 seers, wheat 11 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 21 seers, gram 9½ seers, *arhar* 11 seers, and *marua* 22 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·49, Somastipur ·33, Madhubani ·55. Prospects of crops good. The recent rain has done some damage to the *rahar* in flower and tobacco at Somastipur. In general the rain has done good to those crops which are not far advanced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Monghyr.—Report not received.

Bhagalpur.—Weather cloudy with slight showers occasionally. *Rabi* crops doing well. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice sells at 15½ seers per rupee at Sadar.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar ·47, Kishanganj ·25, Araria ·13. Weather cloudy. Standing *rabi* crops progressing. Rain favourable. Cattle-pox at Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	15 seers per rupee.
Kishanganj	15 " "
Araria	18 " "

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·39, Chanchal 4·98, Shibganj 1·20, Gajol ·25. The recent rain has done much good to the standing *rabi* crops. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rain in the north-west; more rain wanted in the south and south-west. *Rabi* crops doing well where most important. Prices—common rice 13½ to 18 seers (average 15½ seers), maize 17½ to 20 seers (average 18½ seers). Cattle in health. Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Guru sarad* being harvested. *Rabi* being threshed. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	18	6	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	19	6	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *sarad* and *rabi* crops continues. Sugarcane being pressed. *Dalua* and cotton crops growing well. Price of rice varies from 15 to 19 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 16 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall nil. Reaping of crops over. Rice sells at 24 seers per rupee in Angul and at 15¾ seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. Reaping of *sarad* completed. Sowing of summer rice and *moong* continues. Mustard and *kolthi* being harvested. Prospects of *khesari* and other *rabi* crops good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Puri	17	1	per rupee.
Khurda	14	7	
In the interior of the district ...	15-12 to 18	6	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02. Weather seasonable and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops reported favourable from all thanas. Poppy promises well. Rice selling at 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—State of standing crops good, but rain is wanted. Rice sells at Ranchi 13 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 13 to 20 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient. Cattle-disease continues.

Palamau.—Rainfall at Sadar ·29. Weather cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* crops little better. Sugarcane being pressed. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable but sometimes cloudy. Prospects of crops on the ground good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Chas. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers, and at Gobindpur 15 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Rice plentiful. Price 14 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general rain in Bihar and the north of Bengal, and slight showers are also reported form parts of East Bengal and Chota Nagpur. The *rabi* crops in general have benefited by the rain, but a few crops in flower have suffered. In Jalpaiguri the standing crops are reported to have suffered from a severe hail-storm on the night of the 5th instant. Reports of the poppy crop in Bihar are favourable, but round Motihari it has been damaged by hail, and in Siwan some blight has appeared in light soils. The ploughing of lands for *bhadoi* and jute has begun in the Rajshahi Division. The pressing of sugarcane is proceeding, and potatoes, mustard, and other early *rabi* crops are being gathered. The price of rice has fluctuated in a few places, but on the whole it has been stationary for some weeks past. No cattle-disease is reported except from places in Bankura, Hooghly, Jessore, Purnea and Lohardaga.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, — **M. FINUCANE,**

The 8th February 1898. — *Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of June 1897.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	13,297	21,392	26,667	......	1,504	9	28,180	......	17,412	161	......	......	2	22	34,73,909	......	192	61	22	11
Birbhum	386	......	386	......	......	......	386	......	8,680	......	......	......	......	48	......	......	......	......	97	......
Midnapore	1,67,138	1,23,778	2,44,499	......	2,149	......	2,46,648	......	2,882	193	135	......	294	98	10,020	......	1	807	25	......
Hooghly	81,194	17,805	92,322	......	400	2	92,724	13,445	180,594	2,413	1,789	......	94	......	1,100	......	171	7,824	9,679	1,839
24-Parganas	1,14,595	12,807	1,22,599	37	820	......	1,23,456	15,195	373,201	394	......	......	3,691	......	5,722	......	3,241	16,601	4,373	993
Nadia	1,486	1,707	2,553	......	76,026	3	78,582	4,124	32,997	9,834	3,909	......	710	......	2	......	680	3,180	3,411	......
Murshidabad	......	......	......	......	17,291	733	18,024	5,862	2,260	5,095	2,543	......	15	590	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jessore	32	......	32	......	1,065	......	1,097	1,620	1,120	2,903	225	......	135	......	......	......	25	25,813	2,105	......
Khulna	2	......	2	......	275	......	277	795	......	150	......	......	49	......	......	......	......	4,850	......	......
Rajshahi	......	......	......	......	681	......	681	2,041	280	672	3,108	......	......	464	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dinajpur	3,084	......	3,084	......	492	......	3,576	1,782	29,295	......	662	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jalpaiguri	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,749	52,045	......	......	30,300	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,642	......
Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8,505	......	......	14,989	......	......	......	......	......	......	639	......
Rangpur	10	......	10	......	104	......	114	27,113	875	959	4,905	......	376	......	......	......	......	......	13,987	......
Bogra	......	......	......	......	97	......	97	1,580	2,030	117	3,062	......	25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pabna	......	......	......	......	320	......	320	1,62,631	725,130	1,418	31,565	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	712	......
Cooch Behar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	988	......	......	1,075	477	......	......	......	......	......	......	115	......
Dacca	......	......	......	......	2,559	......	2,559	3,48,513	2,800	3,379	15,512	......	5,534	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	5	......	5	......	1,128	......	1,133	8,341	700	54	8,103	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Faridpur	1,307	198	1,431	......	4,492	......	5,923	29,588	26,465	6,102	35,165	......	1,348	......	......	......	......	125	......	......
Backergunge	1,22,874	......	1,22,874	......	6	......	1,22,880	985	140	4,514	......	......	21	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tippera	9	......	9	......	362	......	371	1,645	805	39	82	......	130	......	10	......	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	2,000	......	2,000	......	......	......	2,000	......	......	1,475	......	......	500	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	35	......	35	......	......	......	35	......	1,350	......	......	1	6,448	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Bengal ...	5,07,454	1,77,687	6,15,508	37	1,09,771	747	7,20,063	6,31,026	1,469,566	39,832	1,11,930	45,767	19,372	1,223	34,90,763	......	4,310	59,261	42,706	2,843
BIHAR.																				
Patna	5	......	5	340	33,454	26,100	59,899	......	3,885	1,61,615	32,490	......	613	......	......	16	......	......	794	429
Gaya	4	......	4	......	......	......	4	......	1,855	8,388	345	......	125	......	......	......	......	......	......	578
Shahabad	......	......	......	1,523	4,544	......	6,067	......	1,225	27,921	338	......	12	......	......	......	......	1,794	4	......
Saran	......	......	......	......	688	......	688	2	1,960	11,243	11,477	......	66	......	......	......	......	98	......	......
Champaran	......	......	......	......	......	2,361	2,361	2	359	26,836	13,534	......	21	......	......	314	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	......	......	......	......	295	1	296	7	2,310	25,991	8,525	......	70	......	......	29	......	......	615	9
Darbhanga	......	......	......	......	712	1,286	1,998	13	525	50,484	13,491	......	......	......	......	......	......	611	652	47
Monghyr	366	......	366	......	46,416	1,100	47,882	......	1,120	43,498	19,267	......	602	......	......	......	......	......	327	13
Bhagalpur	......	......	......	1,099	13,407	13,606	28,112	287	1,085	28,312	26,751	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2
Purnea	26	400	276	......	2,794	......	3,070	1,274	8,260	4,711	10,628	60	16	......	......	......	......	......	15,826	......
Malda	......	......	......	175	485	......	660	95	105	......	103	......	......	52	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ..	3	21	16	5,956	9,240	1,506	17,018	1,253	3,220	16,796	35,536	......	25	......	......	......	......	......	31	......
Total of Bihar ...	404	421	667	9,003	1,12,035	46,260	1,68,055	2,933	25,900	4,06,725	1,72,475	60	1,550	52	......	359	......	2,503	18,249	1,050

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice and Paddy. Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Refined.	Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ORISSA.																				
Cuttack	680	......	680	......	......	......	680	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore	1,00,056	9,859	1,06,218	......	8,099	......	1,14,317	442	300	......	......	......	8	64	......	......	......	......	1	......
Puri	680	......	680	......	......	......	680	......	[illegible]	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Orissa ...	1,01,416	9,859	1,07,578	......	8,099	......	1,15,677	442	400	......	......	......	8	64	......	......	......	......	1	......
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	175	......	......	80	11	......	1,37,025	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	315	33	......	127	......	......	10,36,542	......	......	......	......	......
Singhbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	475	131	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Total of Chota Nagpur.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	945	169	......	207	11	......	11,73,567	......	......	......	......	1
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	6,09,274	1,87,967	7,26,753	9,130	2,29,905	47,007	10,12,795	6,34,401	1,496,811	4,46,726	2,94,406	46,034	20,941	1,339	46,64,390	359	4,310	61,764	60,956	3,894
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam ...	782	......	782	......	98	......	880	1,291	1,400	8,744	1,39,567	45,564	5,274	......	20,730	......	......	......	......	......
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	13	......	13	1,44,745	4,962	423	1,50,143	1	3,290	1,95,843	53,973	257	21,199	......	......	10	......	1,405	68	14
Punjab	5	......	5	18,954	......	5,808	24,767	......	......	......	......	857	10,647	......	......	......	......	10	......	......
Central Provinces ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	245	......	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	1,276	......	3,622	......	......	......	......	1	......	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8,513	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	8	......	8	......	......	......	......	8	10,862	......	......	......	......	......	28	17
Madras	6,920	19,364	19,023	......	12,951	......	31,974	16	......	......	......	......	293	......	......	......	6,337	196	184	78
Burma	11,36,107	48,869	11,66,659	......	7,636	......	11,74,286	......	1,000	......	......	......	1,915	......	......	......	......	......	......	69
Other places	1,09,078	......	1,09,078	......	30	3,573	1,12,681	18	35,275	......	20	......	......	......	139	......	63,230	26,736	75	700
Grand Total of Imports in June. 1897	18,62,179	2,56,200	20,22,304	1,72,829	2,55,590	56,812	25,07,535	6,35,727	1,538,021	6,51,313	4,79,248	92,750	83,235	1,339	46,85,259	369	73,877	90,112	61,311	4,772
Grand Total of Imports in June. 1896	8,88,[illegible]9	1,89,411	10,06,851	2,15,904	4,83,777	75,720	17,82,252	2,81,896	1,693,731	6,65,261	3,13,587	1,41,939	86,104	1,170	36,67,293	586	48,770	1,12,468	81,747	5,251

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of June 1897 was as follows:—

Exported from Calcutta.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
															Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Indian ports, viz.:—																		
Bombay	14,444	30	14,463	......	8,360	7	22,830	......	1,185,700	......	59,045	643	......	67	783	......	...	10
Other ports in Bombay ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	18,600	......	......	32	......	......	......	......	...	6
Madras	......	......	......	......	8,055	174	8,229	2,421	309,800	......	400	3	......	112	15	......	...	11
Other ports in Madras ...	......	......	......	......	252	......	252	......	200,950	......	2,777	22	......	6	19	......	...	3
Burma	3,440	......	3,440	5,921	7,317	4,761	21,439	848	705,100	......	161	178	271	8	592	875	...	203
Other Indian ports	1	......	1	42	2,383	......	2,426	......	92,240	......	......	1	1	14	3,822	276	...	73
Pondicherry ...	......	......	......	20	......	......	20	......	9,800	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
Total of Inter-portal trade ...	17,885	30	17,904	5,983	26,367	4,942	55,196	3,269	2,822,190	......	62,383	879	272	207	5,231	1,151	...	306
To Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	31,093	......	31,093	......	5,858	......	36,981	85,091	2,873,000	1,87,707	44,975	79,121	1,176	355	......	......	...	30
Other Foreign ports	1,80,763	60	1,80,800	253	31,900	15,627	2,28,610	5,02,007	12,246,181	3,75,831	2,60,197	3,295	54,924	511	59	11	4,542	154
Total of Foreign trade ...	2,11,856	60	2,11,893	283	37,788	15,627	2,65,591	5,87,098	15,119,181	5,63,538	3,05,172	82,416	56,100	866	59	11	4,542	184
Grand Total of Exports in June ... 1897	2,29,741	90	2,29,797	6,266	64,155	20,569	3,20,787	5,90,367	17,941,371	5,63,538	3,67,555	83,295	56,372	1,073	5,290	1,162	4,542	490
Grand Total of Exports in June ... 1896	7,35,315	2,370	7,36,796	34,616	1,94,328	33,469	9,90,209	2,45,450	21,773,895	6,52,248	65,399	1,08,084	20,371	850	3,986	2,892	25,243	627

III.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of June 1897.

Specification of Routes.	Food-grains.					Fibrous Products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Md[illegible]
By country boats ...	3,95,656	96,121	175	37,090	3	1,20,641	542,726	27,317	44,927	......	5,480	23	13,958	...	1,174	29,245	10,741	1,0[illegible]
" river steamers ...	17,556	52,948	......	4,868	......	3,91,168	5,358	97,203	1,43,062	45,564	6,832	75	20,634	...	461	2	1,079	[illegible]
" rail E. I. Railway	9,331	15,916	1,72,617	1,31,750	53,236	13,516	60,620	5,15,519	2,28,610	1,411	44,525	660	46,47,476	369	......	3,958	17,494	[illegible]
" rail E. B. S. Railway.	8,006	198	......	52,090	......	89,047	877,345	11,130	62,020	45,766	7,090	516	......	...	......	27,112	24,767	...
" road	83,327	15,188	37	820	......	20,279	14,400	54	......	......	2,303	...	2,995	...	2,675	2,863	6,970	1,7[illegible]
" sea	13,47,643	75,829	......	28,063	3,573	470	37,575	......	20	9	16,675	65	199	...	69,567	26,932	260	[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in June ... 1897	18,62,179	2,56,200	1,72,829	2,55,590	56,812	6,35,727	1,538,021	6,51,313	4,79,248	92,750	83,205	1,339	46,85,259	369	73,877	90,112	61,311	4,7[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in June ... 1896	8,88,469	1,89,411	2,15,904	4,83,777	75,720	2,81,896	1,693,781	6,65,201	3,13,587	1,41,939	86,104	1,170	36,67,293	586	48,770	1,12,468	80,747	5,2[illegible]

IV.

Exports from Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of June 1897 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan ...	1,53,222	2,379	359	1,655	30,462	6,495	36,697
Birbhum ...	93,155	1,765	110	1,376	27,004	1,519	8,750
Midnapore ...	2,95,655	......	1,600	......	52,558	3,488	11,614
Hooghly ...	94,215	9,400	385	38	2,223	4,183	15,393
24-Parganas ...	1,84,207	4,950	818	27	7,117	66,079	8,916
Nadia ...	2,01,549	......	1,578	362	27,806	6,939	26,505
Murshidabad ...	47,415	384	34	73	9,107	1,615	8,221
Jessore ...	90,905	......	1,271	5	20,276	3,958	2,465
Khulna ...	66,627	......	2.9	......	10,387	2,084	30,311
Rajshahi ...	85,011	......	128	136	11,262	1,212	5,326
Dinajpur ...	33,528	......	7	611	11,948	1,103	2,065
Jalpaiguri ...	22,717	......	......	353	663	1,647	560
Darjeeling ...	26,432	......	71	70	2,351	2,031	630
Rangpur ...	83,246	......	244	259	14,105	2,986	5,670
Bogra ...	93,678	......	6	144	6,458	227	2,555
Pabna ...	70,153	......	249	......	18,668	11,019	53,510
Cooch Bihar ...	7,239	......	......	13	371	3	......
Dacca ...	4,77,243	......	2,310	13	48,464	35,653	8,575
Mymensingh ...	1,24,283	......	332	......	5,718	5	2,240
Faridpur ...	50,769	......	752	330	30,435	4,053	24,220
Backergunge ...	27,718	......	604	......	35,920	5,685	9,205
Tippera ...	53,388	......	1,070	......	7,380	886	15,225
Noakhali ...	46,672	......	611	......	3,385	75	315
Chittagong ...	73,665	......	309	......	1	......	149,960
Total of Bengal ...	25,20,594	18,878	13,077	5,426	3,84,813	1,61,945	428,920
Bihar.							
Patna ...	98,065	537	213	396	21,056	6,102	145,390
Gaya ...	38,280	422	32	88	6,053	883	12,145
Shahabad ...	1,65,460	......	......	610	28,168	90	15,645
Saran ...	1,22,739	7,509	......	212	17,729	464	22,225
Champaran ...	2,42,595	2,616	......	90	25,591	2,690	32,865
Muzaffarpur ...	2,44,011	3,932	77	39	29,677	5,368	25,095
Darbhanga ...	2,72,943	1,406	......	46	44,402	4,704	47,180
Monghyr ...	1,12,776	......	6	272	24,359	5,235	53,550
Bhagalpur ...	1,32,826	8,897	20	120	32,572	3,658	78,575
Purnea ...	2,04,611	......	145	736	31,559	5,712	22,645
Malda ...	15,430	......	30	13	......	......	......
Southal Parganas ...	85,773	......	56	900	20,604	2,386	37,170
Total of Bihar ...	17,35,515	25,819	579	3,582	2,81,770	37,290	492,485

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
Orissa.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Balasore	20,900	......	1,291	6,204	42,886	12,414	89,000
Chota Nagpur.							
Hazaribagh	17,240	......	......	63	6,960	675	245
Manbhum	46,768	115	100	791	31,215	1,955	1,435
Singhbhum	6,763	......	50	27	10,019	206	4,305
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	70,771	115	150	881	48,194	2,836	5,985
Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	43,47,780	44,812	15,007	16,183	7,57,663	2,14,485	1,016,390
Other Provinces.							
Assam	4,38,247	......	592	......	30,359	9,180	35,945
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12,16,378	8,481	3,307	244	24,490	32,104	160,090
Punjab	4,93,865	503	429	20	8	2,483	75,495
Central Provinces	67,543	816	284	119	......	5,003	5,635
Rajputana and Central India	77,693	154	59	15	......	287	27,195
Berar	6,429	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	3,524	345	......	......	......	......	1,504,580
Madras	25,556	......	63	243	......	178	510,750
Pondicherry	......	......	44	......	......	......	9,800
Burma	1,99,957	5,504	1,048	2,505	1	229	705,100
Sind	429	......	......	1	......	......	......
Other places	49,446	6,376	15	35,481	......	......	15,119,181
Grand Total of Exports in June ... 1897 ...	69,26,746	66,981	20,938	54,811	8,12,521	2,63,049	19,170,161
Grand Total of Exports in June ... 1896 ...	80,30,360	48,015	20,873	39,920	10,83,587	3,61,422	23,429,877

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of June 1897 was as follows :—

Imported into Calcutta.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom ...	83,01,772	......	14,903	......	1,78,510	......	......
Other Foreign ports ...	11,141	......	246	......	4,49,075	2,88,388	35,275
Total of Foreign Trade ...	83,12,913	......	15,149	......	6,27,585	2,88,388	35,275
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay ...	2,312	73,133	......	15,024	17,360	......	......
Madras ...	13,200	......	......	253	15,000	......	......
Other Ports in Madras ...	......	......	......	78	......	......	......
Burma ...	8,007	......	......	4	......	......	1,000
Other Indian ports ...	......	300	......	......	......	......	1,300
Total of Interportal Trade ...	23,519	73,433	......	15,359	32,360	......	2,300
Grand Total of Imports in June ... 1897 ...	83,36,432	73,434	15,149	15,359	6,59,945	2,88,388	37,575
Grand Total of Imports in June ... 1896 ...	1,43,34,679	3,29,774	17,300	16,012	8,83,675	2,34,512	40,820

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of June 1897 :—

Specification of Routes—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats ...	1,37,400	9,400	746	......	1,33,933	11,138	58,809
" river steamers ...	9,12,839	......	2,670	167	1,05,637	62,534	47,126
" rail { East Indian Railway ...	39,89,878	40,751	5,292	8,246	4,46,023	90,901	823,550
" rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	13,58,191	......	8,690	1,875	83,240	79,023	293,615
" road ...	2,12,676	4,950	806	......	4,050	7,442	5,690
" sea ...	3,66,262	11,880	2,674	44,523	39,638	12,821	17,941,371
Grand Total of Exports in June ... 1897 ...	69,26,746	66,981	20,938	54,811	8,12,521	2,63,049	19,170,161
Grand Total of Exports in June ... 1896 ...	60,30,360	48,015	20,873	39,920	10,83,587	3,61,422	23,429,977

Statistical Department,
The 2nd February 1898

M. Finucane,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 154 Statis.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during February 1898.

NAMES OF MARTS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of Feb. 1897.	1st week of March 1897.	1st week of April 1897.	1st week of May 1897.	1st week of June 1897.	1st week of July 1897.	1st week of August 1897.	1st week of Sept. 1897.	2nd week of Oct. 1897.	1st week of Nov. 1897.	1st week of Dec. 1897.	1st week of Jan. 1898.	1st week of Feb. 1898.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Beliaghata	3,20,000	5,27,000	4,53,000	3,83,000	3,13,500	2,16,500	2,29,500	1,27,000	1,14,300	94,700	86,000	80,300	4,4[illegible],900
Ultadanga*	8,400	29,900	28,200	27,800	25,000	21,300	18,700	15,500	12,200	12,800	10,600	16,900	34,200
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartoly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	1,00,600	1,30,200	1,77,500	1,50,400	1,54,000	2,14,560	1,79,200	1,34,100	1,22,100	1,06,000	1,04,700	1,34,300	1,73,400
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	3,600	4,000	2,600	2,100	1,550	1,800	2,000	1,450	610	1,250	1,450	2,500	2,700
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,43,500	1,51,000	1,17,500	88,600	84,800	59,100	77,200	73,700	73,600	45,700	55,600	73,700	82,600
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,41,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,59,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	72,600	80,700	81,100	71,700	72,400	79,175	72,500	47,100	36,930	29,370	43,499	61,500	79,500
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	7,202	7,286	13,050	8,075	6,638	10,550	11,425	4,175	2,926	2,178	1,745	1,843	Figures not available.
Total ...	10,50,902	14,20,085	13,62,950	12,21,675	11,45,258	11,23,985	10,80,525	8,93,[illegible]25	8,51,686	7,82,928	7,98,495	8,61,049	13,12,300
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	1,16,447 (on 30th Jan. 1897.)	27,674 (on 25th Feb. 1897.)	1,31,533 (on 4th April 1897.)	1,17,648 (on 1st May 1897.)	1,15,092 (on 29th May 1897.)	2,09,863 (on 3rd July 1897.)	75,618 (on 31st July 1897.)	2,31,706 (on 4th September 1897.)	7,623 (on 9th Oct. 1897.)	85,743 (on 30th Oct. 1897.)	39,295 (on 4th Dec. 1897.)	15,336 (on 1st Jan. 1898.)	21,532 (on 3rd Feb. 1898.)
On boats not yet unloaded—By Port Commissioners' returns.	63,377 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897.)	51,635 (27th Feb. to 1st March 1897.)	24,378 (3rd to 5th April 1897.)	29,553 (1st to 3rd May 1897.)	41,068 (29th to 31st May 1897.)	36,4[illegible]7 (3rd to 5th July 1897.)	34,638 (31st July to 2nd Aug. 1897.)	23,926 (4th to 6th Sept. 1897.)	40,372 (9th to 11th Oct. 1897.)	25,203 (30th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1897.)	39,679 (4th to 6th Dec. 1897.)	56,581 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1898.)	46,514 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1898.)
By Canal returns	1,36,071 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897.)	56,324 (27th Feb. to 1st March 1897.	15,917 (3rd to 5th April 1897.)	11,028 (1st to 3rd May 1897.)	14,509 (29th to 31st May 1897.)	8,942 (3rd to 5th July 1897.)	6,480 (31st July to 2nd Aug. 1897.	13,095 (4th to 6th Sept. 1897.)	9,726 (9th to 11th Oct. 1897.)	7,128 (30th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1897.)	15,752 (4th to 6th Dec. 1897.)	87,981 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1898.)	1,26,581 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1898.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	13,71,817	15,55,919	15,34,778	13,79,904	13,19,857	13,78,287	11,97,270	11,51,642	9,10,417	9,01,002	8,93,221	10,20,947	15,07,227

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 8th February 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division	Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan ...	9 0	9 0	8 4	.	...	.	1u 8	10 0	7 8	13 2	12 12	9 12	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum ...	9 0	8 10	7 8	...	..	.	9 0	9 0	6 12	13 8	12 12	9 0	...	..	...
	3	Bankura .	8 8	8 8	8 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 10	15 0	11 4	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	..	...	11 0	7 8	9 0	13 0	13 0 to 13 12	10 8 to 11 0	a ...	...	...
	5	Hooghly ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	.	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	9 8	8 8	..	...	..
	6	Howrah ...	..	...	...	..	...	..	9 0	8 8	8 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...
Presidency Division.	7	24-Parganas ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 8	7 0	11 14	12 0	10 8	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta ...	9 0	9 0	7 10	11 6	11 6	10 0	6 12	6 12	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	19 0	10 0
	9	Nadia ...	8 7	8 7	9 5	...	...	..	5 15	5 15	5 11	11 13	11 14½	9 2	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	14 0	10 0	1) 8	12 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	10 0	..	...	...
	11	Jessore ...	8 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	9 2	13 0	13 8	10 0	...	...	...
	12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	14 4	14 4	11 3	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division.	13	Rajshahi ...	8 4	8 4	8 12	..	..		6 0	6 0	8 4	12 12	13 2	9 12	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur ...	8 7	8 0	8 12	8 0	8 0	...	10 3	12 0	8 0	13 8	14 5	10 0	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	...		.	5 8	5 8	7 0	12 8	12 4	9 0	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling ..	8 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	11 0	11 8	8 0	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...
	18	Bogra ...	7 8	7 8	7 15½	..	...	..	9 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	11 10	10 8	...	...	...
	19	Pabna ..	8 0	8 0	8 4	11 4	10 8	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 4	9 6	...	...	...
Dacca Division.	20	Dacca	5 0	7 12	7 8	13 4	13 4	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	11 12	11 0	10 8	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh ..	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	..	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 5	5 4	12 0	11 4	9 13	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 4 / 11 8	Old rice. 7 0 / New rice. 11 12	... / 10 0	7 12 / 12 0	7 12 / 12 0	10 8	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch); Katwa 10 seers 10 chitaks (karkatch); Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 11¼ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers; Tamluk 10 seers; Ghatal 10½ seers.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅔ chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10½ seers, Barasat 10 seers, Magrahat 9 seers 2 chitaks, Baduria 10½ seers.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 10 seers (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch); Kandi 10½ seers; Jangipur 10½ seers.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak; Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks; Bangaon 9 seers 2 chitaks; Magura return not received.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13 8	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...n the 31st January 1898.

...AGES PER MONTH.

...TOR OR HORSE-KEEPER. [cut]	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	SKILLED LABOUR—COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	Number.	
						BENGAL.		
... A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 15 0	Burdwan.	1	BURDWAN DIVISION.
0 to 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Birbhum.	2	
5 0	5 0	4 0 to 6 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	10 0 to 15 0	Bankura.	3	
0	7 0	7 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	11 4 to 15 0	Midnapore.	4	
0	7 0	7 0	12 8 to 25 0	12 0 to 2[illegible] 0	12 0 to 20 0	Hooghly.	5	
7 0 to 8 0	7 0	7 0	15 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 21 0	15 0	Howrah.	6	
[illegible] 0 to [illegible] 0	7 0	6 0 to 7 8	12 0 to 18 0	15 0	15 0 to 30 0	24-Parganas.	7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.
8 0	9 0	8 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 16 0	Calcutta.	8	
6 0	7 8	6 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 13 8	7 8 to 15 0	Nadia.	9	
5 0 or 6 0	5 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 12 0	12 0 to 15 0	7 0 to 12 0	Murshidabad.	10	
6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 20 0	Jessore.	11	
7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 30 0	Khulna.	12	
4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 16 0	7 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 16 0	Rajshahi.	13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.
6 0 to 8 0	6 0	6 0 to 8 0	10 0 to 2[illegible] 0	10 0 to 16 0	10 0 to [illegible] 0	Dinajpur	14	
8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
7 0 to 10 0	10 0	7 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 25 0	12 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	Darjeeling.	16	
7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 20 0	Rangpur.	17	
5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 6 0	[illegible]0 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Bogra.	18	
6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to [illegible]	7 0 to 2[illegible] 0	7 0 to 20 0	Pabna.	19	
5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 15 0	Dacca.	20	DACCA DIVISION.
8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 to 14 0	11 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Mymensingh.	21	
7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0 to [illegible]0 0	Faridpur.	22	
8 0 to 10 0	7 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Backergunge.	23	

...erhat 9 seers and Satkhira 9½ seers.
...r 9 seers, Naugaon 8 seers 11 chitaks.

...pee.
...ibanda 8½ seers, Nilphamari 9 seers, Kurigram return not received.

...of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 8 seers 14 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers,
...re :—Kishorganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 10 seers, Kagmari 8 seers,
...Netrokona 9 seers.

8. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers, Madaripur 10½ seers.

9. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Bhola 8 seers, Patuakhali return not received.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL—*concluded.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Chittagong Division.															
24	Tippera ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	11 6	11 10	10 10	..	.	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	10 8	...	...	
26	Chittagong .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	6 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	..
	BIHAR.															
	Patna Division.															
27	Patna ...	12 8	12 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	9 8	15 0	15 8	10 6	19 0	19 0	11 8
28	Gaya ...	9 8	9 4	8 0	13 8	14 0	10 8	7 4	7 0	7 0	14 8	14 8	9 0	17 12	18 0	10 12
29	Shahabad ..	10 4 & 10 8	10 0 & 10 8	8 0 & 8 12	14 0	13 0	...	7 0 & 7 4	7 0	9 0 & 9 8	13 0 & 13 8	14 0 & 14 8	10 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ..	11 12	11 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	9 8	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	9 12	9 8	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	6 8	6 8	6 4	15 0	15 0	9 0	..	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	11 0	10 8	8 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	14 8	14 0	9 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	10 0	10 0	7 0	16 8	16 8	11 8	7 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	9 4	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur Division.															
34	Monghyr ..	11 0$\frac{3}{5}$	11 5$\frac{3}{5}$	8 0	15 12	14 11$\frac{1}{5}$	11 0	6 13$\frac{1}{5}$	6 13$\frac{1}{5}$	6 0	12 8$\frac{3}{5}$	13 12$\frac{3}{5}$	9 8	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	11 6	11 7	8 14	14 0	13 14	11 6	12 10	12 12	8 14	15 8	15 2	10 2	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	8 0	10 0	10 4	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	8 12	16 8	16 0	10 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	10 0	...	.	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	8 4	8 4	7 6	9 0	9 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	13 12	14 0	10 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
	Orissa Division.															
39	Cuttack ...	8 9	7 14	7 4	...	...	...	10 8	8 9	8 9	15 12	5 12	11 13	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	10 8	10 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	8 0 to 10 0	14	14 8	12 0	..	...	...
41	Puri ...	7 5	7 3	6 9	..	...	...	6 9	8 8	7 14	17 1	15 12	10 8	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPUR.															
	Chota Nagpur Division.															
42	Hazaribagh ..	8 12	9 8	7 8	10 0	...	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	.	...	...
43	Lohardaga ...	6 0 to 8 8	6 0 to 8 8	6 0 to 8 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	12 8 to 13 4	12 0 to 13 0	9 0	...	..	...
44	Palamau ...	8 12	9 0	7 14	...	11 4	...	10 11	12 6	7 5	11 13	14 15	8 11	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	10 0	9 8	8 0	12 0	10 0	...	9 0	...	9 0	16 0	16 8	10 8	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers and Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chitaks.
V. At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
W1. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh $10\frac{3}{4}$ seers, Bihar 10 seers, Dinapore 10 seers.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Nawada 9 seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Buxar 11 seers, Bhabhua $9\frac{1}{4}$ seers, Sasaram $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
Z. In the Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions the retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers and Sitamarhi 10 seers.
b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 10 seers, Madhubani 10 seers 10 chitaks.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers and Jamui 10 seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 8th February 1898.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*) Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Kangni or Kakun Italian millet. (*Setaria italica.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	15 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8	11 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	13 8	10 0	10 0	10 0
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	...	13 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0	25 0	12 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 7½	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	19 0	17 8	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	18 0	18 9	12	...	...	...
20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

31st January 1898—(concluded).

E WAGES PER MONTH.

Syce or Horse-keeper. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Skilled labour—Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
						BENGAL—*concluded.*		
8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	15 0	7 0 to 15 0	7 0 to 15 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
8 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 8 0	8 0 to 20 0	15 0	8 0 to 20 0	Noakhali.	25	
8 0	7 0 to 8 0	13 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 18 0	Chittagong.	26	
						BIHAR.		
4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 7 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
3 8 to 4 8	1 0 to 6 0	1 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 10 0	4 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 15 0	Gaya.	28	
5 0	5 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 8 to 10 0	5 8 to 10 0	6 0 to 15 0	Shahabad.	29	
4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	1 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Saran.	30	
4 0	4 8	1 0	6 0	5 10 to 6 8	5 10	Champaran.	31	
5 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 8	7 8 to 8 8	Muzaffarpur.	32	
3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 1 0	3 12 to 9 6	3 12 to 9 6	6 9 to 8 7	Darbhanga.	33	
4 0	3 12 to 5 10	4 0 to 5 0	8 0 to 10 0	5 10 to 10 4	6 8 to 10 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
5 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 4 6	7 8 to 15 0	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 22 8	Southal Parganas.	38	
						ORISSA.		
5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 11 4	4 4 to 11 4	7 8 to 11 4	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 6 0	9 6 to 15 0	9 6	11 0 to 15 0	Balasore.	40	
6 0	5 8	5 0	9 0 to 11 0	7 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	Puri.	41	
						CHOTA NAGPUR		
5 0 to 7 0	3 8 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 8 to 9 0	7 0 to 8 8	7 8 to 8 8	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
5 0	5 0	4 0 to 6 0	8 0	5 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 11 4	Lohardaga.	43	
4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	Palamau.	44	
5 8	6 0	6 0	10 8 to 11 4	11 4 to 15 0	11 4 to 18 8	Manbhum.	45	
7 0	7 0	7	7 8	15 0	15 0	Singhbhum.	46	

seers ; Supaul 10 seers ; Madhipura retu n not received.
is 9 seers per rupee.

eoghur 10 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (panga),
(panga) is 9 seers per rupee.

al information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 12 0	3 14 0	5 4 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 12 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 8 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 4 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 6 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 13 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
7	Chittagong ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	2 12 0	2 15 0	4 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	2 3 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	6 10 6	6 10 6	5 11 6	2 12 0	2 13 6	4 7 0	3 10 0	3 13 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 5 3
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 2 9	3 8 0	4 8 0	2 9 3	2 10 0	3 15 0	3 8 3	3 8 0	4 8 0	2 13 9	2 10 0	3 8 0
11	Cuttack ...	3 9 3	4 10 9	4 5 6	2 7 0	2 5 6	3 3 3	4 8 6	4 10 0	5 3 6	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0 to 3 3 0	3 1 0 to 3 3 0	4 7 0	4 11 0 to 6 10 6	4 11 0 to 6 10 6	5 0 0 to 6 10 6	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 8th February 1898.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 12 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 6 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 4 0	4 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 0 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	3 7 0	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	3 9 0	3 7 0	3 7 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	3 1 3	...	3 12 0	3 13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3 6	4 0 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 6 9	2 15 6
									Biri or	kalai.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0

PRICES PER MAUND OF

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 12 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0
..	...	...	4 2 0	5 4 0	4 9 0	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 8 0	5 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 9 0	4 2 0	Black mustard. 4 4 0 White mustard, Rape seed. 3 4 0	 4 12 0 No import, 3 7 0	 5 8 0 6 2 0 4 12 0
...	...	...	4 0 0 Peas. 2 2 6	3 11 6 2 0 9	4 3 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 0 0
2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 6 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 12 0	6 0 0	3 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0
1 12 0	1 14 6	3 4 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	4 6 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	..
1 13 9	1 14 6	3 8 0	2 13 9	4 7 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 0
...	...	...	2 9 0	3 0 9	2 14 6	...	...	...	4 5 6	4 5 6	4 11 0
} ...	...	...	6 2 0	6 10 0	6 2 3	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	3 1 0 to 4 0 0	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	5 0 0 to 4 11 0

0 STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 4 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	4 4 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	4 7 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 4 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	17 8 0	...	...	...
3 5 0	3 9 0	4 3 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 11 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	15 8 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
3 14 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	5 12 0	6 7 0	4 14 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
33 0 0	33 0 0	30 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	5 12 0	5 8 0 per kahan.	6 8 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	26 10 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
32 8 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	Madhakhali. 4 12 0 Pulta. 6 4 0	4 12 0 6 4 0	5 12 0 7 4 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece — 0 12 0 to 2 4 0 Cleaned hides, per piece— 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	1 0 0 to 2 8 0 1 4 0 to 2 12 0	0 12 0 to 2 8 0 1 0 0 to 2 12 0	...	...	...
38 0 0	36 0 0	29 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	30 0 0	29 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	6	6 bundles per rupee.	10
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 per maund.	3 12 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	36 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...	...
26 0 0	26 0 0	22 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	..	0 6 0	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0
26 10 6	26 10 6	22 13 9	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 0 0	36 0 0	30 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	22 0 0	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0 per piece.	2 0 0	0 3 4	0 3 4 per maund.	0 3 0

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st January 1898.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. — Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4 12 0 per kahan.	4 8 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 9 0	3 9 0 Panga.	3 12 0	1. Calcutta.
4 0 0 per kahan.	4 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0 Crushed.	3 5 0	2. Burdwan.
1 10 0 per kahan.	1 10 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10 6	3 11 0	3 15 0	3. Midnapore.
1 0 0	0 12 0 per maund.	0 10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 3	3 14 6	3 14 6 Panga.	4 4 0	4. Pabna.
6 bundles per rupee.	6	10	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 4 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 9	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	4 3 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	5 0 0	7. Chittagong.
0 6 0 per maund.	0 8 0	0 4 6	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 12 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 3 9	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	10. Bhagalpur.
2 10 0 per kahan.	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	3 1 0	3 2 0 Karkatch.	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0 Panga.	4 8 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of January 1898.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	30·024		
The average pressure of January from 24 years' registers ...	30·014		
The highest pressure in the month	30·203	9th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·805	26th	16
The range of pressure	0·398		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	265·4		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	337·3		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	64·2		
The average temperature of January from 24 years' registers	67·7		
The highest temperature in the month	83·9	26th	
The lowest temperature in the month	48·4	8th & 9th	
The range of temperature during the month	35·5		
The mean daily range of temperature	23·1		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	28·1	16th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	71		
The averge humidity of January from 24 years' registers ...	71		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·414		
The average vapour tension of January from 9 years' registers	0·467		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	0·55		
The average cloud proportion of January from 21 years' registers	1·23		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	0.36		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	0.36		
The average fall of January from 48 years' registers ...	0·43		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0.36	27th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	1		
The average number of rainy days in January from 24 years' registers	2		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	⊖ 127·7		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	51·1		
The greatest sun temperature	138·7	26th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	58·5	28th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	45·5		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	8·5		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	11·1	16th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	40 6		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	98·0	26th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	12·0	26th 3 to 4 p.m.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 143, N.E. 19, E. 3, S.E. 2, S. 16, S.W. 79, W. 83, N.W. 99, Calm 300.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2·5° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 7th February 1898.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of January 1898.

		Value	Date.
		Inches.	
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	... ...	30·095	
		°	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	... ...	68·8	
The highest temperature during the month	... ...	85·5	26th.
The lowest temperature during the month	... ...	48·4	9th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	... ...	37·1	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	24·1	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	28·3	16th.
		%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	... ...	63	
		Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	... ...	·444	
The total rainfall of the month	... ...	0·33	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	... ...	0·33	27th.
		Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	... ...	1	

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 7th February 1898.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 30th January to 5th February 1898.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1898.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January ...	30th ...	30·078	66·7	78·5	23·6	54·9	69·6	62·7	·479	57·8	66	Nil.
,, ...	31st ...	·002	71·0	82·0	22·1	59·9	69·4	65·6	·582	63·2	81	,,
February ...	1st ...	·001	73·1	83·0	19·9	63·1	72·4	68·6	·619	66·4	82	,,
,, ...	2nd ...	29·944	75·7	86·0	20·6	65·4	76·7	71·5	·703	68·7	76	,,
,, ...	3rd ...	·896	76·2	85·0	17·6	67·4	76·1	71·5	·714	69·2	79	,,
,, ...	4th ...	·910	75·8	84·5	17·4	67·1	74·6	71·4	·727	69·7	85	,,
,, ...	5th ...	·950	75·6	84·2	17·3	66·9	78·1	71·6	·687	68·6	72	,,

		Value
		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	... ...	29·973
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	73·4
The extreme variation of temperature	... ...	31·1
The maximum temperature	... ...	86·0
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	... ...	77
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 30th January to 5th February 1898	...	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 7th February 1898.

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 30th January to 5th February 1898.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1898.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Jan.	30th	128·3	9·2	30 010	65·7	77·3	23·0	54·3	60·4	0·459	56 5	75	W N W, N N W and calm.	28	Nil	Day clear, night partially cloudy △, ≡.
„	31st	135·1	9·2	29 943	68·9	78·7	19·4	59·3	63·9	·531	65·7	77	S W by S and S W.	45	„	Partially cloudy.
Feb.	1st	138·8	9·3	·932	71·2	80·6	18·6	62·0	65·6	·559	62·1	75	S W and S by W	96	„	Partially cloudy △, ≡.
„	2nd	136·8	8·8	·879	73·2	83·7	19 0	61·7	68·2	·623	65·3	78	S W and S S W	127	„	Clear, △, ≡.
„	3rd	134·1	8·6	·810	74·1	83·3	16·6	66·7	68 8	·634	65·7	77	S S W and S W ..	80	„	Morning cloudy day and night clear, o.
„	4th	142·5	6·1	·868	73 5	82·6	15·4	67·2	69 9	·685	68·0	83	S W, S S W and S	92	„	Day chiefly cloudy night clear, o.
„	5th	138·5	9 3	·909	73 1	83·3	16 7	66·6	68·7	·610	66·0	78	S S W and S W...	123	„	Chiefly clear, △

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·912
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·976
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	60·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	77·8
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	71·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	69·8
The extreme variation of temperature	29·4
The maximum temperature	83·7
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	13
	%
The mean relative humidity	78
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 30th January to 5th February 1898	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·27
The total fall from 1st January to 5th February 1898	0·36
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·55

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

△, dew; ≡, fog; o, overcast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 7th February 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Irrigation Operations for the official year 1897-98.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of December 1897.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1897-98. During month.	Rainfall, 1897-98. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1896-97. During month.	Rainfall, 1896-97. Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach ...	1,342	246	......	17,443	18,133	16,881	798	......	......	......	......	798	17,679	0·07	63·00	...	53·15	
		Ditto, 2nd " ...	566	73														...	49·96	
		Machgaon	776	173	1	32,293	33,080	31,146	1,141	......	6	......	......	1,147	32,293	...... 0·10	50·13 63·15	... ...	52·28 54·22	
		Kendrapara	1,067	293	59	52,206	52,802	52,110	94	2	......	......	......	96	52,206	0·17 0·15	49·17 61·13	...	45·21	
		Gobri	373	46	11	3,820	2,883	3,813	7	......	......	......	...	7	3,820	0·20	60·98	..	52·91	
		Do. Extension	648	23	3	2,838	3,495	3,573	105	......	......	...	......	108	3,681	0·00	59·36	...	56·06	
		Patamundi	885	73	51	14,424	12,480	14,252	424	......	......	...	......	424	14,676	0·12	51·14	...	39·19	
		High-Level, Range I ...	608	173	......	22,389	21,357	22,374	......	......	15	......	......	15	22,389	0·00	46·15	...	48·72 42·83	
		Ditto, do. II ...	727	33	33	2,998	1,806	2,998	......	150	......	...	......	150	3,148	No gauge.				
		Jajpur Canal	700	130	a	9,573	10,147	9,690	170	......	69	..	......	239	9,938	0·00	50·02	...	59·67	a Whole of the discharge was used for filling up the Dudhai channel.
	Balasore ...	High-Level, Range III ...	727	29	29	29,091	24,617	28,763	414	......	......	......	......	414	29,177	0·09	46·33	...	57·63	
		Total ...	......	......	......	187,135	180,890	185,609	3,156	152	90			3,398	189,007	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	106,568	76,034	1,663	373	.	..	78,070	184,638	......	......	......	......	
South-Western.	Midnapore...	Midnapore	1,411	48·45	......	61,730	53,519	63,109	......	......	......	......	......	......	63,109	0·00	54·80	......	46·74	Whole month discharging.
		Panchkura	522	7·33	......	7,275	6,089	7,164	......	......	......	......	......	......	7,164	0·00	40·84	......	58·93	5 days discharging.
	Howrah ...	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	......	......	......	731	637	732	......	......	......	......	......	......	732	......	......	......	......	
		Total ...	......	......	......	69,726	60,245	71,005	......	......	......	......	......	......	71,005	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	68,339	......	......	......	......	......	......	68,339	......	......	......	......	
Sone ...	Shahabad ...	Western Main	4,342	3,305	256	28,353	69,284	16,222	3,745	6,276	......*	......	855	10,896	27,118	......	30·79	0·27	28·47	
		Buxar	1,226	649	356	105,011	143,702	63,617	14,457	12,183		......	8,647	35,267	98,884					
		Arrah	2,000	2,368	762	189,631	288,248	138,562	2,534	13,263		......	14,756	30,759	169,121	......	55·09	0·22	26·78	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	1,025	248	2,570	3,925	2,905	104	44		......	54	204	2,409	......	65·00	0·24	36·89	
		Patna				82,592	98,474	65,753	6,955	3,967		......	2,529	13,451	79,204					
		Total ...	......	......	......	359,157	512,733	286,350	27,775	35,761	......	......	26,841	90,377	376,736	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	250,980	65,388	155,734	......	338	18,153	239,633	490,619	......	......	......	......	
		Grand total ...	......	......	......	656,018	753,868	542,073	30,931	35,913	90	......	26,841	93,775	636,748	......	......	......	......	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	425,893	1,41,422	157,417	373	338	18,153	317,703	743,596	......	......	......	......	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th February 1898.

T. H. CLOWES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 5th February 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 5th February 1898.			Week ending Saturday, the 6th February 1897.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,986	3,27,540	5,281	1,369	2,49,457	3,794
Jute	248	96,650	1,574	118	75,725	1,033
Firewood	94	81,575	1,172	105	74,225	1,119
Other articles	867	1,71,975	2,503	946	2,27,126	3,299
Total ...	3,195	6,77,740	10,530	2,538	6,26,532	9,215

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January 1898 on 1,702·46 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	401,727*	4,40,591 9 0*	37,84,693 20	7,38,602 1 0	21,330 0 0	12,00,523 10 0	103,328	145,986	249,314
Or per mile of railway ...	......	258 13 9	......	433 12 6	12 8 6	705 2 9	......	......	....
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year.	1,023,799	11,70,884 0 0	1,33,21,435 30	25,68,131 5 0	68,526 0 0	38,07,541 5 0	298,223	496,325	794,548
Total for 4½ weeks ...	1,425,526	16,11,475 9 0	1,71,06,129 10	33,06,733 6 0	89,856 0 0	50,08,064 15 0	401,551	642,311	1,043,862
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	319,555½	3,54,577 4 1	44,60,230 0	9,04,648 9 7	21,298 0 1	12,80,523 13 9	92,149	150,442	242,591
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	208 4 9	......	531 7 0	12 8 2	752 3 11	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	1,249,742½	13,24,290 13 8	1,75,05,310 0	35,77,422 8 6	84,846 0 6	40,96,559 6 8	331,104	630,705	1,021,809

* The increase is due to return traffic in connection with Sun Eclipse and "Magh Mela."

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,028*	6,522 9 0*	22,782 30	664 3 0	9 0 0	7,193 12 0	1,066	128	1,194
Or per mile of railway ...	......	293 6 7	......	29 14 1	0 6 6	323 11 2	.....	......	......
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year.	68,719	17,520 1 0	66,780 20	1,991 11 0	33 0 0	19,544 12 0	3,391	387	3,778
Total for 4½ weeks ...	93,747	24,042 10 0	89,563 10	2,655 14 0	42 0 0	26,740 8 0	4,457	515	4,972
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,902½	5,007 6 11	16,128 10	650 11 0	4 4 6	5,662 6 5	1,080	108	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	225 4 1	......	29 4 4	0 3 1	254 11 6	......	......	.....
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	90,779	21,680 11 3	64,923 20	2,583 13 0	23 13 9	24,258 6 0	4,716	388	5,104

* The increase is due to return traffic in connection with Sun Eclipse.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January 1898 on 160·47 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	64,657*	43,341 2 0*	86,036 30	14,889 6 0	70 0 0	58,300 8 0	10,320	5,910	16,23
Or per mile of railway ...	......	270 1 5	......	92 13 7	0 7 0	363 5 0	......	......	......
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year.	113,416	87,766 0 0	2,55,189 20	37,091 7 0	243 0 0	1,25,100 7 0	23,568	11,423	34,991
Total for 4½ weeks ...	178,073	1,31,107 2 0	3,41,226 10	51,980 13 0	313 0 0	1,83,400 15 0	33,888	17,333	51,221
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,085	11,077 8 11	78,481 10	11,571 3 0	61 13 0	22,710 8 11	6,592	3,230	9,82
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	69 0 0	......	72 1 9	0 6 2	141 8 5	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	65,000½	48,156 12 10	2,97,344 0	30,522 5 0	275 5 3	87,954 7 1	28,103	13,587	41,69

* The increase is due to return traffic in connection with Sun Eclipse.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 29th January 1898 on 817 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	192,520	1,07,920 0 0	10,52,790 0	1,83,040 0 0	34,700 0 0	3,25,660 0 0	32,300	42,083	74,383
Or per mile of railway	236	132 0 0	1,289 0	224 0 0	31 0 0	*387 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	627,330	3,34,300 0 0	28,81,950 0	5,89,020 0 0	33,630 0 0	9,56,950 0 0	103,000	138,596	241,596
Total for 4 weeks ...	819,850	4,42,220 0 0	93,34,740 0	7,72,060 0 0	68,330 0 0	12,82,610 0 0	135,300	180,679	3,15,979
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	203,460	1,14,711 0 0	9,35,970 0	1,25,685 0 0	34,616 0 0	2,75,012 0 0	32,818	31,510	64,328
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	250	141 0 0	1,150 0	154 0 0	33 0 0	328 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	867,388	4,63,609 0 0	35,02,139 0	5,27,515 0 0	64,701 0 0	10,55,915 0 0	138,443	135,465	273,908

* Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 29th January 1898 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	22,490	8,970 0 0	52,670 0	5,040 0 0	100 0 0	14,110 0 0	2,638	2,280	4,918
Or per mile of railway	262	104 0 0	612 0	59 0 0	1 0 0	164 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	74,500	30,110 0 0	186,780 0	20,420 0 0	730 0 0	51,260 0 0	8,161	6,354	14,515
Total for 4 weeks ...	96,990	39,080 0 0	239,450 0	25,460 0 0	830 0 0	65,370 0 0	10,799	8,634	19,433
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,348	6,704 0 0	30,806 0	2,600 0 0	442 0 0	9,746 0 0	2,163	1,081	3,244
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	260	78 0 0	358 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	113 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	92,213	27,268 0 0	113,791 0	8,984 0 0	828 0 0	37,080 0 0	9,229	4,641	18,870

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 29th January 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,813	14,612 0 0	67,472 0	4,771 0 0	10,853 0 0	30,266 0 0	3,834	3,270	7,104
Or per mile of railway	231	117 0 0	540 0	38 0 0	87 0 0	242 0 0	......	...	......
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	86,984	42,953 0 0	1,62,410 0	13,008 0 0	440 0 0	56,401 0 0	11,996	9,066	21,062
Total for 4 weeks ...	1,15,797	57,595 0 0	2,29,882 0	17,779 0 0	11,293 0 0	86,667 0 0	15,830	12,336	28,166
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,042	13,024 0 0	1,00,002 0	5,024 0 0	86 0 0	18,184 0 0	3,909	1,969	5,908
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	264	104 0 0	800 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	145 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,42,017	55,838 0 0	3,53,232 0	18,690 0 0	677 0 0	75,205 0 0	17,280	8,438	25,718

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th January 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,014	14,892 0 0	1,78,271 0	8,701 0 0	631 0 0	24,224 0 0	2,816	4,058	6,874
Or per mile of railway	97·95	52·07	623·33	30·42	2·21	84 70	9·85	14·19	24·04
For previous 1 week of half-year	24,311	14,459 0 0	2,42,835 0	11,206 0 0	558 0 0	26,223 0 0	2,826	4,815	7,641
Total for 2 weeks ...	52,325	29,351 0 0	4,21,106 0	19,907 0 0	1,189 0 0	50,447 0 0	5,642	8,873	14,515
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,274	12,385 0 0	1,91,147 0	9,883 0 0	325 0 0	22,593 0 0	4,475	5,275	9,750
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	66·88	35·59	530·96	27·45	·90	63·94	12·86	14·65	27·51
Total to corresponding date of previous year	45,396	25,170 0 0	4,58,395 0	20,023 0 0	729 0 0	46,822 0 0	9,298	14,624	23,922

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 15th January 1898.			Receipts for week ending 16th January 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 15th January 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1896 to 16th January 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	24,224	84·70	360	22,593	63·94	286	*7,53,785	.	360	4,61,681	...	2,92,104	......

* Includes audited figures for week ending 11th December 1897.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 22nd January 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,467	17,794 0 0	2,02,649 0	7,581 0 0	594 0 0	25,969 0 0	3,176	3,776	6,952
Or per mile of railway	106·53	62·22 0 0	708·56 0	26 50 0 0	2·08 0 0	90·80 0 0	11·11	13·20	24·31
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	52,325	29,351 0 0	4,21,106 0	19,907 0 0	1,189 0 0	50,447 0 0	5,642	8,873	14,515
Total for 3 weeks ...	82,792	47,145 0 0	6,23,755 0	27,488 0 0	1,783 0 0	76,416 0 0	8,818	12,649	21,467
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,310	10,437 0 0	1,24,780 0	10,785 0 0	330 0 0	21,552 0 0	4,081	7,235	11,316
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	55·49	29·99 0 0	346·61 0	29·96 0 0	0·92 0 0	60·87 0 0	11·73	20·10	31·83
Total to corresponding date of previous year	64,706	35,607 0 0	5,83,084 0	31,708 0 0	1,050 0 0	68,374 0 0	13,379	21,859	35,238

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 22nd January 1898.			Receipts for week ending 23rd January 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 22nd January 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1896 to 23rd January 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	25,969	90·80	360	21,552	60·87	286	7,78,811	......	360	4,83,232	......	2,95,579	......

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 22nd January 1898 on 827 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 827 miles open	125,780	(a) 63,460	4,25,110	47,400	(a)17,820	1,28,680	19,366	(b)24,197	43,563
Or per mile of railway .. .	152·09	76·73	51[illegible]7	57·32	21·55	155·60	......	......	......
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year	219,380	98,380	10,16,620	1,30,930	35,850	2,65,160	41,553	45,123	86,676
Total for 3½ weeks ..	315,160	1,61,840	14,41,7[illegible]	1,78,330	53,670	3,93,840	60,919	69,320	130,239
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 819 miles open	96,493	41,605	4,20,1[illegible]2	49,025	15,139	1,05,769	15,946	(c)19,744	35,690
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	117·82	50·80	513·38	59·86	18·48	129·14	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	359,818	1,31,239	14,92,319	1,72,098	40,579	3,52,916	50,184	69,297	119,481

(a) Increase under "Coaching" and "Other earnings" is due to *melas* at the Ghats in connection with the eclipse of the sun.
(b) Includes 1,298 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, 1,170 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 29th January 1898	10,870	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	11,569	0	0
Decrease	699	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 29th January 1898	213	2	2
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	226	10	4
Decrease	13	8	2
Receipts from 1st January to 29th January 1898	43,448	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	43,307	0	0
Increase	141	0	0

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 14th February 1898.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·11, Kalna ·10, Katwa ·13, Raniganj ·17. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* paddy continues. Potatoes being harvested and sugarcane being pressed. Early ploughing commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows :—

			Srs. Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	11½ to 14¼	per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	... 13	
Katwa	...	...	... 13⅛	
Raniganj	...	...	... 14 to 15	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·10, Rampur Hat ·05. Weather cold and cloudy. Standing crops doing well. Prices stationary. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Sadar ·12, Vishnupur ·18. Weather generally cloudy. Threshing of *aman* over. Pressing of sugarcane progressing. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient.. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee at Sadar and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·61, Tamluk ·06, Contai ·19, Ghatal ·11. Threshing of paddy still continues. *Rabi* crops are being gathered, and sugarcane is being pressed. Prospects of indigo good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Contai	14 to 16	
Tamluk	11⅝	
Ghatal	13½	

Hooghly.—Winter rice being stored. Sugarcane pressing continues. *Rabi* crops being collected. Common rice sells from 10 to 13½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain at Sadar; Ulubaria ·06. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* over. *Rabi* progressing, but rain is wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Barasat ·07, Diamond Harbour 1·82. Weather cool and occasionally cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman*, *kalai* and mustard over. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11 to 13⅓	per rupee.
Barasat	13⅓	
Basirhat	12 9/16	
Diamond Harbour	12¼	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·48, Kushtia ·01, Meherpur ·02. Standing crops in good condition. Sugarcane pressing going on. Lands being prepared for *aus*. Common rice selling from 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox in Sadar subdivision.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·06, Jangipur ·38, Kandi ·06. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops, mulberry and indigo are favourable. Pressing of sugarcane commenced. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows :—

Sadar	13	seers per rupee.	
Jangipur	14¾	,,	,,
Kandi	15¼	,,	,,

Jessore.—Weather more or less cloudy and damp. Rainfall at Jhenida ·04, Magura ·03, Bangaon ·08, Narail ·01. Harvesting of winter crops still continues. Outturn seems to be good. Ploughing for *aus* paddy going on. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Jessore	12 to 14	per rupee.
Jhenida	12 to 12¼	
Magura	12 to 12⅓	
Narail	13-5⅓ ch.	
Bangaon	12 to 14	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·50· Weather seasonable; often cloudy. Harvesting of *aman* over. Transplantation of *boro* paddy going on. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Water and fodder available. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14 to 17	per rupee.
Bagerhat	13	
Satkhira	14¼	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Nator 1·07, Naugaon ·23. Prospects of standing crops good. Lands being prepared for early sowings. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·75. Weather cold and cloudy. Condition of *rabi* crops good. Land being prepared for jute and *bhadoi*. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice 14 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall 1·17. Weather cold and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops good. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 1·06, Kurseong 1·46, Siliguri 1·03. Hills—*Phaphur* and *tori* being harvested; potatoes being sown; wheat and barley progressing. *Terai*—*Haimanti* paddy being threshed; potatoes being harvested; prospects good. Coarse rice sells as follows—

Hills	8 to 11 seers per rupee.		
Terai	13 to 16	,,	,,

Bhutia sells from 20 to 30 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·06; district average rainfall ·78. Land is being prepared for *aus* Mustard is being gathered. *Rabi* crops doing well. Common rice selling from 11 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram, where they are reported scarce in places.

Bogra.—Rainfall at Bogra ·47, Sherpur ·12, Panchbibi 1·30. Oilseeds being gathered. Lands are being cultivated for jute. Sugarcane being pressed. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells from 11½ to 14½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Sirajganj ·04. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops continue to be good. Common rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops thriving. Mustard being gathered. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Tangail ·46, Kishorganj ·10, Jamalpur 1·82. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *boro* nearly completed. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice selling at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Rice sells from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather overcast. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather unsettled. Preliminary ploughing for paddy and jute progressing vigorously. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Rain wanted for spring crops. Water still brackish in the wave-swept area. Fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 13 seers per rupee on an average.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·87, Barh ·60, Bihar 1·22, Dinapore ·72, Bikram 1·11, Hilsa 1·5. Prospects of standing crops good. Rain will wash all insects from the crops which may suffer by cloudy weather Bright weather very much wanted. Prices almost stationary. In Patna common rice (new) selling at 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·29, Nawada 1·68, Jahanabad 1·38, Aurangabad 1·10. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·64, Bhabua 1·16, Buxar 1·79. The rainfall of the week has benefited the *rabi* except *matar*. Sugarcane pressing going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Saran.—Rainfall at Chapra ·65, Siwan ·60, Gopalganj ·29. Weather cloudy with rain at the beginning and end of week. *Rabi* crops good. Poppy leaf outturn slightly damaged by recent rain. Hail in parts of Gopalganj has injured the *rabi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 14·11 seers and of *makai* 19·14 seers per rupee, against 9 seers and 9·11 seers last year.

Champaran.—Rain at Motihari (·74) and Bettiah (·22) on the whole beneficial. Crop prospects generally very good. Dry fodder scarce where October floods occurred. Prices generally stationary. Common rice and maize sell at 14½ and 22 seers per rupee, respectively, against average of 15⅝ and 21 seers.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·22. Prospects continue to be good. Prices are—common rice 15 seers, wheat 11 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 21 seers, gram 9½ seers, *rahar* 11 and 12 seers, and *marua* 25 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Somastipur ·21, Madhubani ·11. Standing crops good. Rain caused some damage to *rahar*, peas and tobacco at Somastipur, but did good to oat and barley. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar ·78, Begusarai ·57, Jamui ·73. Weather cool and cloudy. General prospects good. The recent rain has slightly damaged the *rabi* crops, which are in flower, but will improve the backward and stunted poppy. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	...	...	...	13 to 16	seers per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	14½	„ „
Jamui	...	...	...	14 to 15	„ „

Bhagalpur.—Weather cloudy with slight showers occasionally. Standing crops doing well. Rain did good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice are—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	15	2	per rupee.
Banka	16	4	
Madhipura	18	0	
Supaul	19	0	

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar ·11, Kishanganj ·47, Araria ·31. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing *rabi* crops good. Harvesting of mustard and tobacco in progress. Cattle-pox in Araria subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	15 seers per rupee.
Kishanganj	16 „ „
Araria	18 „ „

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·06, Chanchal ·88, Shibganj ·80, Gajol ·30. Standing *rabi* crops continue to promise well. Coarse rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather seasonable. Slight rain in all subdivisions. Prospects of *rabi* generally good. Prices are—common rice 13½ to 18 seers (average 15¾ seers), maize 16¾ to 22¾ seers (average 19 seers 11 chittacks). Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Jajpur ·24, Banki ·05. Weather cloudy. *Guru sarad* being harvested. *Dalua* being transplanted. *Rabi* crops being threshed. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	18	6	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	19	6	

Balasore.—No rain at Sadar. Ploughing has commenced. Harvesting of *sarad* and *rabi* crops continues. Sugarcane being pressed. *Dalua* and cotton crops growing well. Rain in Bhadrak was beneficial to standing crops. Price of rice varies from 15 to 19 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 15 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar ·48. Weather cloudy. Rice sells at Angul 24 seers and Khondmals 15 seers per rupee.

Puri.—A slight shower of rain in parts of the district. *Sarad* all cut. Sowing of *summer* rice and *moong* almost completed. Mustard, *khulthi* and *arhar* being harvested. Prospects of *khesari* and other *rabi* crops good. Price of common rice almost statioinary.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·87, Giridi ·48. Prospects of standing crops continue favourable. Rice selling from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Rainfall ·62. State of standing crops good. Ploughing commenced Rice sells at Ranchi 12 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 12 to 20 seers. Cattle disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall 1·42. Weather cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* favourable. Rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·32, Gobindpur ·22. Weather seasonable, sometimes cloudy. Prospects of crops on the ground good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas. Purulia and Manbazar. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers, and at Gobindpur 15 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 1·27. Rice plentiful. Price 14 to 16 seeers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain over the greater part of the Province during the week. The rain has benefited the *rabi* crops generally, but in parts of Darbhanga and Monghyr the crops in flower are reported to have been slightly damaged. Prospects of the poppy crop are favourable. In Monghyr the late-sown poppy plants have improved. *Boro* or spring rice is being transplanted and doing well. Ploughing is going on in several parts of Bengal Proper. Mustard, potatoes, and other early *rabi* crops are still being gathered, and the pressing of sugarcane is in progress. There has been no marked change in prices for some weeks past. No cattle-disease is reported except from places in Bankura, Nadia, Purnea, Lohardaga, and Manbhum. The fodder-supply is generally sufficient except at Kurigram in Rangpur and in the flooded tracts of Champaran.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, — **M. FINUCANE,**

The 15th February 1898. — ***Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.***

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of July 1897.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice and Paddy. Rice.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice and Paddy. Paddy.*	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice and Paddy. Total (in rice).	FOOD-GRAINS. Wheat.	FOOD-GRAINS. Gram and pulses.	FOOD-GRAINS. Other food-grains.	FOOD-GRAINS. Total.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Gunny-bags.†	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	OILSEEDS. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Refined.	SUGAR. Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	TOBACCO. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	3,674	13,696	12,234	161	7,138	58	19,591	3	13,214	941	277	......	......	67	20,94,232	......	......	5	251	10
Birbhum	36	......	36	......	......	......	36	......	2,765	1,370	857	......	280	114	......	......	......	......	......	......
Midnapore	1,44,912	1,15,243	2,16,939	......	747	......	2,17,686	95	6,738	1,355	94	......	283	92	10,036	......	......	2,487	231	20
Hooghly	82,335	15,473	92,006	170	6,253	1	98,430	5,964	217,721	4,318	1,040	......	......	3	1,161	......	40	13,595	9,659	2,383
24-Parganas	87,944	11,364	95,046	38	401	......	95,485	12,507	394,794	111	......	......	2,673	......	5,796	......	2,653	16,654	3,757	848
Nadia	1,511	507	1,828	8	95,579	88	97,503	7,157	24,854	18,838	5,742	......	720	146	......	......	2,877	651	4,123	......
Murshidabad	294	7	298	1,921	40,310	199	42,728	5,350	10,580	6,300	5,440	......	34	1,090	......	......	74	11	189	......
Jessore	97	......	97	......	289	......	386	2,950	980	1,193	72	......	79	......	......	......	64	10,304	2,035	......
Khulna	567	......	567	......	295	......	862	11,750	630	......	340	......	26	......	......	......	75	3,500	......	......
Rajshahi	21	......	21	......	1,754	......	1,775	1,809	1,435	551	3,061	......	......	358	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dinajpur	251	......	251	......	275	......	526	3,204	41,330	......	422		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jalpaiguri	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,020	50,540	......	569	25,993	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,994	......
Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31,220	......	......	33,624	......	......	......	......	......	......	119	......
Rangpur	350	......	350	......	135	......	483	15,345	15,995	67	3,098	......	3,873	......	......	......	......	......	46,948	......
Bogra	34	......	34	......	......	......	34	5,033	875	17	2,214	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pabna	......	......	......	......	273	......	273	1,41,917	204,015	208	24,263	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,928	......
Dacca	275	......	275	......	1,300	......	1,575	2,19,737	700	629	6,075	......	5,410	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	89	......	89	......	66	......	155	23,330	......	......	8,153	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Faridpur	618	......	618	......	1,455	......	2,073	87,900	20,895	9,651	33,485	......	397	......	......	......	......	......	1,940	......
Backergunge	98,073	......	98,073	......	13	......	98,086	1,978	......	550	121	......	218	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tippera	7	......	7	......	382	......	389	5,155	......	2	827	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,000	210	......	1,085	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	2,243	......	2,243	......	......	......	2,243	......	7,525	......	......	411	5,185	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Bengal ...	4,23,931	1,56,230	5,21,612	2,298	1,56,665	346	6,80,921	5,92,178	1,046,776	48,692	96,290	60,029	20,748	1,870	21,11,225	......	5,783	47,237	75,174	3,261
BIHAR.																				
Patna	30	......	30	......	41,430	8,728	50,188	......	2,800	1,68,287	27,792	......	900	......	......	32	364	135	1,444	42
Gaya	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,795	2,707	1,478	......	36	......	......	......	......	......	......	501
Shahabad	......	......	......	393	5,487	451	6,331	......	8,905	32,332	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	476	......	......
Saran	......	......	......	......	601	846	1,347	......	455	34,265	11,070	......	52	......	......	......	......	......	9	......
Champaran	......	......	......	......	121	683	804	......	805	22,720	15,233	......	23	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	......	......	......	......	50	1,405	1,455	......	420	15,724	9,291	......	......	......	......	20	......	......	713	1
Darbhanga	......	......	......	......	557	111	668	......	665	26,455	16,160	......	8	......	......	......	......	187	919	29
Monghyr	5	......	5	......	43,829	838	44,672	......	1,015	21,302	20,258	......	461	......	......	......	......	9	309	7
Bhagalpur	3	......	3	2,198	20,575	5,556	28,332	......	......	20,076	20,030	......	41	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Purnea	......	......	......	......	4,128	......	4,128	368	10,360	3,300	10,073	......	29	......	......	......	......	......	6,305	......
Malda	......	......	......	213	929	813	1,955	401	......	858	49	......	......	122	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	2	......	2	1,431	11,234	......	12,667	......	1,400	12,263	28,170	......	36	......	......	......	......	......	122	......
Total of Bihar ...	40	......	40	4,235	1,28,841	19,431	1,52,547	769	31,710	3,60,319	1,68,004	......	1,586	122	......	52	364	807	9,821	580

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	* Paddy.	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	2,770	2,262	4,184	......	990	......	5,174	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore	1,27,075	27,047	1,43,979	102	8,091	......	1,52,172	102	4,910	......	......	......	......	60	......	......	......	......	553	......
Puri	7,026	......	7,026	......	1,370	......	8,396	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Orissa ...	1,36,871	29,309	1,55,189	102	10,451	......	1,65,742	102	4,910	......	......	......	......	60	......	......	......	......	553	......
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	665	......	......	55	13	......	83,090	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	210	32	......	316	......	......	14,55,518	......	......	......	......	......
Singhbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	105	330	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpur.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	990	362	......	371	13	......	15,38,608	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	5,60,842	1,85,599	6,76,841	6,635	2,95,957	19,777	9,99,210	5,93,049	1,084,376	4,09,373	2,64,894	60,400	22,347	2,052	36,49,833	52	6,147	48,044	85,545	3,841
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam ...	902	31	921	......	30	......	951	291	420	16,346	1,42,282	1,09,768	1,044	......	......	......	......	......	105	......
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	......	......	......	1,03,552	11,873	789	1,16,214	205	3,815	1,76,248	32,430	375	22,159	......	......	63	......	710	76	7
Punjab	51	......	51	30,536	675	6,027	37,289	......	......	......	......	206	6,189	......	......	......	......	......	5	......
Central Provinces ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	28	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	4,335	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,748	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	6,386	......	......	......	57	......	13	3
Madras	7,151	1,601	8,152	......	4,228	717	13,097	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,197	......	8	47
Burma	7,44,244	40,138	7,69,330	......	3,465	......	7,72,795	......	......	......	......	......	365	......	......	......	......	......	......	27
Other places	26,751	......	26,751	......	373	1,729	28,853	......	5,500	......	......	......	......	9	51,151	......	1,35,466	1,25,447	......	6,540
Grand Total of Imports in July. 1897	13,39,941	2,27,369	14,82,046	1,40,723	3,16,601	29,039	19,68,409	5,93,545	1,094,111	6,04,715	4,39,034	1,70,758	62,525	2,061	37,00,984	115	1,43,867	1,74,201	85,755	10,465
Grand Total of Imports in July. 1896	7,67,766	1,40,103	8,55,331	1,19,057	3,85,904	36,611	18,96,903	6,56,725	1,184,198	5,18,271	1,80,636	1,82,947	56,983	1,051	22,67,145	93	61,515	98,386	65,586	6,900

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of July 1897 was as follows:—

Exported from Calcutta.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
To Indian ports, viz.:—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	11,627	30	11,645	......	3,468	95	15,208	......	1,071,600	......	......	2,685	......	......	785	......	...	15
Other ports in Bombay ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12,500	......	......	6	......	......	... ..	......	...	2
Madras	......	......	......	298	17,699	2,805	20,802	......	526,050	...	......	19	......	... ..	140	......	...	16
Other ports in Madras ...	7,498	......	7,498	3,876	2,036	33	13,443	30	261,500	......	574	22	......	......	271	......	...	23
Burma	2,317	......	2,317	58,868	13,080	1,505	75,770	20	729,300	....	20	183	566	......	979	499	32,011	292
Other Indian ports	......	......	......	2,592	1,825	4	4,421	......	91,450	......	......	1	... ..	14	2,513	426	3,245	108
Pondicherry ...	......	......	......	......	......	.....	......	......	10,500	......	......	......	......	... ..	... ..	......	...	......
Total of Inter-portal trade ...	21,442	30	21,460	65,634	38,108	4,442	1,29,644	50	2,702,900	......	594	2,916	566	14	4,721	925	35,256	456
To Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	54,138	......	54,138	......	1,034	.....	55,172	84,737	3,951,600	93,975	12	1,72,009	2,468	......	......	......	...	35
Other Foreign ports	1,15,586	528	1,15,916	294	36,841	4,155	1,57,206	42,287	13,375,150	4,01,249	2,259	14,118	38,205	......	263	......	34	84
Total of Foreign trade	1,69,724	528	1,70,054	294	37,87 5	4,155	2,12,378	1,27,024	17,326,750	4,95,224	2,271	1,86,127	40,673	......	263	......	34	119
Grand Total of Exports in July ... 1897	1,91,166	558	1,91,514	65,928	75,983	8,597	3,42,022	1,27,074	20,029,650	4,95,224	2,865	1,89,043	41,239	14	4,984	925	35,290	575
Grand Total of Exports in July ... 1896	9,35,189	283	6,35,366	12,563	1,44,619	17,168	8,09,716	82,868	18,280,502	6,67,901	17,714	1,80,500	5,989	1,178	3,959	2,451	33,141	564

III.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of July 1897.

Specification of Routes.	Food-grains. Rice.	Food-grains. Paddy.	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous Products. Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Md
By country boats ...	3,60,429	1,03,810	1,066	93,611	1,148	1,20,872	581,748	34,038	43,207	......	7,749	372	13,014	...	2,680	37,160	13,297	1,3
" river steamers ...	14,963	33,946	1,407	22,673	5	2,41,704	8,978	66,399	1,41,421	1,09,766	6,458	577	......	...	1,854	18	2,908	...
" rail { E. I. Railway	1,264	10,109	1,38,110	1,38,521	25,429	9,285	53,375	4,86,360	1,02,099	957	33,199	563	36,32,840	115	......	1,387	8,440	6
" rail { E. B. S. Railway.	4,430	...	......	49,581	11	2,02,589	427,910	17,882	62,307	59,620	4,449	480	59	...	23	7,981	55,960	...
" road	63,945	15,381	38	298	......	12,993	10,400	36	......	......	1,100	...	3,920	...	1,500	2,208	5,074	1,8
" sea	8,94,910	64,623	102	11,917	2,440	102	11,700	......	......	413	9,801	69	51,151	...	1,37,720	1,25,447	76	6,(
Grand Total of Imports in July ... 1897	13,30,941	2,27,369	1,40,723	3,16,601	20,039	5,93,545	1,094,111	6,04,715	4,39,634	1,70,758	62,825	2,061	37,00,984	115	1,43,807	1,74,201	85,755	10,(
Grand Total of Imports in July ... 1896	7,67,766	1,40,103	1,19,057	3,85,904	36,611	6,56,725	1,184,198	5,18,271	1,80,036	1,82,947	56,983	1,051	22,67,145	93	61,515	98,386	65,586	6,(

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of July 1897 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosene oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan ...	1,17,775	729	358	1,045	22,575	4,816	23,[illegible]27
Birbhum ...	38,100	1,266	67	756	12,281	2,924	14,770
Midnapore ...	2,71,720	......	1,829	70	38,876	1,532	10,1[illegible]
Hooghly ...	1,11,110	1,754	363	51	1,694	4,897	20,981
24-Parganas ...	1,50,669	4,200	624	44	9,242	65,119	4,65[illegible]
Nadia ...	1,36,254	......	1,688	318	38,493	6,229	42,91[illegible]
Murshidabad ...	50,254	1,458	190	98	16,577	1,550	17,01[illegible]
Jessore ...	46,945	.	1,160	3	16,390	6,472	2 42[illegible]
Khulna ...	47,958	......	232	......	9,232	2,045	15,715
Rajshahi ...	62,103	......	48	216	12,025	1,823	8,750
Dinajpur ...	30,527	......	......	134	6,704	2,046	2,110
Jalpaiguri ...	49,197	......	......	219	14,361	3,152	5,42[illegible]
Darjeeling ...	49,721	......	133	108	6,548	1,304	4,23[illegible]
Rangpur ...	1,77,417	......	156	183	17,321	3,420	16,065
Bogra ...	70,723	......	......	184	2,405	730	2,870
Pabna ...	95,202	......	310	42	56,478	42,300	29,575
Cooch Bihar ...	667	......	......	11	......	......	210
Dacca ...	3,74,924	......	3,151	118	22,584	70,207	16,73[illegible]
Mymensingh ...	1,42,542	......	207	......	7,500	14,240	6,79[illegible]
Faridpur ...	60,198	......	973	309	26,993	12,337	33,320
Backergunge ...	16,458	......	1,131	......	60,158	8,877	7,735
Tippera ...	52,435	......	982	......	6,090	2,678	9,135
Noakhali ...	13 954	......	205	......	4,200	......	280
Chittagong ...	37,952	......	275	......	......	78	3,910
Total of Bengal ...	22,04,805	9,407	14,172	3,909	4,08,637	2,58,775	298,990
BIHAR.							
Patna ...	63,829	77	196	281	25,815	21,537	158,720
Gaya ..	25,658	729	19	79	12,088	1,556	9,380
Shahabad ...	89,922	......	220	422	19,780	762	17,290
Saran ...	1,05,871	......	......	150	16,589	1,231	26,180
Champaran ...	1,87,738	......	......	107	18,578	2,789	21,595
Muzaffarpur ...	1,14,666	......	......	11	24,119	4,418	19,705
Darbhanga ...	1,34,791	......	......	76	22,273	4,234	26,635
Monghyr ...	53,806	77	8	379	15,108	4,149	67,795
Bhagalpur ...	89,106	......	39	163	31,090	4,632	110,740
Purnea ...	1,38,208	......	......	1,410	13,413	4,547	12,530
Malda ...	12,954	......	24	123	1,450	45	1,330
Sonthal Parganas ...	50,530	......	33	746	20,203	4,410	37,870
Total of Bihar ...	10,67,679	883	639	3,947	2,20,506	54,329	509,770
ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Balasore	31,490	60	349	5,289	25,197	6,227	88,100
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	11,470	......	......	56	5,194	1,349	945
Manbhum	45,292	......	142	213	20,697	2,015	1,715
Singhbhum	5,905	......	17	31	6,499	483	455
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	62,667	......	159	300	32,390	3,847	3,115
Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	33,66,041	10,350	15,210	13,445	6,86,730	3,23,178	8,99,075
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	5,39,428	......	1,009	27	50,555	17,910	32,725
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12,68,197	5,567	2,871	754	30,452	42,937	344,330
Punjab	6,75,154	8,022	634	101	22	5,388	99,890
Central Provinces	59,796	......	167	488	......	5,869	22,940
Rajputana and Central India	55,350	76	113	......	......	995	9,5
Berar	2,619	......	......	......	......	1	140
Nizam's Territory	572	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	19,398	1,037	......	1	......	......	1,084,450
Madras	12,250	......	272	407	......	441	787,550
Mysore	......	114	......	......	......	......	......
Pondicherry	254	......	108	......	......	......	10,500
Burma	1,12,625	426	1,542	2,386	......	167	724,300
Sind	694	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other places	40,530	2,878	28	58	......	35	17,326,750
Grand Total of Exports in July ... 1897 ...	61,61,908	28,470	21,963	17,667	7,67,759	3,96,921	21,339,515
Grand Total of Exports in July ... 1896 ...	60,16,737	32,474	19,796	43,057	6,01,881	3,75,455	19,308,736

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of July 1897 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS. European.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS. Indian.	COTTON TWIST. European.	COTTON TWIST. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosene oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom	83,09,924	......	71	......	6,63,700	15,863	......
Other Foreign ports	59,714	......	1,059	......	4,24,251	4,18,090	5,500
Total of Foreign Trade	83,69,638	......	1,130	......	10,87,951	4,33,953	5,500
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	9,953	2,30,812	......	16,707	43,506	......	......
Madras	16,780	......	......	433	5,324	......	......
Burma	9,160	829	......	16	......	......	......
Other Indian ports	......	......	......	19	......	......	6,200
Total of Interportal Trade	35,893	2,31,641	......	17,175	48,830	......	6,200
Grand Total of Imports in July ... 1897	84,05,531	2,31,641	1,130	17,175	11,36,781	4,33,953	11,700
Grand Total of Imports in July ... 1896	1,37,39,801	2,15,993	13,089	12,194	7,64,743	3,63,883	21,425

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of July 1897 :—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boat	1,22,300	1,600	461	......	1,64,579	37,370	29,080
„ river steamers	9,04,120	......	3,420	110	1,41,829	1,56,108	70,420
„ rail { East Indian Railway	33,52,338	19,306	4,895	7,405	3,48,832	1,09,783	1,018,570
„ rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	13,38,859	......	10,097	2,012	84,221	79,766	187,320
„ road	1,83,611	4,200	651	......	4,451	6,894	3,625
„ sea	2,60,080	3,304	2,439	8,140	23,847	6,910	20,029,650
Grand Total of Exports in July ... 1897 ...	61,61,908	28,470	21,963	17,667	7,67,759	3,96,921	21,339 515
Grand Total of Exports in July ... 1896 ...	60,16,737	32,474	19,796	43,057	6,91,881	3,75,455	19,308,736

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 12th February 1898

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of December 1897 and the first and second fortnights of January 1898, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of December 1896 and January 1897, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *the 14th February 1898.*

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1897.		1898.		1896.		1897.	
	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.	31st January.	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.	31st January
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—								
Burdwan ...	11 8	11 10	12 12	13 2	10 8	10 8	10 0	9 12
Birbhum ...	13 8	12 12	12 12	13 8	9 12	9 12	9 6	9 0
Bankura ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 10	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 4
Midnapore ...	12 0	13 12	13 0 to 13 12	13 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8 / 11 0
Hooghly ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Howrah ...	9 8	11 0 (new.) / 9 8 (old.)	11 8 (new.) / 9 8 (old.)	11 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8
24-Parganas ...	11 4 (new.)	11 8	12 0	11 14	9 8	8 8	10 0	10 8
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	8 0	8 0
Nadia ...	11 5	11 5	11 14⅓	11 13	9 6	9 2	9 2	9 2
Murshidabad	12 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore ...	12 12	13 0	13 8	13 0	10 12	10 0	9 6	10 0
Khulna ...	14 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	11 8	10 14	10 8	11 8
Rajshahi ...	12 3 (new.) / 9 0 (old.)	13 8	13 2	12 12	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 12
Dinajpur ...	14 5	13 3	14 5	13 8	10 3	9 9-3*t*.	9 9-3*t*.	10 0
Jalpaiguri ...	11 0	12 0	12 4	12 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling ...	9 8	10 0	11 8	11 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0
Rangpur ...	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8
Bogra ...	10 8	10 11	11 10	12 0	9 12	9 12	10 2	10 8
Pabna ...	11 10	12 0	11 4	11 4	9 3	9 6	9 7½	9 6
Dacca ...	13 4	12 0	11 0	11 12	10 0	10 12	10 6	10 8
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 0
Faridpur ...	11 8	10 11	11 4	12 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 13
Backergunge	7 12 (old.) / 10 8 (new.)	7 8 (old.) / 12 0 (new.)	7 12 (old.) / 12 0 (new.)	7 12 (old.) / 12 0 (new.)	7 8 (old.) / 10 0 (new.)	10 4 (new.)	7 8 (old) / 10 0 (new.)	10 8
Tippera ...	13 5	11 4	11 10	11 6	8 0	8 6	11 0	10 10
Noakhali ...	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 8
Chittagong ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	9 0
Patna ...	14 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	10 12	9 15	10 2	10 6
Gaya ...	14 4	15 0	14 8	14 8	10 8	9 8	9 0	9 0
Shahabad ...	14 0 & 14 8	14 0 & 14 8	14 0 & 14 8	13 0 & 13 8	8 8	8 8 & 9 0	9 8 & 10 0	10 0
Saran ...	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	9 8	10 0	9 8	9 8
Champaran ...	14 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0
Muzaffarpur	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0
Darbhanga ...	13 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 4
Monghyr ...	11 6	12 8	13 12⅗	12 8⅗	9 13	8 11	9 2	9 8
Bhagalpur ...	14 0	15 4	15 2	15 8	10 12	10 4	10 2	10 2
Purnea ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Malda ...	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	10 0	9 12	9 0	16 0
Sonthal Parganas.	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	10 12	11 0	10 4	10 0
Cuttack ...	13 2	13 13	15 12	15 12	12 8	11 13	11 13	11 13
Balasore ...	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0
Puri ...	13 10	13 2	15 12	17 1	13 2	11 0	10 8	10 8
Hazaribagh ...	12 4	13 5	13 0	13 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
Lohardaga ...	14 8	14 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 8 to 13 4	10 0 to 11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0
Palamau ...	14 0	13 13½	14 15	11 13	9 9	8 11	9 4	8 11
Manbhum ...	14 0	17 0	16 8	16 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 8
Singhbhum ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0

Districts.	1897. 15th December.	1897. 31st December.	1898. 15th January.	1898. 31st January.	1896. 15th December.	1896. 31st December.	1897. 15th January.	1897. 31st January.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Wheat—								
Patna	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	9 12	9 4	9 8	9 0
Gaya	9 8	9 8	9 4	9 8	8 10	8 8	8 0	8 0
Shahabad	10 0 and 11 0	10 0 and 10 8	10 0 and 10 8	10 4 and 10 8	8 8	8 0 and 9 0	8 8 and 9 0	8 0 and 8 12
Saran	11 0	10 9	11 8	11 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Champaran	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 12	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 0
Muzaffarpur	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Darbhanga	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	7 0	7 4	7 0
Monghyr	10 $12\frac{1}{5}$	12 8	11 $5\frac{2}{5}$	10 $0\frac{2}{5}$	9 0	8 9	8 12	8 0
Bhagalpur	11 6	11 6	11 7	11 6	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14
Purnea	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 4
Indian-corn or Maize—								
Patna	20 0	20 0	20 8	21 8	13 0	11 8	11 8	11 12
Gaya	20 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	11 10	10 8	10 8	10 8
Shahabad	19 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	12 4	10 12	10 8	11 8
Saran	18 4	18 4	18 6	19 12	12 0	10 6	10 8	10 8
Champaran	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 8
Muzaffarpur	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	10 0
Darbhanga	19 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	11 0	9 12	9 12	10 0
Monghyr	21 0	21 6	20 $7\frac{3}{4}$	21 0	13 4	11 7	11 4	10 12
Bhagalpur	20 2	20 4	21 4	21 8	12 10	12 10	11 6	12 0
Purnea	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	13 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 4
Hazaribagh	16 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0
Lohardaga	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0
Palamau	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 14	11 13	10 11	10 14	10 6
Manbhum	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0

North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Common Rice—								
Jaunpur	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 8	8 6	9 2	9 8	9 8
Gorakpur	13 8	13 8	14 6	14 6	8 9	8 12	8 2	8 2
Mirzapur	10 6	10 8	10 15	10 13	7 10	7 11	7 11	7 13
Benares	10 $13\frac{1}{2}$	10 $13\frac{1}{2}$	11 2	10 9	7 9	7 9	7 9	8 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Ghazipur	10 8	10 4	10 4	11 8	8 12	8 4	8 4	9 8
Ballia	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0
Wheat—								
Jaunpur	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	7 9	7 9	7 11	7 6
Gorakpur	9 7	9 14	12 2	12 2	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 6
Mirzapur	9 1	8 8	9 4	9 10	7 12	7 13	7 14	8 2
Benares	10 0	10 5	10 5	11 2	7 9	7 9	7 11	8 $11\frac{1}{2}$
Ghazipur	10 8	9 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8
Ballia	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 4	...	7 8	7 8	7 12

Assam.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 27th January 1898:—

	Week of report.	Preceding week.	Corresponding week of 1897.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Cachar—			
Janiganj Bazar ...	10 0	10 0	9 6
Hailakandi	10 10	12 0	9 9
Sylhet—			
Kazi Bazar	12 4	12 4	10 8
Chhatak Bazar ...	12 0	12 0	10 0
Sunamganj	10 0	10 0	10 0
Habiganj	12 0	12 0	10 8
Karimganj	10 8	11 8	9 8
Maulvi Bazar ...	12 8	13 8	10 0

I.—Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at 331 Rainfall-recording Stations in Bengal for 1897.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	January.*	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	—	2·14	2·10	6·48	6·50	21·60	8·86	16·20	5·76	6·07	2·06	—	77·77
			Burdwan	0·06	0·91	1·52	4·91	7·47	11 26	11·53	14·77	8·34	6·36	0·27	—	67·40
			Katwa	0 01	0·89	2·08	1 34	9·34	7·20	7·89	9·39	11·50	4·19	0·24	—	51·67
			Raniganj	0·11	0·51	2·35	0·52	2·73	12 27	9·81	9·47	5·37	7·30	0·63	—	51·07
			Mankur	—	0·37	3·31	1·50	6·19	12·89	9·82	12·63	10·02	6·52	0·13	—	63·38
		Birbhum	Suri	0·03	0·22	2·20	1·38	2·83	8 57	9·00	10·98	8·49	7·03	0·12	—	50·85
			Hotampur	—	0·54	1·77	1·26	3·40	3·18	9·63	8·90	8·24	8·38	0·05	—	45 65
			Rampur Hat ...	—	0 09	0·09	1·29	4·37	13 33	5·58	11·28	7·57	8·42	—	—	52·92
			Bolpur	0·11	1·03	2·11	0·79	6·37	6·35	7·95	10·22	8·00	8·65	0·31	—	52 79
			Murari	—	0·42	0·60	0·89	2·36	12 96	4 73	13 80	11·39	10·84	—	—	57·99
			Labpur	0·02	0·42	1·70	1·27	5·15	11·05	7·67	6·40	6·57	7·79	0·32	—	48·39
		Bankura	Bankura	0·02	0·86	4·81	1·09	3·06	8·49	18·04	10·93	10·61	4·77	0·37	0·06	63·11
			Vishnupur ...	—	0·82	2·32	1·62	1·80	8·93	12·05	14 30	10·60	8·09	0·30	—	60·93
			Maliara	—	0·61	2·18	0·77	2·75	7·77	10·12	11·10	5·21	8·91	0·49	—	55·91
			Khatra	0·07	0·51	2·71	0·57	4 35	12·37	14·79	11·59	10·26	8·35	—	—	65·57
			Indas	0·04	0·90	1·44	2·49	4·79	10·10	13·94	13·23	8·15	6·85	0·68	—	62·01
			Kotalpur	—	0·53	1·67	1 34	2·68	10 57	10·50	9·48	7·90	4·00	1·02	—	4[illegible]·69
			Onda	0·08	0·76	2·77	1·12	3·44	11 09	10·99	11·52	18·89	4·17	0 65	—	65·49
			Gangajalghati ...	—	0·71	3·23	1·45	1 40	7·71	13·73	12·94	12·04	6·56	0·43	—	60·20
			Raipur	—	0·88	2 15	0·67	4·35	15·31	7·90	14·24	8·04	6·97	—	—	6[illegible]·51
			Sonamukhi ...	—	0·68	2·29	1·01	1·65	7 29	13 96	14·80	12·07	6·99	0·69	—	61·43
		Midnapore	Contai	—	2·65	2·39	0·74	4·71	7·84	14·70	15·13	7·29	10·41	0·28	—	66 23
			Tamluk	—	0·86	1·65	1·64	1·62	8 03	8·05	12·68	5·56	4·70	0·03	—	41·82
			Midnapore	0·02	1·01	2·45	2·49	6·59	14·47	6·23	12·08	6·64	6·50	0·05	—	58·36
			Ghatal	—	0·42	2·02	0·70	4·07	7·89	5·96	10·50	8·96	5·60	—	—	52·13
			Kukrahaty ...	—	1 25	2·25	0·93	2·47	7·05	14·62	10·82	6·49	5·94	0·13	—	5[illegible]·95
			Garhbeta	—	0·28	3·93	1·45	4·03	13 67	7·60	6·30	10·63	4·45	—	—	52 34
			Panskura	—	0·80	2·13	0·55	3·47	10·46	8·06	9·47	3·33	5·20	—	—	43·77
			Dantoon	0·04	2·17	2·57	0·56	4 07	11·40	9·72	9·70	4·97	9·52	—	—	54·72
		Hooghly	Serampore	—	1·27	2·27	2·38	6 18	9·72	8·54	11·25	7·12	6·29	0·00	—	55·11
			Hooghly	—	0·37	5·40	3·21	5 76	20·73	7·15	10 19	8·53	6·95	0·23	—	68·82
			Jahanabad	—	0·33	2·52	1·12	5·50	11 [illegible]3	7·09	14 07	6·98	5·03	0·13	—	54·70
		Howrah	Howrah	—	1·33	1·49	1·12	3·10	11·35	13·84	8·98	7·74	8·08	—	—	57 03
			Mohesreka	—	0·31	1·73	1·85	3·26	9·09	6·64	12·67	8·41	10·83	—	—	54 59
			Ulubaria	—	0 34	1·51	1·74	3 19	9 66	8·59	10·63	8·03	7·71	—	—	51·70
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island ...	0·05	2·96	1·71	0·97	1 94	8·59	19·08	10·69	5·27	14·81	0·11	0·09	66·62
			Diamond Harbour	—	0·66	1·93	0·86	3·70	7 85	18·70	15·81	3·89	7·28	0·30	—	60 98
			Canning Town ..	0·05	—	1·17	2·38	5 86	12 87	13 94	19·44	9·13	7·88	0·32	—	73·04
			Alipore (*Observatory*).	0·04	1·59	1·37	0·83	3 78	10·98	13·45	11·74	5·94	8·61	—	—	58·33
			Barrackpore ...	—	1·11	2·41	2 12	6 03	9·87	8·14	11·14	6 80	6·32	0·18	—	54 13
			Dum-Dum	—	0·87	1·66	2·60	4 61	11·18	14·18	13·94	9·65	10·23	—	—	68 93
			Barasat	0·04	2·25	1·68	3·26	3·26	9·93	10·38	15·33	4·88	5·51	—	—	56·52
			Basirhat	—	0·14	1·99	1·83	5·71	14·50	13·50	17·72	6·60	8·16	0·14	—	70·29
		Nadia	Ranaghat ...	—	1·06	2·25	4·57	3·92	13 85	7·58	10·47	5 75	5·62	0·44	—	55·51
			Krishnagar ...	0·01	0·46	2·59	3·09	5·16	11·16	7 44	11·16	7·36	3·51	0·63	—	52 87
			Chuadanga ...	—	0·47	1·05	2·99	4 67	16·16	9·26	12·8[illegible]	8·05	13·93	0·11	—	69·49
			Meherpur ...	—	0·33	1·95	4·43	4·90	1[illegible]·57	6 60	13·89	12 46	7·09	0 07	—	67·89
			Kushtia	—	0·47	0·85	2·25	5 65	10·00	6·74	12 33	7·17	5·67	—	—	51·13
		Murshidabad	Kandi	—	0·38	1·10	1·78	6·40	9·57	8·54	17·34	8·04	5·18	—	—	58 33
			Berhampore ...	0·01	0·24	1·27	0·93	6 87	6·95	5·54	14·01	8 05	6·21	—	—	50·08
			Lalbag	—	0·09	0·86	2·15	4·95	9·79	9·44	17·30	Rejectd.	5·38	—	—	49·93?
			Azimganj	—	0·06	1·08	0·85	5·39	7·65	5·77	12·42	4 84	3·54	—	—	41·60
			Jangipur	0·05	0·10	0·58	1·72	1·89	11 31	6·17	15·09	10·54	6·28	—	—	53 79
			Lalgola	—	—	0·80	1·20	3·15	9 75	3·65	6 30	9·25	3·80	—	—	39·90
			Akhriganj	—	0·22	0·38	2·49	4·29	18·53	8·67	14·21	7·75	6·82	—	—	63·42
			Patkabari	—	0·60	1·00	4·70	6·30	11·20	5·20	5·80	7·00	5·30	—	—	50·10
			Dumkal	—	0·13	1·18	1·83	5 88	12 02	9·35	17·05	6 68	5·60	—	—	60·72
		Jessore	Narail	—	0·41	2·81	1·72	3·04	25·62	8 80	11·63	7·78	6·31	0·22	—	68·37
			Jessore	0·01	0·64	1·63	1·73	4 27	20 59	10·66	9·95	6·33	7·99	0·61	—	64·41
			Jhenidah	—	0·43	3·21	3·14	5·11	11 54	8·32	11 63	9·10	6·50	0 39	—	62·37
			Magura	—	0·34	3·98	3·03	5 74	13 32	13·43	11·30	8·52	5·03	0 41	—	65·09
			Banguon	—	1·51	2·68	3·21	4·34	17·71	11·19	11·74	5·93	3·96	0·26	—	62·51
		Khulna	Satkhira	—	—	1·69	0·84	7·34	16·53	7·69	20·37	5·57	5·28	0·30	—	65·61
			Bagerhat	—	0·13	1·82	3·57	2·90	22·66	15·94	10·49	10·86	10·76	0·03	—	85·16
			Khulna	—	0·71	1·35	3·29	2 82	23·56	13·89	19·14	7·93	7·89	—	—	80 58
			Kaliganj	?	?	?	?	?	?	17·08	21·40	8·64	9·02	0·23	—	56·97?
			Nakipur	—	0·27	0·61	1·29	3·00	11 57	12·93	23·42	8·87	14·29	0·57	—	77·33
			Dumuria	?	?	?	?	?	?	14·27?	15·67	5·87	8·49	0·06	—	44·36?
			Rampal	—	0·13	1·14	2·44	3·28	18 14	11·68	13·39	8·02	15·01	—	—	73 23
			Kalaroa	?	?	?	?	?	?	2·66?	15·66	8·13	9·82	—	—	36·27?
			Paikgacha	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0·09	0·04	
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia	—	0·15	0·75	2·33	5·17	9·26	12·18	14·86	0·71	4·76	—	—	56·19
			Nator	—	0·08	1·73	1·77	8·90	6 14	6·17	19·50	13·43	6·10	—	—	63·82
			Nawgaon	—	0·18	3·51	2·69	8·45	3·86	4·76	9·42	16·53	6·05	0·75	—	51·20
			Lalpur	—	—	0·55	1 46	4·15	7·99	4·88	11·45	6·18	7·65	—	—	44·61
			Manda	—	—	1·74	2·02	2·46	6·63	4·57	12·71	8·70	6·16	0·25	—	45·24
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur ...	0·15	0·04	0·81	1·32	3·42	7·49	9·32	12·50	17·01	6·18	0·35	—	59·69
			Churaman ...	0·43	0·30	2·00	1·17	3·76	12·97	5·37	15·44	12·58	6·63	—	—	60·73
			Raiganj	—	0·25	3·20	1·60	4·75	11·72	5·19	7·02	10·75	6·47	—	—	50·95
			Dinajpur	0·30	0·22	3·50	0·75	5·78	7·82	9·00	10·50	14·11	8·33	—	—	60·31
			Balughat	0·13	0 08	1·79	1·75	1·91	3·94	4·79	17·23	15·50	3·70	—	—	50·82
			Thakurgaon ...	0·07	0·36	4·96	1·59	5·06	11 15	13·54	14·89	25·90	6·93	—	—	84 44
			Setabganj	0 10	—	5·10	1·07	6·08	10·85	7·98	17·38	12·77	9·55	—	—	70·88
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	0·07	0·09	2·29	0·76	9·94	13 59	37·08	10·46	23·94	5·65	0·05	—	112 92
			Alipore Dooar ...	0·09	0·32	2·06	4·04	19·14	15·36	45·64	20·21	31·71	4·96	—	—	143·83
			Fallacotta ...	—	—	2·77	2·25	14·30	13·25	38·30	24·21	23·37	2·97	—	—	121·42
			Debiganj	0·08	0·38	2·92	2·72	7·91	13·52	12·44	14·52	28·46	5·25	0·11	—	88 31
			Bhdgatpur (Nagrakatta).	—	0·06	2·57	4·37	12·81	18·84	37·89	23·52	41·59	13·77	1·18	—	156·90
		Darjeeling	Baxa	0·30	0·20	4·04	5·61	18·94	30·86	51·61	20·56	49·34	8·03	0·49	0·54	190·51
			Siliguri	0·04	0 06	1·54	0·91	8·17	15·67	34·70	17·45	37·65	7·06	1·00	—	124·25
			Darjeeling	0·41	0·04	2·63	2·92	5·41	14·68	23·57	27·02	8·50	13·03	0·49	0·10	99·49
			Kalimpong	—	0·04	1·93	2·12	3·01	16·96	16·71	24·25	7·35	10·23	0·50	—	83·10
			Mungpoo	—	0·06	2·43	5·13	7·79	21·03	24·21	27·94	15·39	11·92	—	—	115 90
			Kurseong	0·19	0·10	4·30	2·27	7·07	34·33	39·04	34·18	31·41	9·73	0·50	—	163·12
			Pedong	0·26	0·06	3·33	2·43	5·90	16·26	18·34	27·77	17·96	8·09	0·91	0·63	100 83
		Thibet	*Yatung*	0·09	—	1·40	3·15	6·03	7·24	8·17	11·17	4·90	7·38	0·23	—	49·76

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
NORTH BENGAL—concld.	Rajshahi—concld.	COOCH BEHAR	Dinhatta	0·07	0·26	4·61	0·63	22·64	20·71	19·70	16·13	27·76	8·91	—	—	121·42
			Cooch Behar	—	0·32	2 45	1·89	23·39	14·65	24·70	13·33	35·90	6·81	0·05	—	123·49
			Mickliganj	0·03	0·25	2·30	1·22	12·28	13·03	23·00	12 67	22·80	4·28	0·16	—	92·62
			Muthabhanga	0·03	0·34	3·04	1·27	15·13	13 64	30·54	16·87	26·40	3·91	—	—	111·20
			Fulbari	0 05	0·22	3·49	2·96	24·84	13·44	24·56	15·61	37·44	7·33	0·10	—	130·04
		RANGPUR	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·20	0·05	3 13	2·20	7·41	9 14	7·42	15·66	15·57	10·76	—	—	71·54
			Rangpur	0·28	0·16	2·98	2·43	9·83	22·10	10·73	19·41	21·99	8·85	—	—	98·26
			Peerganj	0·17	0·10	2·03	1·80	8 06	9 75	8·37	11·56	13·62	5·43	—	—	60·89
			Kurignon	0·20	0·14	3·07	1 09	21 23	24·22	12·52	11·43	21·12	8·75	—	—	104·37
			Gobindganj	0·09	—	2 79	1·37	8·06	3·11	5 51	16·28	23·69	11·31	—	—	72·21
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*).	0 25	0·26	5·61	2·28	9·04	13·02	10·61	17·38	20·14	6 79	—	—	85·80
			Ulipur	—	0·12	3·48	3·01	18·38	17·11	6·84	15·02	21·19	11·64	—	—	96·79
			Sunderganj	—	0·15	2 29	2·43	16·13	18·79	10·35	18·81	19·36	23·17	—	—	111·47
		BOGRA	Sherpur	—	—	2·62	2·07	7·38	3·70	5·02	9·87	18·20	4·96	0·25	—	55·27
			Nowkhilla	—	0·40	2 06	2·78	8·80	4 38	4·75	8·44	11·83	8·20	0·47	—	51·65
			Bogra	0·03	0·32	2·17	1·75	7·84	3·52	6 59	12·38	14·17	8·11	0·05	—	57·23
			Panchbibi	0·19	—	2 86	3·14	7·90	5·61	7 59	14·85	10·61	6·33	0·10	—	59·47
		PABNA	Pabna	—	0·53	1·02	1·99	7·08	11·45	6·76	8·63	6·30	7·16	0·03	—	51·34
			Sirajganj	—	0·92	2·36	2·79	10·57	7·27	5·71	11·46	10·44	8·79	1·48	—	61·79
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	DACCA	Munshiganj	—	—	4·40	3·77	0·95	7·88	8·43	13·39	14·20	5·32	0·18	—	64·52
			Dacca	0·10	0·25	2·84	3 02	10 81	7·67	7·99	16·85	9·98	6·84	0·78	—	67·13
			Narayanganj	0·06	0·21	2 66	4·01	9·63	5·52	8·27	16·12	14·96	5·66	0·12	—	67·14
			Manikganj	0 07	0·50	2·82	3·34	13 46	13 33	9·43	18·10	11·36	4·71	2 12	—	79·24
			Jaydebpur	—	0·93	1·37	3·57	9·77	8·91	7·74	15·14	16·60	5·95	0·45	—	70·43
		MYMENSINGH	Kishorganj	—	0·75	3·43	3 03	14·19	10·41	17·13	21·58	21·54	2·74	0·29	—	95·09
			Atia (*Tangail*)	—	0·38	1·74	1·55	9 43	11·65	7·61	11·11	6·60	4 64	0·90	—	55·56
			Mymensingh	—	1·32	3·72	3·15	13 92	7 62	10 00	15·10	20·05	3·88	0·32	—	70·08
			Jamalpur	—	0·13	2·56	1·38	12·54	8·47	11·84	18·74	27·83	7·00	0·40	—	91·89
			Netrakona	—	0·33	3 56	0 98	23·26	17·12	10·74	15·14	21·23	11·35	0·63	—	104·64
			Subarnakhali	—	1·15	4·41	1·12	11·04	7·23	8·64	11 38	12 61	7·17	—	—	64·78
			Durgapur	—	0·30	5 40	4·95	29·02	23·50	26·82	35·61	22·79	7·99	0·15	—	156·53
			Sherpur Town	—	—	3·43	1·30	12·65	9 30	19·19	15·90	17·67	4·35	0·88	—	84·17
			Diwanganj	0·05	—	3 88	1·88	9·89	7·59	8·02	16·17	13 37	11·40	0·09	0·04	72·98
		FARIDPUR	Madaripur	—	0·13	4·13	4·06	2·23	12·83	7·22	13·01	6·96	5·96	0·35	—	56·88
			Faridpur	—	0·07	1·68	3·02	4 20	17 60	10·34	17·62	7·44	4·14	0·02	—	66·73
			Goalundo	—	0·30	1·71	3·02	4·42	13·40	6·28	9·01	9·29	3·07	—	—	50·50
		BACKERGUNGE	Patuakhali	—	0·10	0·10	0·77	4·43	21·58	15·61	23 58	9·79	13·47	—	0·10	89·53
			Pirojpur	—	0·20	0·55	1·97	4·54	17·33	8 79	14·47	10·43	8·74	—	0·05	67·07
			Barisal	—	1·24	0 85	1 86	5·86	10·57	11·45	13·71	10·51	10·31	—	—	72·36
			Gaurnadi	—	1·09	1·94	1·86	1·68	14·88	9 70	15·40	12·70	6·10	0·24	—	65·59
			Baola	—	0·14	0·10	3·41	3·84	20·60	12·87	21·21	9·75	9 34	—	—	81·56
			Daulatkhan	—	0·29	—	1 92	6·77	25 61	15 95	23 15	14·07	7·24	—	—	98·00
			Bauphal	—	1·04	1·01	0·97	5·59	15·93	14 33	16 76	12·14	11·62	—	0·19	79·56
	Chittagong.	HILL TIPPERA	Agartala	—	—	5·45	0·72	10 40	18·20	25·45	12·80	16·69	1·70	—	—	97·41
		TIPPERA	Comilla	—	0·10	4·54	1·44	10·41	18·75	7·07	21·05	17·38	1·80	—	—	82·54
			Chandpur	—	0 31	4·94	2·17	4 52	13·77	13 53	19·09	9·12	4·54	—	—	71·99
			Brahmanbaria	0 20	—	7·17	1 55	13·23	16 01	9·31	27·24	11·76	5 52	0·18	—	92·17
			Ramchandrapur	—	0 01	5·26	1·12	6·99	7·84	7·79	11·43	15 46	8 16	0·44	—	64·50
			Nasirnagar		0 42	3·80	0·62	15·32	17·54	12·14	19·50	18·17	7·95	0·40	—	95·86
			Dandkandi	—	—	2·05	1 31	7·47	6·81	7 73	10·90	5 29	5·13	—	—	46·69
			Kasba	—	0·17	8 96	2 57	11·25	12·15	6·76	13 62	14·19	1·62	0·35	—	71·94
			Laksam	0·21	0·21	4 54	0 60	8 70	19·61	19 55	18·27	16·29	2 68	—	—	90·08
		NOAKHALI	Noakhali	—	0·63	2·03	1·68	5·53	23·21	17 21	28·75	19·74	5.97	0·27	0·05	105·07
			Fenny	0·05	0·16	2·66	0·59	6·79	22·31	14 83	23·[illegible]4	13·63	5·67	0·07	0·03	90·77
			Harishpur	—	0·16	1·19	1·12	12·27	26 71	24·55	25 60	18·44	6·58	0·99	0·25	117·66
			Ramganj	0·30	0·37	4·42	2·33	9·48	15·15	11·89	15·46	14 17	5·19	0·04	0·01	78·81
		CHITTAGONG	Cox's Bazar	—	0·02	1·35	0·85	4·59	37·91	27·58	35·75	14·61	12·67	0·93	0·21	136·47
			Chittagong	—	—	2·43	0·16	4 20	21·37	22·15	21 96	15·13	11·67	0·35	0·38	99·80
			Kutubdia	—	0·10	0·77	0 11	4·16	24·53	25·36	26·61	12·24	3·61?	0·30?	—	97·75?
			Satkanya	—	—	0·59	0·47	5·80	20·26	21·72	19·86	10·08	11·22	0·03	0·30	90·93
			Kodala	—	—	2·24	0·05	6·41	14 45	17 55	28 66	12·11	11 07	0·90	0·40	94·76
			Fenoa	—	0·06	8 83	1·35	16·75	17·29	22·90	22·07	17 61	5 47	0·37	0·26	108·07
			Mirsarai	—	0·19	0 62	0·52	8·38	18 89	21·01	23·77	25·63	3 10	0·06	0·17	102·34
			Chandpur	—	—	1·87	0·33	3·56	19·20	24 41	23·75	15·05	8·20	0·35	—	96·81
		SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS.	Rangamatia	—	0·05	2·60	2·26	8·47	17·17	20·30	19·34	14·02	11·03	0·60	0·32	95·56
			Bundarban	—	0·09	3·00	0·83	5·64	18·82	17·69	18·80	6·47	15·35	1·49	0·36	88·63
			Demagiri	—	0·02	1·22	1·49	6·73	16 98	20·24	30·90	12·14	10·63	1·19	0·29	101·92
BIHAR.	Patna.	PATNA	Patna	—	0·46	0·85	0·95	0·23	28·87	9·80	8·51	3·25	7·13	—	—	60·05
			Dinapore	—	0·54	0·74	0·56	0·22	34·84	9·14	7·35	2·52	4·12	—	—	60·03
			Bihar	0·04	1·03	0·90	0 94	0·05	11·18	15·58	13·49	5·03	5·95	0·04	—	54·13
			Barh	0·21	0·69	1·07	0·33	0·25	8·72	13·37	10·24	3·89	3·50	—	—	42·06
			Bikram	—	0·93	0·79	0 25	0·12	26·82	13·82	9·08	4·17	4·49	—	—	60·47
			Hilsa	0·15	1·37	1·40	0·70	0·20	10·36	13·14	20·82	3·44	4·70	—	—	56 28
		GAYA	Aurangabad	0·06	2·21	0·84	0·63	—	13·77	11·04	17·02	5·56	5·95	—	—	56·98
			Gaya	0·02	1·23	1 23	0·14	—	13·63	13·70	14·32	7·28	6·79	—	—	58 84
			Nawadah	0·10	0·86	0·38	0·67	—	12·76	13·38	9·30	9·61	9 06	—	—	56·12
			Jahanabad	0·01	1·70	0·98	0·18	0·28	11·34	13·95	8·87	5·22	5·97	—	—	48·50
			Arwal	—	0·85	1·43	0·15	—	12·08	17·13	12·77	5·66	4·19	—	—	54·26
			Daudnagar	—	1·20	0·99	0 09	0·05	9·27	19·58	11·47	3·79	5·54	—	—	51·98
			Sherghati	0·03	1·23	0·85	0·29	—	10·18	11·58	14·87	9·28	5·94	—	—	54·25
			Rajauli	0·19	1 15	0·89	0·21	—	18·20	10·31	8·49	5·19	7·25	—	—	52·13
			Pakri Barawan	0·06	0·60	0·42	0·39	—	9·00	17·78	6·70	6·50	6·79	—	—	48·24
		SHAHABAD	Buxar	0·01	0·88	0·48	0·07	0·13	5·23	11·69	14·23	4·24	4·20	—	—	41·16
			Dehri	0·06	1 78	0·80	0 39	—	12·51	13·03	14·80	5·07	4·24	—	—	53·58
			Bhabhua	—	1·21	0·94	0·19	—	6·01	12·40	19·77	4·54	7·52	—	—	52·58
			Sasaram	—	1·39	0·95	0·34	—	7·63	12·85	14·50	5·73	3·44	—	—	46·91
			Arrah	0·46	0 77	1·08	0·65	0·31	24·85	17·78	4·88	5·74	4·64	—	—	60·66
			Mohanea	—	1·02	—	—	—	17·23	12·24	Not recorded.	1·75	6·83	—	—	39·67?
			Khiri	—	0·90	0·40	—	—	4·60	14·05	9·59	1·60	2·17	—	—	33·31
			Ageaon	—	1·30	0·75	—	—	24·10	24·18	9·12	6·65	5·65	—	—	71·75
			Ramagar	—	0 82	0·74	0·05	—	10·88	16·30	9·05	7·84	3·77	—	—	49·45
			Koath	—	1·00	1·10	0·05	—	5·35	18·83	16·50	7·64	3·14	—	—	53·61
			Sikroul	—	0·74	0·78	0·02	—	8·49	16·90	13·65	6·11	3 40	—	—	49·09
			Bassowan	—	1·17	0·66	0·12	—	3·39	19·00	19·55	5·37	6·15	—	—	46·50
			Monaharpur	—	0·88	0·08	—	—	7·56	10·27	16·29	7·55	4·35	—	—	47·88

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Bihar—concluded.	Patna—concluded.	Saran	Gopalganj	0·22	0·35	0·64	0·47	0·09	14·76	7·46	7·23	12·79	7·85	—	—	52·78
			Siwan	0·12	0·44	0·70	0·08	1·27	11·64	10·98	11·39	10·27	4·95	—	—	51·78
			Ekma	—	0·42	0·24	—	0·45	16·90	9·03	9·78	8·11	4·43	—	—	49·36
			Chapra	0·01	0·39	0·28	0·17	0·29	13·07	12·65	6·07	2·51	4·32	—	—	45·96
			Seereepur	0·25	0·50	0·45	0·15	0·75	10·10	9·70	10·80	5·80	6·60	—	—	45·10
			Amnour	—	0·67	0·21	0·50	2·61	22·48	6·74	5·80	4·83	8·43	—	—	52·27
			Basantpur	—	0·50	—	1·00	1·12	20·38	7·69	7·53	3·25	5·24	—	—	46·71
			Darowlee	0·13	0·52	0·61	—	0·79	8·75	9·71	7·21	4·01	4·30	—	—	36·03
			Bhorah	?	?	0·53	0·01	1·67	5·97	8·13	7·82	6·23	6·12	—	—	36·58?
		Champaran	Motihari	0·25	0·15	1·38	1·53	0·84	8·73	7·04	6·53	9·94	6·73	—	—	43·12
			Bettiah	0·47	0·08	8·47	1·11	0·99	7·84	9·76	7·14	14·92	7·53	—	—	53·31
			Bagaha	0·69	0.07	0·74	0·57	1·50	3·46	21·82	9·57	20·26	15·88	—	—	74·56
			Burhurwa	0·27	0·21	1·13	1·04	1·48	12·10	6·10	12·46	9·21	8·24	—	—	52·37
			Ramnagor	?	?	?	?	0·76	4·64	16·40	9·00	21·02	16·34	—	—	68·25?
		Muzaffarpur.	Sitamarhi	—	0·28	1·85	0·24	2·42	4·10	5·09	8·67	10·12	8·65	—	—	41·42
			Muzaffarpur	0·09	0·47	1·24	0·04	2·14	8·49	9·40	11·76	6·42	11·25	—	—	51·39
			Hajipur	—	0·32	0·88	0·85	1·13	21·86	9·72	12·03	2·85	6·16	—	—	55·30
			Paru	—	0·73	0·72	0·20	1·92	9·97	8·74	5·51	4·95	0·12	—	—	38·86
			Mahuwa	0·06	0·14	0·61	0·60	1·75	9·60	16·58	10·82	7·50	?	—	—	47·60?
			Shiuhar	—	0·70	0·98	0·96	1·99	8·59	7·42	3·86	9·84	9·83	—	—	44·17
			Pupri	—	0·33	0·75	1·25	3·36	2·94	2·16	12·92	7·67	5·81	—	—	37·19
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	0·29	0·33	1·44	2·41	1·00	6·87	13·25	11·64	5·95	3·74	—	—	47·52
			Darbhanga	0·05	0·31	2·23	1·27	3·63	7·07	6·88	11·09	9·76	7·19	—	—	50·38
			Madhubani	0·28	0·22	1·53	1·83	2·23	8·86	7·97	11·60	9·01	6·04	—	—	50·17
			Bahera	0·15	0·19	1·86	0·50	3·13	4·34	5·65	11·45	8·60	7·33	—	—	43·20
			Rosera	—	0·35	0·89	1·53	1·34	4·30	9·42	10·77	4·43	4·01	—	—	37·04
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai	0·06	0·71	0·67	2·80	1·05	10·80	8·47	11·17	2·62	5·61	—	—	43·96
			Monghyr	0·07	0·72	0·84	0·92	1·16	11·13	12·12	14·64	7·42	7·69	—	—	56·71
			Jamui	0·69	0·81	2·00	1·49	0·14	8·99	16·53	13·16	10·18	3·70	1·11	—	59·05
			Gogri	0·15	0·64	1·13	1·21	2·66	10·60	7·53	14·40	7·22	6·75	—	—	52·38
			Jamalpur	0·14	0·72	0·94	1·20	0·99	8·31	10·97	19·21	6·28	7·56	—	—	56·32
			Shaikhpura	—	0·56	0·06	1·50	0·60	12·58	5·40	8·25	3·80	8·81	—	—	41·46
			Chakai Bamda	0·96	0·68	1·53	1·47	0·44	8·53	14·84	11·36	9·68	9·67	—	—	59·14
			Chupreon	—	0·30	1·42	0·90	3·01	7·05	5·75	11·26	10·23	8·91	—	—	48·83
			Gidhour	0·64	1·00	0·96	1·07	0·28	8·02	15·46	11·38	7·39	9·80	—	—	56·00
			Kharagpur	0·51	0·81	1·94	0·51	0·46	11·13	10·15	9·76	8·12	8·27	—	—	51·66
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura	0·14	0·19	1·91	2·58	2·29	4·35	5·30	11·09	8·04	7·10	—	—	42·90
			Bangaon (Syfabad)	0·12	0·25	1·73	2·15	4·26	6·93	6·47	14·89	8·40	3·07	—	—	51·27
			Supaul	0·23	0·13	1·41	1·89	3·71	6·95	3·80	10·63	9·12	7·44	—	—	45·31
			Protapganj	0·25	0·05	1·54	2·49	3·46	6·94	8·34	17·41	11·59	7·64	—	—	59·49
			Bhagalpur	0·25	0·89	2·31	0·98	1·90	9·77	3·18	14·63	13·10	7·39	—	—	54·70
			Banka	0·78	0·52	1·52	1·55	0·38	7·77	7·95	13·85	8·21	12·65	—	—	55·18
			Colgong	0·36	0·76	2·71	0·90	1·91	10·90	2·51	10·13	11·43	6·08	—	—	47·69
			Bansil	—	0·19	1·21	0·78	0·72	5·97	10·00	11·21	7·86	9·62	0·50	—	48·06
		Purnea	Kishanganj	0·05	0·18	2·69	1·64	3·79	14·27	19·65	14·43	19·91	5·91	0·31	—	82·83
			Araria	0·16	0·10	3·48	2·61	6·51	12·16	15·93	15·59	13·68	8·82	0·05	—	80·49
			Purnea	0·08	0·30	1·58	1·43	2·12	5·35	7·17	17·96	13·50	10·41	0·02	—	59·92
			Gondwara (Korah)	—	0·28	1·58	1·78	2·22	5·64	9·41	6·69	11·74	10·23	2·40	—	51·97
			Barsoe	—	0·40	1·10	?	1·82	17·95	6·38	26·42	28·95	6·07	—	—	89·09?
			Forbesganj	0·07	0·08	1·05	1·90	7·08	9·35	11·30	12·89	9·38	7·09	—	—	60·19
			Kaliaganj	—	0·12	2·04	1·60	3·83	9·18	43·93	10·73	25·55	11·00	—	—	109·18
		Malda	Malda	0·40	0·07	1·73	0·71	2·56	9·57	3·84	12·72	11·67	6·90	0·87	—	51·13
			Chanchal	0·45	0·39	2·18	1·44	4·59	12·05	4·93	7·09	14·08	7·89	0·03	—	58·02
			Gajol	0·06	0·15	2·16	1·17	0·86	13·67	4·27	11·60	7·41	8·63	0·05	—	49·93
			Sibganj	0·01	0·14	0·60	1·37	0·91	9·41	8·21	10·19	18·04	7·26	—	—	56·17
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal	0·58	0·20	2·42	0·90	0·28	8·36	6·69	9·77	14·33	6·95	0·07	—	50·55
			Godda	0·55	0·24	1·62	1·00	0·81	9·40	3·03	11·10	10·71	6·79	0·60	—	45·85
			Pakour	0·68	0·16	1·51	1·84	2·04	11·60	4·27	10·92	13·13	13·14	—	—	59·29
			Naya Dumka	0·03	0·46	2·14	0·93	1·58	9·44	11·05	15·96	11·19	8·34	—	—	62·02
			Deoghur	0·09	0·62	0·86	1·10	0·52	7·86	10·32	12·34	9·04	8·78	—	—	51·55
			Jamtara	0·12	0·44	1·74	1·10	1·89	10·48	12·21	15·41	6·95	8·78	0·20	0·10	59·42
			Belbodda	—	0·30	0·95	0·10	—	4·47	Rejctd.	9·15	9·40	3·05	0·05	—	27·47?
			Nanihat	0·03	1·52	—	1·23	0·09	7·96	4·11	21·54	6·53	7·53	—	—	50·54
			Assenboni	—	0·10	0·99	1·00	1·30	6·68	11·01	15·01	5·95	9·33	—	—	51·37
			Katikund	—	1·33	1·20	1·90	0·55	12·23	10·68	17·27	9·76	7·46	—	—	62·38
			Madhupur	0.32	0·52	1·18	1·52	1·27	12·56	13·33	15·21	3·97	8·03	—	—	57·86
			Sarwan	—	0·77	0·65	1·72	0·76	8·17	10·74	13·01	4·71	11·10	0·18	—	51·84
			Sarath	0·04	0·75	1·36	1·22	3·19	3·98	8·78	17·05	6·13	9·73	—	—	52·23
			Barkope	—	0·26	1·25	0·15	0·60	13·41	3·18	11·76	13·39	5·84	—	—	49·84
			Bhagya	0·85	0·46	1·97	0·70	0·80	12·88	7·47	9·77	10·84	7·02	—	—	52·76
			Mohespore	0·14	0·30	0·64	1·00	1·45	12·43	3·49	14·25	10·53	9·18	—	—	53·41
			Barharwa	0·36	0·08	2·42	0·27	1·21	12·26	7·97	10·14	13·62	7·82	—	—	56·25
			Sahibganj	0·73	0·45	2·21	0·96	2·01	8·99	9·94	8·07	14·37	7·08	—	—	54·81
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	—	0·45	3·73	1·11	0·32	6·02	22·66	10·80	12·27	11·24	2·57	0·17	77·30
			Banki	0·01	1·06	1·78	0·54	1·05	4·46	10·97	10·50	10·13	5·68	1·90	0·08	48·16
			Cuttack	—	0·64	5·78	1·89	0·15	8·84	11·41	17·72	7·00	6·79	2·24	0·11	62·57
			False Point	—	3·85	4·07	0·05	2·98	6·64	21·96	12·40	6·84	10·59	4·25	0·40	74·03
			Kendrapara	—	4·20	4·57	0·29	0·63	12·19	13·32	13·39	10·33	9·90	1·88	0·18	70·88
			Jajpur	—	2·44	2·66	1·17	1·83	10·47	11·60	15·47	4·79	10·67	0·44	0·03	61·57
			Dharmsala	—	2·57	2·90	1·27	2·34	8·96	11·79	12·22	5·14	8·97	0·30	0·04	56·50
			Saliporo	—	1·52	4·90	0·70	1·20	14·01	9·61	11·66	6·62	7·44	1·70	0·14	59·50
			Pal Lahara	—	1·88	4·40	1·87	0·93	9·17	18·63	20·62	10·15	3·04	0·11	—	70·80
		Balasore	Akhayapada	0·13	2·98	4·36	1·63	1·30	10·07	8·88	9·31	5·84	8·97	0·24	0·09	53·80
			Chandbali	—	4·63	2·80	1·20	1·70	8·14	17·30	10·48	5·77	16·67	—	—	68·80
			Bhadrak	—	4·30	5·25	2·46	1·96	6·23	10·20	10·79	4·48	11·87	0·41	0·05	58·00
			Soro	—	3·04	3·07	3·66	2·78	8·13	14·84	11·63	8·07	23·47	0·64	0·01	80·84
			Balasore	—	1·87	5·99	1·93	2·70	9·51	8·27	12·99	6·21	14·56	0·38	—	64·41
			Jellasore	—	1·79	5·45	1·19	4·71	15·84	11·58	9·88	4·63	9·21	0·09	—	64·37
			Baripada	—	2·02	4·15	0·69	2·92	8·30	6·10	9·80	7·50	11·23	—	—	52·77
		Puri	Puri	—	4·25	2·55	0·08	1·40	5·12	19·91	9·57	6·59	8·17	7·58	0·14	65·36
			Khurda	—	0·62	2·62	0·11	0·94	5·23	10·90	12·91	9·17	9·78	1·78	0·29	54·31
			Bhanpur	0·03	3·98	1·77	—	0·81	4·38	7·54	11·82	11·64	12·73	3·54	0·16	58·40
			Gop	—	1·07	3·43	0·22	—	4·05	18·35	6·83	4·62	9·94	4·11	0·08	52·70
			Satpara	—	5.12	1·30	—	1·85	4·00	8·75	9·55	10·09	10·81	5·50	0·32	57·26
			Pipli	—	0·30	4·78	—	0·96	4·35	14·06	8·61	4·54	8·38	2·03	0·29	48·30
			Nayagarh	—	1·96	0·71	1·66	0·56	6·55	18·35	11·60	31·91	11·29	5·69	—	90·28
			Ranpur	—	2·70	0·30	0·47	2·49	2·65	9·75	8·63	0·61	10·61	3·07	0·16	47·46
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridi*)	0·12	1·12	1·78	0·32	1·94	6·20	13·80	10·75	8·46	0·13	—	—	50·62
			Hazaribagh	0·37	2·16	2·01	0·45	1·80	11·00	13·12	9·39	8·10	5·49	0·02	—	53·91
			Jhumra Hill	—	1·20	2·80	1·00									
			Barhi	1·57	1·78	1·71	0·15	—	8·08	15·40	7·82	9·28	11·38	—	—	58·14
			Chatra	0·84	1·64	1·44	0·54	0·69	0·43	16·91	7·13	6·08	5·2	—	—	46·08
			Karagdeha	0·12	0·77	1·45	0·02	0·20	7·58	11·86	11·36	8·71	6·68	—	—	49·32
			Ramgar	0·75	1·39	3·10	—	—	6·96	13·04	8·60	7·60	4·15	1·50	—	47·70

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Chota Nagpur—concluded.	Chota Nagpur—concluded.	Lohardaga	Lohardaga ...	0·65	1·60	1·97	0·76	0·42	7·81	12·95	12·64	12·86	4·26	0·95	—	56·85
			Ranchi ...	0·45	2·51	1·53	0·74	1·67	5·47	11·22	11·61	6·45	5·89	—	—	47·24
			Silli	0·35	2·35	2·18	0·32	2·62	7·64	6·58	13·21	4·61	5·34	0·89	—	45·75
			Palkot	0·20	1·79	1·66	0·86	1·11	10·29	15·44	16·42	8·08	[illegible]	0·38	—	55·78?
			Tamar	0·02	1·90	1·27	0·52	2·28	8·71	5·05	13·14	9·83	5·55	1·75	—	50·56
			Chainpur ...	0·12	3·63	1·23	1·47	0·58	2·01	12·49	7·00	8·06	6·53	1·08	—	45·10
			Sirguja ...	0·30	1·90	1·70	0·00	—	7·00	25·02	36·24	8·82	11·90	—	—	94·38
			Jashpur	0·12	2·64	1·47	1·37	1·35	5·80	15·11	25·33	14·11	5·37	—	—	72·57
			Gangpur ...	0·42	7·07	1·02	2·91	1·60	6·76	23·77	28·03	4·37	5·43	0·42	—	84·10
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*). ...	0·42	1·51	1·48	0·58	0·40	2·27	8·78	14·76	9·00	6·84	—	—	46·04
			Balumath ...	0·45	0·80	1·30	0·30	0·50	5·40	13·41	11·70	7·50	7·34	—	—	48·00
			Hussinabad ...	0·10	1·52	2·01	0·43	0·19	5·43	16·62	14·05	3·65	9·59	—	—	50·89
			Garhwa ...	0·65	1·62	0·99	0·54	0·29	3·70	9·04	16·00	5·97	9·86	—	—	48·86
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	0·22	1·53	2·46	1·03	2·52	10·80	9·22	12·50	9·39	6·05	—	—	55·73
			Gobindpur ...	0·15	0·52	1·17	0·88	0·99	7·51	15·52	15·95	7·81	4·98	0·01	—	55·49
			Raghunathpur ...	0·06	0·40	2·19	0·69	1·96	6·56	19·31	11·44	1·49	1·80	—	—	45·90
			Barabbhum ...	0·07	0·91	2·50	2·01	0·54	5·31	13·78	14·43	10·56	5·61	—	—	56·72
			Jhalda	0·23	0·78	2·77	1·12	1·29	6·80	8·91	14·66	4·76	8·51	0·19	—	50·02
			Chas	—	0·67	2·04	1·67	1·30	5·57	10·08	13·89	3·97	3·40	—	—	42·68
			Pandra ...	0·06	0·43	1·80	1·03	1·30	11·49	15·23	15·75	6·25	4·23	0·20	—	57·76
		Singhbhum...	Chaibassa ...	0·21	3·13	1·43	1·93	4·16	5·31	7·80	15·21	4·62	2·62	—	—	46·42
			Chakardharpur ...	0·38	3·04	1·74	1·25	0·48	7·61	9·97	13·23	4·61	1·61	1·21	—	45·13
			Ghatsila ...	—	1·78	2·10	0·55	5·74	11·12	8·06	13·55	4·18	3·87	—	—	50·95
			Babaragura ...	—	1·89	1·67	1·45	2·80	3·94	8·94	13·35	4·03	7·02	—	—	42·09
			Gailkura ...	—	3·77	1·76	2·35	1·07	4·90	12·89	27·58	5·01	0·60	—	—	59·83
			Kalikapur ...	—	1·62	0·36	2·30	2·07	6·20	10·20	14·85	7·70	6·35	—	—	51·65
			Monohorpur ...	—	Rejected.									—	0·02	
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhur ...	0·40	1·97	5·19	3·95	1·00	5·76	5·80	9·79	7·13	4·71	0·86	—	46·56
			Anandpur ...	—	1·59	3·26	2·57	2·11	8·00	10·57	12·11	8·14	7·10	—	—	55·45
			Talcher ...	—	0·42	3·75	2·01	3·47	6·73	9·25	18·08	6·09	2·19	0·46	—	53·25
			Narsingpur ...	0·10	0·28	0·80	0·97	1·05	8·48	9·53	11·64	6·02	5·37	1·98	—	46·17
			Angul ...	—	0·75	2·29	3·76	2·22	7·45	9·84	11·51	7·17	3·03	1·18	—	49·15
			Dhenkanal ...	—	0·81	5·26	2·00	0·28	6·63	10·78	10·98	6·62	5·30	1·60	—	50·26
			Bishpara ...	—	1·12	0·45	1·35	3·03	4·77	8·22	13·59	14·15	8·46	1·80	—	56·94
			Kunjbangarh ...	—	1·01	0·22	1·09	1·78	4·65	8·13	5·52	5·73	5·55	0·55	—	34·23
			Barambu ...	0·07	0·53	0·45	2·18	2·25	5·22	10·60	11·51	8·27	5·93	2·84	—	40·85

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 14th February 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

II.—Table showing the Monthly and Annual Average Rainfall at 255 Rainfall-recording Stations in Bengal.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Number of years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	25—26	0·87	1·07	1·36	2·43	5·24	9·10	11·13	11·07	6·65	3·51	0·96	0·16	55·05
			Burdwan	26	0·36	0·93	1·58	2·06	5·73	8·92	11·71	11·37	8·04	3·61	0·67	0·15	55·13
			Katwa	25—26	0·39	1·14	1·29	1·63	5·31	9·89	10·49	11·38	7·92	3·76	0·69	0·08	55·96
			Raniganj	26	0·40	1·18	0·82	1·27	3·68	9·27	13·22	13·23	7·33	3·31	0·50	0·09	54·30
			Mankur	10—11	0·54	0·92	0·96	1·30	5·16	8·88	13·51	11·18	8·84	2·28	0·70	0·09	54·36
		Birbhum	Suri	26	0·45	1·01	0·92	0·98	3·77	11·32	13·13	13·28	9·95	3·49	0·46	0·11	58·87
			Hetampur	20—21	0·49	0·99	0·74	1·06	3·75	11·00	13·17	12·32	9·67	3·06	0·56	0·09	56·00
			Rampur Hát	22—23	0·54	0·88	0·90	1·32	4·00	9·99	11·75	12·13	10·83	3·75	0·45	0·12	56·66
			Bolpur	10—11	0·42	0·97	1·26	1·10	5·12	10·50	12·77	10·02	9·16	3·00	0·94	0·09	55·94
		Bankura	Bankura	26	0·34	0·94	1·18	1·34	4·41	9·96	12·68	12·89	8·03	3·82	0·52	0·15	56·26
			Vishnupur	16—17	0·33	1·12	1·35	1·50	5·48	10·69	12·22	13·13	8·95	3·16	0·58	0·15	58·66
			Maliara	15—16	0·38	0·83	0·79	0·86	3·71	10·38	13·11	12·17	6·67	3·00	0·31	0·13	52·63
			Khatra	15—16	0·34	0·86	1·30	1·00	4·39	11·72	14·08	12·47	8·79	3·77	1·03	0·26	60·01
			Indas	11—12	0·38	0·83	1·21	1·62	6·49	9·18	12·43	9·84	8·43	2·61	0·59	0·10	54·11
			Kotalpur	11—12	0·42	0·92	1·39	1·65	4·65	10·54	13·92	12·39	6·51	3·34	0·73	0·10	56·88
			Onda	11—12	0·18	0·96	0·59	0·97	3·41	8·64	10·83	12·19	9·02	2·68	0·37	0·02	49·86
			Gangajalghati	10—11	0·47	0·78	0·87	0·99	4·24	11·57	13·21	13·13	8·54	2·20	0·94	0·12	57·06
			Raipur	10—11	0·17	1·09	1·69	0·85	6·01	11·08	12·96	15·53	8·80	4·44	1·02	0·18	63·52
			Sonamukhi	10—11	0·40	1·11	0·95	1·26	5·17	10·05	11·29	10·48	7·75	2·44	0·92	0·12	52·02
		Midnapore	Contai	26	0·23	1·37	1·12	1·24	4·90	9·61	13·91	13·07	11·00	7·80	1·57	0·28	66·10
			Tamluk	25—26	0·30	1·19	1·70	1·45	5·18	9·55	11·86	13·42	8·67	4·32	0·61	0·20	58·25
			Midnapore	26	0·52	1·07	1·52	1·50	5·07	9·42	11·63	12·33	7·66	4·30	0·62	0·26	55·90
			Ghatal	19—20	0·38	1·02	1·56	1·71	5·86	9·93	12·60	13·97	9·23	3·23	0·65	0·17	60·31
			Kukrahaty	8—9	0·35	1·73	1·08	0·90	5·57	9·71	11·59	12·53	9·03	4·25	1·27	0·01	58·02
			Garbeta	10—11	0·29	0·91	1·84	1·45	5·17	10·51	12·95	13·74	8·83	2·66	0·62	0·15	59·12
		Hooghly	Serampore	24—25	0·37	1·36	1·24	2·01	5·04	9·73	12·29	11·90	8·06	4·45	0·78	0·24	57·47
			Hooghly	26	0·34	1·28	1·21	1·89	5·43	9·34	11·37	11·21	7·31	3·98	0·77	0·26	54·36
			Jahanabad	24—25	0·34	1·20	1·27	1·76	5·41	10·04	12·40	14·26	8·79	3·89	0·54	0·14	60·04
		Howrah	Howrah	26	0·46	1·14	1·34	1·92	5·00	10·59	11·79	11·83	8·07	4·22	0·61	0·23	57·20
			Mohesrekha	20—21	0·28	1·50	1·15	1·26	5·92	9·88	12·13	12·74	8·06	3·26	0·64	0·21	57·05
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	26	0·32	1·10	1·24	1·13	4·62	9·84	15·34	15·22	11·23	9·14	1·52	0·28	70·96
			Diamond Harbour	25—26	0·49	1·65	1·41	1·75	5·43	10·22	14·39	14·17	10·21	5·03	0·93	0·22	65·90
			Canning Town	10—11	0·41	1·28	1·65	1·43	5·82	12·07	11·39	15·66	8·75	4·94	1·68	0·06	65·14
			Alipore (*Observatory*)	25—26	0·60	1·38	1·57	1·74	5·43	10·74	12·46	12·95	9·31	4·39	0·68	0·24	61·49
			Barrackpore	25—26	0·38	1·36	1·49	1·81	5·11	10·17	11·72	11·53	7·74	3·90	0·88	0·23	56·32
			Dum-Dum	25—26	0·40	1·19	1·46	1·87	5·59	10·65	11·38	12·34	8·99	4·59	0·65	0·22	59·39
			Barasat	25—26	0·52	1·41	1·34	1·90	5·62	9·84	10·72	11·38	8·48	4·55	0·65	0·23	56·64
			Basirhat	25—26	0·39	1·15	1·78	2·26	5·94	11·54	12·78	12·19	8·30	4·80	0·59	0·17	61·89
		Nadia	Ranaghat	25—26	0·45	0·99	1·53	2·71	5·52	9·76	10·70	11·72	7·14	3·80	0·96	0·16	55·44
			Krishnagar	26	0·30	1·23	1·33	2·38	5·76	9·33	10·62	10·54	7·31	4·22	0·94	0·08	54·04
			Chuadanga	25—26	0·28	1·16	1·75	2·77	7·57	8·90	10·19	11·37	8·88	4·19	1·09	0·11	58·26
			Meherpur	25—26	0·33	1·14	2·03	3·10	5·97	9·68	10·17	11·87	7·86	4·01	0·62	0·13	56·91
			Kushtia	25—26	0·34	1·16	1·85	3·11	7·65	10·94	10·82	10·94	9·42	4·40	0·83	0·14	61·60
		Murshidabad	Kandi	21—23	0·39	1·11	1·04	1·84	4·41	9·49	12·21	10·43	9·12	3·69	0·80	0·17	54·70
			Berhampore	22—26	0·52	1·04	1·05	1·50	5·30	9·38	10·71	11·77	10·13	3·83	0·56	0·12	55·97
			Lalbagh	18—21	0·28	0·78	0·98	1·24	5·53	8·91	11·62	11·02	9·79	4·19	0·84	0·10	55·28
			Azimganj	22—24	0·54	0·83	0·96	1·56	5·23	9·38	11·04	11·01	9·24	4·26	0·39	0·09	54·53
			Jangipur	22—25	0·51	0·79	0·73	1·37	4·91	9·36	10·96	10·85	10·04	3·27	0·37	0·10	53·26
			Lalgola	21—23	0·54	0·82	1·04	1·45	5·68	9·73	11·54	10·71	10·25	4·01	0·57	0·10	58·44
			Akhriganj	9—10	0·66	1·05	1·37	1·94	6·30	10·42	11·99	8·39	8·79	3·27	0·67	Nil	54·85
			Patkabari	8—9	0·25	0·75	0·96	2·53	5·19	9·49	9·40	6·18	5·60	3·00	1·09	0·04	44·57
			Dumkal	14	0·38	0·71	1·45	1·52	5·73	10·26	10·53	10·66	8·24	3·52	0·63	0·17	53·80
		Jessore	Narail	24—25	0·64	1·26	1·98	3·36	6·75	10·70	9·48	10·00	6·59	3·98	1·00	0·17	55·91
			Jessore	26	0·55	1·21	2·15	3·71	7·62	12·50	11·21	11·35	8·09	4·55	1·22	0·18	64·34
			Jhenidah	24—26	0·28	1·27	2·12	3·39	6·79	11·80	10·16	11·32	8·58	4·48	1·04	0·12	61·35
			Magura	24—25	0·28	1·09	2·22	3·83	8·16	11·67	10·40	9·37	7·36	3·83	1·04	0·11	59·36
			Bangaon	26	0·35	1·16	1·61	2·55	5·97	9·80	10·81	11·73	8·05	4·87	0·72	0·25	57·87
		Khulna	Satkhira	25—26	0·43	1·08	2·21	2·98	6·10	11·75	12·39	11·62	8·20	4·88	0·78	0·25	62·07
			Bagerhat	24—25	0·56	1·25	1·79	2·85	6·79	14·09	14·49	12·24	9·11	5·37	1·05	0·22	69·81
			Khulna	24—25	0·50	1·21	2·03	2·98	6·59	12·11	11·58	11·47	9·24	4·56	0·86	0·21	63·37
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia	26	0·41	0·84	0·93	1·69	5·25	9·91	11·59	11·01	10·38	4·11	0·31	0·07	56·50
			Nator	25—26	0·61	0·92	1·09	2·47	7·50	10·62	12·78	11·63	11·14	4·09	0·51	0·08	63·44
			Naugaon	12—13	0·48	0·69	1·16	1·23	6·27	11·81	12·39	8·92	11·13	3·14	0·49	0·13	57·84
			Lalpur	10—11	0·37	0·93	1·58	2·09	6·71	7·62	9·86	9·55	8·95	2·02	0·78	0·03	51·09
			Manda	10—11	0·42	0·41	0·84	1·40	5·25	8·93	12·00	9·65	9·44	3·32	0·43	0·01	53·10
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	17—18	0·42	0·69	0·83	1·29	6·15	11·48	12·21	11·91	11·14	3·54	0·33	0·13	60·12
			Churaman	16—18	0·46	0·55	0·52	1·18	4·07	11·53	14·51	11·01	12·40	3·14	0·15	0·09	60·30
			Raiganj	19—20	0·64	0·50	0·62	1·52	5·03	13·33	15·55	13·22	11·11	3·65	0·09	0·10	65·96
			Dinajpur	26	0·45	0·51	0·87	2·08	7·46	15·49	14·38	12·56	11·39	4·55	0·08	0·08	69·90
			Balurghat	13—14	0·39	0·59	0·66	1·60	5·77	11·19	12·99	9·66	10·44	3·64	0·13	0·13	57·19
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	25—26	0·53	0·38	1·50	4·11	11·90	26·42	29·24	25·74	22·37	5·32	0·16	0·09	127·76
			Alipore Dooar	9—10	0·58	0·60	1·63	7·17	14·79	30·32	31·91	25·03	20·82	4·18	0·36	0·02	138·31
			Fallacotta	9—	0·59	0·48	1·25	5·62	12·66	24·28	28·64	25·49	18·60	4·26	0·21	0·01	122·10
			Debiganj	9—10	0·73	0·60	1·00	3·89	9·71	21·23	22·52	16·80	14·35	3·93	0·12	0·03	94·91
		Darjeeling	Buxa	25—26	1·24	1·02	3·04	8·37	20·37	41·03	51·09	43·05	30·97	10·69	0·65	0·44	212·86
			Siliguri	12—13	0·60	0·54	1·22	4·21	10·15	25·49	32·29	25·37	17·90	5·04	0·37	0·09	123·27
			Darjeeling	25—26	0·67	0·95	1·65	4·61	8·50	23·69	32·45	25·61	17·31	5·83	0·20	0·23	121·69
			Kalimpong	12—14	0·94	0·79	1·46	3·50	6·48	17·75	26·06	17·88	11·94	3·09	0·30	0·24	90·43
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	16—17	0·55	0·48	1·7	5·15	14·04	28·02	18·85	17·67	18·89	5·68	0·12	0·15	111·30
			Cooch Behar	24—25	0·47	0·45	1·69	6·16	15·19	33·75	26·04	22·20	20·38	5·22	0·15	0·07	131·77
			Mekliganj	16—17	0·45	0·55	1·28	4·23	13·06	26·90	24·06	25·19	18·85	4·71	0·05	0·12	119·46
			Mathabhanga	16—17	0·38	0·51	1·89	4·70	13·74	29·10	27·18	24·42	19·38	6·33	0·20	0·09	128·01
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	25	0·40	0·62	1·33	3·01	9·47	15·94	13·05	10·65	12·51	5·05	0·16	0·12	72·31
			Rangpur	26	0·61	0·43	1·24	3·37	9·83	18·62	16·30	12·41	13·72	5·44	0·13	0·08	82·18
			Kurigaon	20—21	0·51	0·40	1·79	5·15	12·48	22·84	15·82	11·23	13·15	4·10	0·17	0·18	88·12
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	19—21	0·55	0·57	1·10	3·35	10·11	22·61	18·26	15·66	14·46	4·49	0·06	0·13	91·35
			Ulipur	10—11	0·33	0·37	1·28	4·31	13·46	17·54	12·70	10·28	12·82	4·14	0·06	0·10	77·34
		Bogra	Sherpur	10—20	0·36	1·01	1·28	2·21	8·10	11·32	12·70	12·26	10·07	4·41	0·71	0·19	64·60
			Nowkhilla	19—20	0·41	1·00	1·18	2·42	8·22	12·06	11·82	10·67	9·66	4·55	0·73	0·10	63·72
			Bogra	26	0·47	0·97	1·06	2·45	8·04	13·56	13·49	11·97	10·84	3·74	0·64	0·10	67·41
			Panchbibi	19—20	0·41	0·70	1·00	1·90	7·35	12·13	12·27	11·21	11·80	4·25	0·28	0·13	63·38
		Pabna	Pabna	26	0·33	1·13	1·60	3·14	7·45	10·58	10·75	11·41	9·57	4·05	0·65	0·10	60·76
			Sirajganj	25—26	0·45	1·02	1·38	3·05	8·04	11·13	11·50	10·93	9·10	4·23	0·60	0·13	61·55

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Number of yrs.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	23—24	0·46	1·28	3·42	4·90	9·83	14·63	14·81	13·92	10·86	5·28	1·29	0·28	80·96
			Dacca	26	0·38	1·24	2·98	4·56	9·36	13·13	13·04	12·04	8·85	4·02	1·03	0·16	70·79
			Narayanganj	12—13	0·24	1·26	2·07	5·17	10·28	13·06	13·78	12·32	8·51	4·42	1·74	0·25	73·70
			Manikganj	23—24	0·48	1·30	1·91	4·26	8·85	10·31	11·93	11·19	7·26	3·89	1·10	0·10	62·88
			Jaydebpur	10—11	0·48	1·10	2·46	4·98	9·92	12·45	13·75	13·72	7·97	3·89	1·38	0·03	71·93
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	25—26	0·53	0·94	2·58	5·33	11·86	18·39	13·51	13·07	12·48	4·91	0·31	0·24	85·55
			Atia (*Tangail*)	25—26	0·45	1·11	1·49	3·05	8·30	12·37	11·29	11·30	8·50	4·48	0·57	0·09	68·60
			Mymensingh	26	0·39	1·13	2·02	4·44	11·75	18·18	15·56	14·46	12·94	5·02	0·61	0·13	87·23
			Jamalpur	25—26	0·41	1·07	1·35	3·50	9·01	15·39	13·19	13·94	12·88	4·96	0·52	0·20	76·45
			Netrakona	13	0·19	1·08	2·86	5·36	13·00	21·75	15·74	17·81	13·32	6·18	0·87	0·15	101·31
			Subarnakhali	10—11	0·33	0·82	1·58	3·24	7·93	11·87	11·72	10·79	9·71	3·60	1·09	0·02	62·70
			Durgapur	9—11	0·56	0·85	2·58	5·24	15·00	28·15	32·64	25·24	18·44	6·06	0·52	Nil	135·28
			Diwanganj	10—11	0·34	0·46	1·29	3·35	11·53	17·21	12·70	11·54	10·43	4·56	0·01	Nil	74·02
		Faridpur	Madaripur	25—26	0·54	1·03	2·63	3·60	8·62	12·53	11·91	11·72	7·68	4·59	1·00	0·18	66·03
			Faridpur	26	0·36	1·49	2·80	4·20	8·74	12·38	12·21	12·23	8·95	4·09	1·18	0·11	68·54
			Goalundo	24—25	0·41	1·29	2·16	4·08	8·14	11·85	11·43	10·58	7·54	4·_6	1·18	0·09	63·01
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	23—24	0·61	1·26	1·80	3·01	8·19	19·87	29·90	17·54	12·04	6·25	1·54	0·52	102·53
			Pirojpur	25—26	0·55	1·28	1·49	2·51	7·32	15·93	15·81	13·78	10·63	5·87	1·29	0·25	76·70
			Barisal	26	0·63	1·13	2·52	3·23	8·09	16·02	15·76	12·53	10·79	5·61	1·27	0·39	77·97
			Gaurnadi	10—11	0·21	1·34	2·62	4·46	8·24	13·05	13·18	11·80	7·35	4·75	1·58	·0·12	68·70
			Bhola	18—19	0·42	1·02	2·45	3·71	7·59	18·20	17·57	17·20	10·97	6·07	1·34	0·53	87·07
			Bauphal	10—11	0·42	0·89	1·89	2·34	9·17	14·45	10·65	18·83	11·02	7·04	1·17	0·33	87·30
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	22—26	0·58	1·05	4·07	5·91	11·43	14·43	11·59	11·76	10·05	5·08	1·34	0·33	77·62
		Tippera	Comilla	23—24	0·53	0·99	3·16	5·61	11·46	17·65	16·38	16·40	10·51	5·20	1·14	0·36	89·39
			Chandpur	17—18	0·44	1·13	3·13	4·93	9·94	16·28	14·70	17·95	10·55	6·13	1·11	0·36	86·65
			Brahmanbaria	24—26	0·69	1·27	4·04	5·76	11·60	15·14	11·27	12·33	10·77	4·94	0·82	0·24	78·87
			Ramchandrapur	10—11	0·31	0·82	2·33	4·93	8·91	11·16	12·51	10·34	7·52	4·73	1·64	0·09	65·29
			Nasirnagar	10—11	0·39	0·90	3·47	8·48	12·05	11·51	8·56	11·47	9·47	4·65	0·89	0·09	71·99
			Daudkandi	10	0·26	0·68	2·04	3·13	8·83	12·11	11·32	9·93	6·54	3·21	1·16	Nil	59·23
			Kasba	10—11	0·23	0·33	3·11	6·17	9·98	14·34	11·60	10·09	8·49	4·05	1·55	0·08	70·02
			Laksam	10—11	0·30	1·06	2·54	4·48	8·70	13·53	18·83	15·34	9·19	4·19	1·13	0·14	79·73
		Noakhali	Noakhali	26	0·47	1·02	3·40	4·92	10·31	24·19	23·74	24·99	15·77	7·70	1·81	0·60	118·92
			Fenny	19—20	0·55	1·26	3·84	5·28	11·28	24·42	24·47	23·72	13·41	6·50	2·51	0·81	118·05
			Harishpur	10—11	0·42	0·71	2·83	3·78	12·37	21·53	32·68	31·95	17·21	10·26	1·48	0·55	135·77
			Ramganj	10—11	0·42	1·18	3·53	3·76	9·76	16·00	17·73	17·72	9·53	6·47	1·44	0·20	87·74
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	25—26	0·56	0·39	1·66	2·55	11·33	31·57	40·51	27·37	14·34	7·95	2·21	0·34	140·79
			Chittagong	26	0·40	0·81	2·52	3·85	10·48	22·69	23·20	19·76	12·91	6·24	1·53	0·77	105·25
			Kutubdia	10—11	0·68	0·37	2·01	2·98	12·13	21·09	33·71	24·67	10·88	7·51	2·88	0·38	119·29
			Satkanya	9—11	0·37	0·23	1·94	3·06	11·06	19·98	26·56	16·75	10·18	6·09	1·91	0·27	98·40
			Kodala	12—13	0·35	0·71	3·62	4·00	13·70	17·20	17·92	17·35	10·70	5·93	1·89	0·84	93·81
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	26	0·51	1·23	3·55	4·03	11·38	17·87	18·58	18·03	11·50	6·54	1·80	0·50	95·58
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna	Patna	26	0·65	0·53	0·38	0·26	1·97	7·34	11·75	11·30	7·40	3·26	0·17	0·13	45·14
			Dinapore	25—26	0·62	0·44	0·37	0·20	1·64	6·95	12·09	11·83	7·25	3·33	0·23	0·13	45·08
			Bihar	25—26	0·67	0·71	0·37	0·24	2·10	6·81	12·95	11·42	6·47	2·61	0·21	0·10	44·66
			Barh	25—26	0·55	0·57	0·36	0·15	2·08	5·73	12·12	10·21	7·55	2·55	0·21	0·09	42·17
			Bikram	9—11	0·62	0·74	0·44	0·35	2·06	6·77	12·91	11·21	6·78	3·54	0·41	0·02	45·8[illegible]
			Hilsa	9—10	0·76	0·76	0·59	0·35	2·13	8·29	11·39	11·64	5·69	2·42	0·07	0·01	44·1[illegible]
		Gaya	Aurangabad	25—26	0·60	0·47	0·43	0·19	1·38	5·49	12·75	13·48	6·80	2·47	0·25	0·25	44·5[illegible]
			Gaya	26	0·58	0·67	0·43	0·76	1·33	6·56	13·10	12·50	6·89	2·27	0·38	0·18	45·1[illegible]
			Nawadah	25—26	0·66	0·61	0·50	0·23	1·78	6·28	11·71	11·50	6·43	2·21	0·16	0·17	42·2[illegible]
			Jahanabad	23	0·70	0·56	0·37	0·15	1·46	5·64	12·60	12·60	5·87	2·87	0·27	0·13	43·2[illegible]
			Arwal	10—11	0·79	0·85	0·47	0·08	1·88	4·09	13·74	10·21	6·93	2·54	0·19	0·27	42·6[illegible]
			Daudnagar	10—11	0·55	0·49	0·17	0·03	1·15	4·86	11·72	11·41	6·07	1·63	0·26	0·26	38·5[illegible]
			Sheghati	9—11	0·72	0·73	0·67	0·01	0·82	4·78	9·66	11·45	7·47	3·09	0·10	0·06	39·5[illegible]
			Rajauli	8—11	0·59	0·74	0·84	0·36	1·70	6·14	11·56	11·18	5·97	2·33	0·34	0·17	41·9[illegible]
			Pakri Barawan	10—11	0·57	0·51	0·62	0·05	1·53	5·95	12·17	12·38	5·61	1·41	0·10	0·11	41·0[illegible]
		Shahabad	Buxar	26	0·72	0·50	0·32	0·16	0·91	5·20	11·68	11·33	7·17	3·26	0·46	0·18	41·8[illegible]
			Dehri	12—13	0·62	0·41	0·69	0·08	0·98	5·91	11·73	12·62	6·81	2·63	0·28	0·32	43·1[illegible]
			Bhabhua	25—26	0·66	0·67	0·52	0·10	0·97	5·19	12·22	12·20	6·91	2·93	0·59	0·25	43·2[illegible]
			Sasaram	25—26	0·51	0·52	0·36	0·15	1·05	5·30	11·06	12·27	6·76	3·05	0·28	0·21	41·5[illegible]
			Arrah	26	0·73	0·59	0·40	0·23	1·63	6·14	12·11	11·51	7·19	2·99	0·20	0·16	43·5[illegible]
			Mohanea	10—11	0·75	0·54	0·14	0·36	0·61	5·06	11·31	13·04	6·12	2·38	0·31	0·21	41·4[illegible]
		Saran	Gopalganj	16—18	0·69	0·53	0·25	0·17	2·26	7·27	12·43	10·77	7·28	3·98	0·18	0·11	45·[illegible]
			Siwan	25—26	0·80	0·55	0·27	0·21	1·60	7·26	11·04	11·54	8·57	3·41	0·22	0·10	46·[illegible]
			Chapra	26	0·68	0·46	0·37	0·22	1·45	6·28	12·06	10·37	6·94	3·08	0·38	0·14	42·[illegible]
		Champaran	Motihari	23—24	0·71	0·48	0·41	0·70	2·81	9·18	13·30	12·19	9·45	3·39	0·13	0·14	52·[illegible]
			Bettiah	24—25	0·66	0·51	0·40	0·58	2·65	9·11	13·83	12·30	9·58	3·39	0·05	0·17	53·[illegible]
			Bagaha	10—11	0·80	0·54	0·57	0·48	3·20	13·14	16·41	15·89	10·09	3·73	0·31	0·16	66·[illegible]
			Burhurwa	10—11	0·75	0·41	0·40	0·31	1·99	9·18	11·42	12·40	7·98	2·71	0·11	0·18	47·[illegible]
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	25—26	0·67	0·41	0·56	1·07	2·55	8·67	12·62	10·13	8·97	2·80	0·08	0·08	48·[illegible]
			Muzaffarpur	25—26	0·84	0·48	0·40	0·48	2·35	7·65	12·46	10·28	8·02	3·11	0·17	0·16	47·[illegible]
			Hajipur	24—25	0·75	0·61	0·49	0·22	1·82	6·86	12·19	10·42	7·48	3·53	0·17	0·08	44·[illegible]
			Para	10—11	0·57	0·46	0·32	0·43	1·95	6·26	11·71	13·41	8·27	1·84	0·11	0·12	45·[illegible]
			Mahuwa	10—11	0·73	0·55	0·24	0·45	2·07	7·16	12·54	11·75	6·12	2·61	0·20	0·07	44·[illegible]
			Shiuhar	10—11	0·84	0·35	0·37	0·34	1·92	7·07	11·18	11·20	7·42	3·29	0·18	0·07	44·[illegible]
			Pupri	7—11	0·75	0·43	0·54	0·68	2·93	8·16	14·00	11·89	5·84	1·30	Nil	0·08	46·[illegible]
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	25—26	0·73	0·48	0·25	0·33	2·17	7·64	12·52	10·51	8·10	2·61	0·19	0·05	45·[illegible]
			Darbhanga	25—26	0·66	0·49	0·32	0·61	2·52	7·56	12·39	12·47	8·94	2·84	0·07	0·12	48·[illegible]
			Madhubani	23—25	0·79	0·52	0·41	0·87	3·00	8·38	12·05	11·00	9·52	2·43	0·06	0·05	49·[illegible]
			Bahera	10—11	0·92	0·59	0·62	0·78	2·68	7·40	13·05	15·31	13·09	1·18	0·10	0·07	54·[illegible]
			Rosera	10—11	0·82	0·36	0·38	0·34	2·29	6·08	12·35	14·34	10·90	1·45	0·14	0·13	49·[illegible]
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai	25—26	0·62	0·70	0·34	0·47	2·08	6·55	11·83	10·34	7·50	2·74	0·26	0·06	43[illegible]
			Monghyr	26	0·51	0·62	0·39	0·47	2·54	6·64	13·41	12·31	8·85	3·02	0·11	0·06	48[illegible]
			Jamui	25—26	0·67	0·74	0·41	0·41	1·99	7·37	13·06	11·47	6·89	2·33	0·10	0·06	45[illegible]
			Gogri	10—11	1·12	1·20	0·51	0·39	4·20	6·70	15·90	13·32	9·95	1·50	0·05	0·13	55[illegible]
			Shaikhpura	10—11	0·72	0·47	0·51	0·03	2·19	7·30	11·91	11·96	6·08	2·22	0·12	0·18	44[illegible]
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura	23—26	0·59	0·72	0·42	0·96	3·88	8·29	13·09	12·05	10·22	3·20	0·06	0·06	58[illegible]
			Supaul	24—25	0·58	0·46	0·44	0·83	3·47	8·57	12·28	12·78	9·59	2·48	0·04	0·08	51[illegible]
			Pratapganj	10—11	1·43	0·31	0·49	1·4[illegible]	4·41	10·68	16·12	13·29	11·04	1·78	0·06	0·06	61[illegible]
			Bhagalpur	26	0·48	0·62	0·40	0·90	2·81	7·54	12·73	10·80	7·37	2·80	0·21	0·07	46[illegible]
			Banka	25—26	0·62	0·57	0·31	0·69	2·67	7·95	11·63	10·50	8·36	3·18	0·16	0·10	47[illegible]
			Colgong	10—11	0·61	0·70	0·52	0·78	3·82	8·05	12·58	10·59	9·01	2·06	0·09	0·06	48[illegible]
		Purnea	Kishanganj	4—25	0·64	0·48	0·70	1·78	6·03	15·36	18·71	16·65	14·04	3·36	0·05	0·11	77[illegible]
			Araria	24—25	0·49	0·51	0·63	1·53	5·47	13·17	17·10	14·85	13·45	3·20	0·06	0·07	70[illegible]
			Purnea	24—26	0·49	0·59	0·40	1·43	4·49	10·71	15·12	13·90	13·28	3·57	0·08	0·11	64[illegible]
			Gondwara (Korah)	9—11	0·86	0·18	0·54	1·12	5·48	9·19	14·50	12·07	9·06	2·22	0·09	0·09	58[illegible]
			Kaliaganj	9—11	0·42	0·38	0·70	2·24	6·87	16·95	23·18	21·43	14·76	3·04	0·09	0·13	90[illegible]

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Number of years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
BEHAR—concld.	Bhagalpur—concld.	MALDA	Malda	26	0·52	0·61	0·80	1·12	4·08	10·34	11·05	10·35	10·85	4·42	0·20	0·13	55·37
			Chanchal	18—22	0·59	0·73	0·52	1·08	4·57	11·37	14·74	12·08	10·30	2·72	0·19	0·03	59·32
			Gajol	10—11	0·41	0·16	0·3	1·21	3·84	7·97	14·78	12·0	12·78	2·61	0·19	0·02	57·11
			Sibganj	10—11	0·71	0·70	0·67	0·84	6·25	9·03	11·93	10·17	10·62	4·5	0·61	0·05	55·63
		SONTHAL PARGANAS.	Rajmahal	24—25	0·25	0·41	0·37	1·16	4·63	9·76	12·79	10·19	11·13	3·26	0·12	0·04	54·04
			Godda	23—24	0·17	0·07	0·53	0·46	3·61	7·53	12·23	10·72	8·87	2·87	0·31	0·09	46·36
			Pakaur	19—20	0·13	0·52	0·64	0·74	4·79	10·65	13·59	12·00	12·29	4·93	0·45	0·08	61·16
			Naya Dumka	24—25	0·50	0·78	0·55	0·36	3·51	9·28	13·71	13·61	9·51	4·22	0·37	0·17	57·64
			Deoghur	26	0·47	0·72	0·71	0·92	2·5	8·33	13·0	12·12	8·23	3·81	0·24	0·13	52·43
			Jamtara	20—23	0·46	0·50	0·5	0·66	3·19	9·30	14·41	12·72	7·9	5·7	0·59	0·17	55·01
			Nanihat	10—11	0·52	0·59	0·94	0·48	2·56	6·83	11·58	8·34	6·45	1·56	0·31	0·11	40·23
ORISSA.	Orissa.	CUTTACK	Jagatsingpur	23—25	0·38	0·70	1·07	0·51	3·63	7·75	11·66	11·33	10·18	6·4	2·09	0·26	50·16
			Banki	13	0·20	0·65	1·5	0·13	2·31	10·25	10·98	10·8	9·2	4·60	1·81	0·54	54·72
			Cuttack	26	0·32	0·3	1·4	1·15	4·41	11·53	12·91	12·37	11·07	5·64	1·73	0·25	63·42
			False Point	25—27	0·57	0·86	0·93	1·77	4·83	9·37	13·4	13·56	11·56	9·9	3·23	0·59	69·87
			Kendrapara	24—26	0·31	0·88	0·92	1·16	4·30	9·41	11·8	12·71	10·01	6·9	2·07	0·35	66·74
			Jajpur	23—24	0·37	1·08	1·23	1·67	5·47	9·80	12·7	11·59	9·80	5·07	1·27	0·49	60·51
			Dharmsala	10—11	0·42	0·65	1·54	1·16	5·75	10·43	10·5	12·73	9·95	4·75	2·08	0·04	59·99
			Salipore	9—11	0·24	0·41	1·01	0·86	4·58	10·83	9·9	13·69	9·73	4·63	2·43	0·13	58·56
		BALASORE	Akhyapada	11—12	0·38	0·67	1·73	1·47	4·71	9·15	10·05	12·09	10·14	3·97	1·99	0·12	57·30
			Chandbali	22—23	0·41	0·97	1·14	1·07	5·36	7·72	11·78	11·47	11·36	5·76	2·21	0·41	59·69
			Bhadrak	25—26	0·36	1·23	1·5	1·6	5·68	9·38	11·92	11·00	10·44	4·92	1·38	0·28	65·07
			Soro	22—23	0·23	1·00	1·67	1·74	5·65	8·62	11·22	10·44	10·88	5·12	1·17	0·09	57·23
			Balasore	26	0·39	1·31	1·45	2·27	5·30	9·07	13·04	11·09	12·95	6·74	1·32	0·28	66·17
			Jellasore	22—25	0·51	1·0	1·22	1·41	4·18	8·63	13·61	10·71	11·16	4·47	0·72	0·12	57·82
			Baripada	17	0·20	0·59	1·49	1·15	4·93	10·82	13·02	11·96	11·64	4·00	1·05	0·13	62·18
		PURI	Puri	26	0·28	0·78	0·61	0·45	3·02	8·06	9·80	10·38	10·36	8·90	3·48	0·50	56·62
			Khurda	25—26	0·29	0·9	1·18	0·55	3·43	9·84	12·83	12·54	10·92	6·59	2·04	0·42	61·22
			Bhanpur	16—17	0·33	1·31	1·13	0·74	2·54	7·93	10·61	11·84	10·6	6·5	2·51	0·84	56·29
			Gop	9—11	0·25	0·51	0·62	0·11	4·40	7·81	10·53	12·06	11·65	6·92	5·08	0·24	60·18
			Pipli	9—10	0·31	0·38	0·82	0·20	3·56	8·17	10·93	13·58	10·89	5·60	2·05	0·22	56·42
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	HAZARIBAGH	Pachamba (*Giridih*)	23—26	0·45	0·82	0·74	0·63	2·59	8·80	12·70	12·41	8·42	3·25	0·23	0·18	51·17
			Hazaribagh	25—26	0·55	0·82	0·75	0·41	2·25	7·63	14·16	13·11	8·76	3·41	0·29	0·22	52·36
			Semtagurah														
			Mahudi Hills														
			Jhumra Hill	13—15	0·69	0·69	0·05	0·26	2·62	10·23	16·70	14·73	11·32	3·51	0·34	0·17	62·21
			Bahi	10—11	0·79	0·75	0·83	0·31	2·01	5·83	13·21	13·5	7·79	3·16	0·23	0·21	46·63
			Chatra	10—11	0·73	1·16	0·82	0·14	3·57	6·50	16·20	12·50	8·12	2·91	0·29	0·23	53·17
			Karagdeha	10—11	0·36	0·91	1·17	0·56	2·63	8·65	15·27	14·21	9·46	3·11	0·48	0·11	57·00
			Ramgarh	9—11	0·44	0·90	0·65	0·20	3·14	7·97	14·01	15·14	8·51	4·83	0·79	0·21	57·39
		LOHARDAGA	Lohardaga	12—13	0·74	0·86	1·02	0·32	2·01	8·13	12·59	18·09	9·15	2·58	0·40	0·27	51·87
			Ranchi	25—26	0·52	1·21	1·38	0·64	2·89	5·48	14·30	13·84	9·02	2·05	0·43	0·21	56·47
			Silli	8—11	0·60	0·16	1·05	0·54	3·50	7·73	13·71	14·08	7·22	1·74	0·33	0·21	50·87?
			Sirguja	13—15	1·00	1·20	0·83	0·28	0·82	9·57	17·61	21·99	7·40	1·75	0·70	0·29	63·50
			Jashpur	13—14	0·78	0·96	1·79	0·20	1·75	11·88	16·24	16·01	10·59	4·23	0·53	0·33	65·18
			Gangpur	13—14	0·39	0·98	1·04	0·73	1·03	9·66	10·74	15·62	5·58	2·44	0·85	0·33	53·43
		PALAMAU	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	25—26	0·72	0·49	0·70	0·24	1·15	6·03	12·92	13·36	7·79	2·50	0·37	0·21	45·48
			Balumath	10—11	0·37	0·73	0·59	0·22	1·18	7·88	15·19	14·87	9·43	3·07	0·43	0·39	54·35
			Hussainabad	8—11	0·63	0·47	0·35	0·10	1·12	6·14	15·61	13·13	7·20	2·49	0·24	0·25	47·73
			Garhwa	10—11	1·06	0·56	0·74	0·07	1·43	5·72	12·86	15·84	6·86	3·05	0·21	0·21	48·60
		MANBHUM	Purulia	25—26	0·46	1·14	1·17	0·94	3·49	9·53	13·10	13·15	8·04	2·83	0·33	0·17	54·35
			Gobindpur	20—26	0·60	1·02	0·69	0·69	2·71	9·44	14·68	11·96	7·42	3·26	0·27	0·15	53·09
			Raghunathpur	10—11	0·52	0·17	0·89	0·63	3·77	7·91	14·39	13·90	7·74	1·94	0·68	0·11	53·19
			Barabhum	10—11	0·34	0·85	1·05	1·25	3·02	9·37	12·62	11·40	6·89	2·15	0·74	0·18	49·81
			Jhalda	9—11	0·40	0·89	1·57	1·29	2·71	9·24	12·25	15·66	7·65	2·76	0·35	0·20	54·96
			Chas	9—11	0·61	0·55	0·93	0·99	3·09	8·11	13·18	13·43	8·97	2·81	0·46	0·15	55·25
		SINGBHUM	Chaibassa	25—26	0·58	0·97	1·27	0·77	3·86	8·53	13·48	13·04	8·05	2·72	0·45	0·28	54·00
			Chakradharpur	8—11	0·35	0·95	0·58	0·76	3·15	7·94	14·27	11·27	5·51	2·83	0·80	0·29	48·70?
			Ghatsila	10—11	0·59	1·03	1·28	0·88	4·13	9·71	13·91	14·46	8·01	3·41	0·83	0·28	59·12
			Baharagura	10—11	0·12	0·80	1·41	1·29	4·41	10·53	11·80	10·88	9·27	2·92	0·75	0·25	54·43
		ORISSA TRIBUTARY MAHALS	Keonjhur	13—14	0·18	0·62	0·59	0·82	2·13	5·35	9·67	5·89	6·36	2·40	1·06	0·21	35·28
			Talchar	14—15	0·23	0·96	1·34	0·78	2·44	9·27	14·01	10·43	8·88	2·74	1·28	0·24	52·57
			Narsingpur	9—10	0·26	0·35	0·90	0·43	1·92	9·83	9·58	8·83	8·41	4·17	1·64	0·07	46·39
			Angul	14—15	0·23	0·94	1·38	0·94	2·57	10·41	11·21	10·16	9·12	4·56	1·34	0·41	53·27
			Dhenkanal	14—15	0·32	0·74	1·28	0·44	2·93	10·04	13·99	12·17	10·46	4·13	1·40	0·34	58·84
			Bishpara	14—15	0·34	0·31	0·84	0·59	1·87	10·27	14·25	10·34	10·98	4·95	1·08	0·32	56·14
			Kunjabongarh	13—15	0·24	0·29	1·30	1·48	3·37	9·03	11·75	9·66	10·79	5·50	1·42	0·13	55·02

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 14th February 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

III.—Comparison Table of the Rainfall of 1897 at 255 Rainfall-recording Stations in Bengal with the Averages of previous years.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	−0·37	+1·07	+0·71	+4·05	+1·26	+2·50	−2·27	+5·13	−0·89	+2·56	+1·10	−0·16	+24·72
			Burdwan	−0·30	−0·02	−0·06	+2·85	+1·74	+2·34	−0·18	+3·40	+0·30	+2·75	−0·40	−0·15	+12·27
			Katwa	−0·38	−0·25	+1·39	−0·78	+4·03	−2·69	−2·60	1·99	+3·58	+9·43	−0·45	−0·08	+0·71
			Raniganj	−0·29	−0·67	+1·53	−0·75	−0·95	+3·00	−3·41	−3·76	−1·06	+3·09	+0·18	−0·09	−3·23
			Mankur	−0·54	−0·55	+2·35	+0·20	+1·03	+4·01	−3·69	+1·45	+1·18	+4·24	−0·57	−0·09	+9·02
		Birbhum	Suri	−0·42	−0·79	+1·98	+0·40	−0·94	−2·75	−4·13	−2·30	−1·46	+3·51	−0·34	−0·11	−8·02
			Hetampur	−0·49	−0·15	+1·03	+0·20	−0·35	−7·52	−3·54	−3·42	−1·43	+5·32	−0·51	−0·09	−11·25
			Rampur Hát	−0·54	−0·79	+0·09	−0·03	+0·37	+3·34	−6·17	−0·85	−3·26	+4·67	−0·45	−0·12	−3·74
			Bolpur	−0·31	+0·16	+0·85	−0·31	+1·25	−4·24	−4·82	−0·40	−0·26	+5·05	−0·63	−0·09	−3·15
		Bankura	Bankura	−0·32	−0·08	+3·63	−0·25	−1·35	−1·47	+5·36	−1·96	+2·58	+0·05	−0·15	−0·00	+6·85
			Vishnupur	−0·33	−0·30	+0·97	+0·12	−3·68	−1·70	−0·17	+1·26	+1·65	+4·03	−0·28	−0·15	+2·26
			Maliara	−0·38	−0·22	+1·39	−0·09	−0·96	−2·81	+3·01	−1·07	−1·16	+5·82	+0·18	−0·13	+3·28
			Khatra	−0·27	−0·35	+1·41	−0·43	−0·61	+0·35	+0·71	−0·88	+1·47	+4·58	−1·03	−0·26	+5·56
			Indas	−0·34	+0·07	+0·23	+0·87	−1·70	+0·52	+1·51	+3·39	−0·28	+4·24	−0·09	−0·10	+8·50
			Kotalpur	−0·12	−0·39	+0·28	−0·31	−1·97	+0·03	−3·12	−2·91	+1·30	+0·66	+0·29	−0·10	−6·87
			Onda	−0·10	−0·20	+2·18	+0·15	+0·03	+2·45	+0·16	−0·67	+9·87	+1·49	+0·28	−0·02	+15·02
			Gangajalghatty	−0·47	−0·07	+2·36	+0·46	−2·84	−3·86	+0·52	−0·10	+3·50	+4·36	+0·51	−0·12	+3·14
			Raipur	−0·17	−0·21	+0·46	−0·18	−1·66	+1·23	−5·06	−1·29	−0·76	+2·53	−1·02	−0·18	−3·31
			Sonamukhi	−0·16	−0·43	+1·31	−0·27	−3·52	−2·76	+2·67	+1·32	+4·32	+4·55	−0·23	−0·12	+9·41
		Midnapore	Contai	−0·23	+1·28	+1·27	−0·30	−0·19	−1·77	+0·88	+2·06	−3·71	+2·61	−1·20	−0·28	+0·13
			Tamluk	−0·30	−0·33	[illegible]	+0·19	−3·56	−1·52	−3·81	−0·74	−2·91	+0·38	−0·53	−0·20	−13·43
			Midnapore	−0·50	−0·06	+0·95	+0·99	+1·32	+5·05	−5·37	−0·25	−1·02	+2·20	−0·57	−0·26	+2·46
			Ghatal	−0·38	−0·60	+0·45	−1·01	−1·79	2·04	−6·64	+2·53	−0·27	+2·37	−0·65	−0·17	−8·19
			Kukrahaty	−0·35	−0·48	+1·17	+0·63	−3·10	−2·66	+3·03	−1·71	−2·54	+1·69	−1·14	−0·01	−6·07
			Garhbeta	−0·29	−0·63	+2·19	0	−1·14	+3·16	−5·35	−7·44	+1·80	+1·79	−0·62	−0·15	−6·78
		Hooghly	Serampore	−0·37	−0·09	+1·03	+0·37	+1·14	−0·01	−3·75	−0·65	−0·04	+1·84	−0·69	−0·24	−2·36
			Hooghly	−0·31	−0·86	+4·19	+1·52	+0·33	+11·39	−4·22	−0·72	+1·20	+2·97	−0·51	−0·26	+14·46
			Jahanabad	0·34	−0·87	+1·25	−0·64	+0·09	+1·89	−5·31	−0·19	−1·81	+1·11	−0·41	−0·14	−5·34
		Howrah	Howrah	−0·16	+0·19	+0·15	−0·80	−1·90	+0·76	+2·05	−2·85	−0·33	+3·86	−0·61	−0·23	−0·17
			Mohesreka	−0·28	−1·19	+0·58	+0·33	−2·66	−0·79	−5·49	−0·07	+0·35	+7·55	−0·64	−0·21	−2·46
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	−0·27	+1·86	+0·47	−0·16	−2·63	−0·95	+3·74	−4·53	−5·96	+5·67	−1·41	−0·19	−4·36
			Diamond Harbour	0·49	−1·09	+0·52	0·89	−1·73	−2·37	+4·31	+1·64	−6·32	+2·25	−0·63	−0·22	−4·02
			Canning Town	−0·56	1·28	−0·48	+0·95	+0·04	+0·80	+2·55	+3·78	+0·38	+2·94	−1·36	−0·06	+7·90
			Alipore Obsy.	−0·56	+0·21	−0·20	0·91	−1·65	+0·24	+0·99	−1·21	−3·39	+4·22	−0·68	−0·24	−3·16
			Barrackpore	−0·38	−0·25	+0·92	+0·41	+0·92	−0·30	−3·58	−0·39	0·94	+2·42	−0·70	−0·23	−2·20
			Dum-Dum	−0·46	−0·32	+0·24	+0·73	−0·98	+0·53	+2·80	+1·60	+0·66	+5·04	−0·65	−0·22	+9·53
			Barasat	−0·48	+0·84	+0·31	+1·35	−2·36	+0·09	−0·34	+3·95	−3·60	+0·96	−0·65	−0·23	−0·12
			Basirhat	0·39	−1·01	+0·24	−0·13	−0·23	+2·96	+0·72	+5·55	−1·70	+3·36	−0·45	−0·17	+8·40
		Nadia	Ranaghat	−0·45	+0·07	+0·72	+1·86	−1·69	+4·09	−3·12	1·25	−1·39	+1·82	−0·52	−0·16	+0·07
			Krishnagar	−0·29	−0·77	+1·26	+0·71	−0·60	+2·13	−3·18	+0·62	+0·05	−0·71	−0·31	−0·08	−1·17
			Chuadanga	−0·24	0·60	−0·70	+0·22	−2·90	+7·26	−0·93	+1·43	−0·83	+9·74	−0·98	−0·11	+11·23
			Meherpur	−0·33	−0·81	−0·05	+1·35	−1·67	+5·89	−3·57	+3·02	+4·60	+3·68	−0·55	−0·13	+10·98
			Kushtia	−0·34	−0·69	−1·00	−0·86	−2·00	−0·94	−4·08	+1·39	−2·25	+1·27	−0·83	−0·14	−10·47
		Murshidabad	Kandi	−0·39	−0·73	+0·06	−0·06	+1·99	+0·08	−3·67	+6·91	−1·08	+1·49	−0·80	−0·17	+3·63
			Berhampore	−0·51	−0·80	[illegible]	−0·57	+1·51	−2·43	−5·17	+2·24	−2·08	+2·38	−0·56	−0·12	−5·89
			Lalbag	−0·28	−0·69	−0·12	+0·91	−0·58	+0·88	−2·18	+6·28	?	+1·16	−0·84	−0·10	+4·44
			Azimganj	0·51	−0·77	+0·12	−0·71	+0·16	−1·73	−5·27	+1·41	−4·40	−0·72	−0·39	−0·09	−12·93
			Jangipur	−0·46	−0·60	[illegible]	+0·35	−3·02	+1·94	−4·79	+1·24	+0·50	+2·49	−0·37	−0·10	+0·53
			Jalgola	−0·54	−0·82	[illegible]	−0·25	−2·53	+0·02	−7·89	−1·41	−1·00	+1·79	−0·57	−0·10	−10·54
			Akhriganj	−0·66	−0·83	−0·90	+0·57	−2·01	+8·17	−3·32	+5·82	−1·04	+3·35	−0·07	0	+8·57
			Patkabari	−0·25	−0·15	+0·01	+2·17	+1·11	+4·71	−4·20	−0·38	+1·40	+2·21	−1·09	−0·04	+5·63
			Dumkal	−0·58	−0·58	−0·27	+0·31	+0·15	+1·76	−1·18	+6·39	−1·56	+2·08	−0·05	−0·17	+5·92
		Jessore	Narail	−0·64	−0·85	+0·83	−1·61	−3·71	+14·92	−0·65	+1·63	+1·19	+2·33	−0·78	−0·17	+12·48
			Jessore	−0·54	−0·57	−0·52	−1·98	−3·35	+8·09	−0·55	−1·40	−1·70	+3·44	−0·61	−0·18	+0·67
			Jhenidah	0·28	−0·84	+1·09	0·55	−1·68	+2·74	−1·84	+0·31	+0·52	+2·02	−0·65	−0·12	+1·02
			Magura	−0·28	−0·75	+1·76	−0·80	−2·42	+1·65	+3·03	+1·93	+1·16	+1·20	−0·64	−0·11	+5·73
			Bangaon	−0·35	+0·35	+1·65	+0·66	−1·63	+7·91	+0·38	+0·61	−2·12	−0·91	−0·46	−0·25	+4·64
		Khulna	Satkhira	−0·43	−1·08	−0·52	−2·14	+1·24	+4·78	−4·70	+8·75	−2·63	+0·40	−0·48	−0·25	+2·94
			Bagerhat	−0·56	−1·12	+0·63	+0·72	−3·89	+8·57	+1·45	+4·25	+1·75	+5·39	−1·02	−0·22	+15·75
			Khulna	−0·50	−0·50	−0·68	+0·31	−3·77	+11·45	+2·31	+7·67	−1·31	+3·83	−0·86	−0·24	+17·21
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia	−0·41	−0·69	−0·18	+0·66	−0·08	−0·65	+0·59	+3·85	−3·67	+0·65	−0·31	−0·07	−0·31
			Nator	−0·61	−0·84	+0·64	0·70	+1·40	−4·48	−6·61	+7·87	+2·29	+2·01	−0·51	−0·08	+0·38
			Naogaon	−0·48	−0·51	+2·55	+1·46	−2·82	−7·95	−7·63	+0·50	+5·40	+2·91	+0·26	−0·13	−0·64
			Lalpur	−0·37	−0·93	−1·03	−0·61	−2·26	+0·37	−4·98	+1·90	−2·77	+5·03	−0·78	−0·03	−6·48
			Manda	−0·42	−0·41	+0·90	+0·62	−2·79	−2·30	−7·43	+3·06	−0·74	+2·84	−0·18	−0·01	−6·66
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	−0·27	−0·65	−0·02	+0·63	−2·73	−3·09	−2·80	+0·59	+6·77	+2·64	+0·22	−0·13	−0·43
			Churaman	0·04	−0·16	+1·18	−0·01	−0·91	+1·44	−0·14	+4·43	+0·09	+3·49	−0·15	−0·09	+0·48
			Raiganj	−0·64	−0·25	+2·58	+0·08	−0·88	−1·61	−10·36	−6·20	−0·36	+3·82	−0·03	−0·10	−15·01
			Dinajpur	−0·15	−0·29	+2·63	−1·33	−1·68	−7·07	−5·38	−2·06	+2·72	+3·78	−0·08	−0·08	−9·59
			Balughat	−0·26	−0·51	+1·13	+0·15	−3·86	−7·25	−8·20	+7·57	+5·06	+0·06	−0·13	−0·13	−6·37
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	−0·46	−0·29	+0·71	−3·35	−1·96	−12·83	+7·84	−0·28	+1·57	+0·73	−0·11	−0·09	−14·84
			Alipore Dooar	−0·41	−0·28	+0·13	−5·13	+4·65	−14·94	+13·73	−5·72	+10·80	+0·78	−0·36	−0·02	+5·52
			Fallacotta	−0·53	−0·49	+1·52	−5·37	+1·64	−11·63	+9·66	−1·28	+4·77	−1·29	−0·21	−0·01	−0·68
			Debiganj	−0·65	−0·22	+1·32	−1·17	−1·80	−7·71	−10·08	−2·28	+14·11	+1·32	−0·01	−0·03	−6·60
		Darjeeling	Buxa	−0·94	−0·82	+1·00	−2·76	−1·43	−11·08	+0·52	−22·49	+18·37	−2·66	−0·16	+0·10	−22·35
			Siliguri	−0·56	−0·48	+0·32	−5·30	−1·98	−9·82	+2·41	−7·02	+19·75	+2·02	+0·63	−0·00	+0·98
			Darjeeling	−0·26	−0·91	+0·38	−1·69	−3·09	−9·01	−8·88	+2·01	−8·72	+7·20	+0·29	−0·12	−12·20
			Kalimpong	−0·54	−0·75	+0·17	−1·58	−3·47	−0·79	−9·35	+6·37	−4·59	+7·14	+0·20	−0·24	−7·38
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	−0·48	−0·22	+2·91	−4·52	+8·00	−7·31	+0·85	−1·54	+8·87	+3·23	−0·12	−0·15	+10·12
			Cooch Behar	−0·47	−0·13	+0·76	−4·27	+8·20	−19·10	−1·34	−8·87	+15·52	[illegible]	−0·10	−0·07	−8·28
			Mekliganj	−0·42	−0·30	+1·62	−3·01	−0·78	−12·97	−1·06	−12·52	+3·65	−0·43	+0·11	−0·12	−26·88
			Mathabhanga	−0·35	−0·17	+1·15	−3·52	+1·39	−15·46	+3·36	−7·55	+7·11	−2·42	−0·20	−0·09	−16·75
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	−0·20	−0·57	+1·80	−0·81	−2·06	−6·80	−5·63	+5·01	+3·06	+5·71	0·16	−0·12	−0·77
			Rangpur	−0·33	−0·27	+1·74	−0·94	0	+3·48	−5·57	+7·00	+8·27	+8·01	−0·13	−0·08	+16·08
			Kurigaon	−0·31	−0·26	+1·28	−3·46	+8·75	+1·38	−3·30	+0·20	+7·97	+4·35	−0·17	−0·18	+16·25
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	−0·30	−0·31	+4·51	−1·69	−1·07	−9·59	−7·65	+1·72	+5·68	+2·30	−0·06	−0·13	−5·99
			Ulipur	−0·33	−0·25	+2·25	−1·30	+4·94	−0·43	−5·86	+4·74	+8·37	+7·50	−0·06	−0·10	+19·45
		Bogra	Sherpur	−0·36	−1·01	+1·36	+0·46	−0·72	−7·02	−7·08	−2·39	+8·13	+0·55	−0·46	−0·19	−9·33
			Nowkhilla	−0·41	−0·51	+0·88	−0·19	+0·58	−8·58	−7·07	−2·23	+2·17	+3·65	−0·26	−0·10	−13·07
			Bogra	−0·44	−0·65	+1·41	−0·70	−0·24	−10·04	−6·90	+0·41	+3·29	+4·37	−0·59	−0·10	−10·15
			Panchbibi	−0·22	−0·70	+1·86	+1·54	+0·55	−6·59	−4·69	+3·64	−1·19	+2·08	−0·13	−0·13	−8·91
		Pabna	Pabna	−0·33	−0·60	−0·58	−1·15	−0·37	+0·87	−3·99	−2·78	−3·18	+3·41	−0·62	−0·10	−9·48
			Sirajganj	−0·45	−0·10	+0·98	−0·26	+2·53	−3·65	−5·79	+0·55	+1·34	+4·56	+0·88	−0·15	+0·24

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October	November.	December.	Total.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	−0·46	−1·28	+0·98	−1·13	−2·88	−6·75	−6·38	−0·53	+3·31	+0·04	−1·14	−0·28	−16·44
			Dacca ...	−0·28	−0·90	−0·14	−1·54	+1·45	−5·48	−5·05	+4·81	+1·13	+2·82	−0·25	−0·16	−5·66
			Narayanganj ...	−0·18	−1·05	−0·01	−1·16	−0·75	7·54	−5·31	+3·89	+0·47	+1·24	−1·62	−0·25	−6·56
			Manikganj ...	−0·41	−0·80	+0·91	−0·92	+4·61	+3·02	−2·50	+6·91	+4·10	+1·02	+1·02	−0·10	+16·86
			Jaydebpur	−0·48	−0·17	−1·09	−1·41	−0·15	−3·54	−6·01	+1·42	+8·63	+2·26	−0·93	−0·03	−1·50
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	−0·53	−0·19	+0·85	−2·30	+2·33	−7·98	+3·62	+7·61	+9·06	−2·17	−0·52	−0·24	+9·54
			Atia (*Tangail*) ...	−0·15	0·78	+0·25	−2·10	+1·13	−0·72	−3·68	−0·19	−1·90	+0·16	+0·33	−0·60	−8·04
			Mymensingh ...	−0·31	+0·19	+1·70	−1·20	+2·17	−10·56	−5·56	+0·64	+7·11	−1·74	−0·29	−0·13	−8·15
			Jamalpur ...	−0·44	−0·94	+2·21	−2·12	+3·53	−6·92	−1·35	+1·80	+14·95	+2·04	−0·12	−0·20	+15·44
			Netrakona ...	−0·10	−0·75	+0·70	−4·39	+10·24	−4·63	−8·00	−2·37	+7·91	+5·17	−0·24	−0·15	+3·33
			Subarnakhali ...	−0·34	+0·33	+2·80	−2·12	+3·11	−4·61	−3·08	+0·59	+2·90	+3·57	−1·04	−0·02	+2·08
			Durgapur	−0·56	−0·55	+2·82	−0·29	+14·02	−1·65	−5·82	+10·37	+4·85	+1·93	−0·37	0	+21·25
			Diwanganj	−0·29	−0·16	+2·59	−1·47	−1·64	−9·62	−4·08	+4·63	+2·94	+6·84	−0·52	+0·04	−1·04
		Faridpur...	Madaripur ...	−0·54	−0·90	+1·50	+0·46	−6·39	+0·30	−4·69	+1·29	−0·72	+1·37	−0·65	−0·18	−9·15
			Faridpur ...	−0·36	−1·42	−0·92	−1·15	−4·54	+5·22	−1·87	+5·19	−1·51	+0·05	−0·56	−0·11	−1·81
			Goalundo ...	−0·41	−0·99	−0·45	−1·06	−3·72	+1·55	−5·15	−1·57	+1·75	−1·19	−1·18	−0·09	−12·51
		Backerganj	Patuakhali ...	−0·61	−1·16	−1·70	−2·24	−3·76	+1·51	−14·20	+6·04	−2·25	+7·22	−1·54	−0·42	−13·00
			Pirojpur ...	−0·55	−1·58	−0·94	−0·54	2·78	11·40	−7·02	+0·61	−0·50	+2·87	−1·28	−0·29	−9·63
			Barisal ...	−0·63	+0·11	−1·67	−1·37	−2·24	+0·55	−4·31	+1·14	−0·28	+4·70	−1·27	−0·30	−5·61
			Gaurnadi	−0·21	−0·25	−0·68	−2·60	−6·57	+1·83	−3·48	+3·60	+5·35	+1·35	−1·34	−0·12	−3·11
			Bhola ...	−0·42	−0·58	−2·35	−0·30	−3·75	+2·40	−4·70	+4·01	−1·22	+3·27	−1·34	−0·73	−5·51
			Bauphal	−0·42	+0·11	−0·88	−1·37	−3·58	+1·48	−5·32	−2·07	+0·52	+4·55	−1·17	−0·14	−8·24
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera...	Agartala ...	−0·58	−1·05	+1·38	−5·19	+4·97	+3·77	+13·86	+1·04	+6·04	−3·38	−1·34	−0·33	+12·79
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	−0·53	−0·89	+1·38	−4·17	−1·05	+1·10	−9·31	+4·65	+6·87	−3·40	−1·11	−0·30	−6·85
			Chandpur ...	0·44	−0·82	+1·81	−2·76	−5·42	−2·51	−1·17	+1·14	−1·43	−1·59	−1·11	−0·36	−14·66
			Brahmanbaria ...	−0·49	1·27	+3·13	−4·21	+1·64	+0·87	−1·90	+14·91	+0·99	+0·58	−0·04	−0·24	+15·30
			Ramchandrapur ...	−0·31	−0·81	+2·93	−1·81	−1·02	3·32	−1·72	+1·09	+7·94	+3·13	−1·20	−0·04	−0·79
			Nasirnagar ...	−0·30	−0·48	+0·33	−7·86	+3·27	+6·03	+3·58	+8·63	+4·70	+3·30	−0·49	−0·05	+23·33
			Daudkandi .	−0·26	−0·68	+0·01	−1·82	−1·36	−5·30	3·59	+0·97	−1·27	+1·52	−1·16	0	−12·54
			Kasba ...	−0·23	−0·16	+5·75	−3·69	+1·27	−2·19	−4·84	+3·53	+6·00	−2·43	−1·29	−0·48	+1·92
			Laksam	−0·03	−0·85	+2·00	−3·88	0	+5·78	+0·72	+2·96	+7·10	−1·51	−1·13	−0·14	+10·93
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ..	−0·47	−0·19	−1·57	3·24	−4·78	−0·94	−6·53	+3·76	+3·97	−1·73	−1·54	−0·55	−13·85
			Feny ...	−0·50	−1·10	−1·18	−4·78	−4·10	−7·03	−9·64	−0·38	+0·22	−0·83	−2·44	−0·78	−27·98
			Harishpur ...	−0·42	−0·55	−1·64	−2·66	−0·10	+1·18	−8·13	−6·35	+1·23	−3·88	−0·49	−0·59	−18·11
			Ramganj ...	0·12	−0·84	+0·89	−1·43	−0·78	−1·85	−5·84	−2·26	+4·65	−1·28	−1·40	−0·19	−8·93
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	−0·56	−0·37	−0·31	−1·70	−6·74	−6·31	−12·93	+8·38	+0·27	+4·72	−1·28	−0·13	−4·31
			Chittagong ...	−0·40	−0·81	−0·03	−3·69	−6·28	−1·52	−1·05	+2·20	+2·22	+5·44	−1·18	−0·39	−5·15
			Kutubdia ...	−0·68	−0·27	−1·24	−2·87	−7·97	+3·44	−8·35	+1·94	+1·35	−3·90	−2·58	−0·38	−21·51
			Satkanya ..	−0·37	−0·24	−1·35	−2·59	−5·26	+0·25	−4·84	+3·11	−0·10	+5·13	−1·38	+0·33	−7·47
			Kodala ...	−0·35	−0·71	−1·58	−4·55	−6·7	−2·75	−0·37	+11·51	+1·41	+6·04	−0·99	−0·44	+0·05
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ...	−0·51	−1·18	−1·55	−1·77	−2·91	−0·70	+1·72	+1·31	+2·52	+4·19	−1·20	−0·24	−0·02
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna .	−0·65	−0·07	+0·47	+0·69	−1·74	+21·53	−1·95	−2·79	−4·15	+3·87	−0·17	−0·13	+14·91
			Dinapur ...	−0·62	+0·10	+0·37	+0·36	−1·42	+27·80	2·95	−1·48	−4·73	+0·71	−0·23	−0·13	+14·35
			Bihar ...	−0·63	+0·32	+0·53	+0·71	−2·05	1·4	+2·63	+1·97	−1·44	+3·34	−0·17	−0·10	+9·43
			Barh ...	−0·34	+0·11	+0·71	+0·18	−1·84	+2·99	+1·25	+0·03	−3·66	+0·75	−0·21	−0·09	−0·11
			Bikram ...	−0·62	+0·13	+0·35	−0·10	−1·34	+20·05	+0·91	−2·13	−2·61	+0·55	−0·11	−0·02	+14·62
			Hilsa ...	−0·61	+0·61	+0·81	+0·35	−1·13	+2·07	+1·75	+9·18	−2·25	+2·28	−0·07	−0·01	+12·18
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad .	−0·54	+1·74	+0·41	+0·34	−1·38	+8·28	−1·71	+3·59	−1·24	+3·48	−0·25	−0·25	+12·47
			Gaya .	−0·56	+0·56	+0·80	−0·12	−1·53	+7·07	+0·60	+1·82	+0·50	+4·52	−0·38	−0·15	+13·11
			Nawadah ..	−0·56	+0·25	−0·12	+0·44	−1·76	+6·18	+1·67	−2·20	+3·18	+6·87	−0·16	−0·17	+13·03
			Jahanabad ...	−0·65	+1·11	+0·61	+0·03	−1·18	+5·70	+1·35	−3·53	−0·65	+3·10	−0·27	−0·13	+5·28
			Arwal ...	−0·79	0	+0·96	+0·07	−1·88	+7·39	+3·59	+2·56	−1·27	+1·65	−0·19	−0·37	+11·62
			Daudnagar ..	−0·55	+0·71	+0·82	+0·06	−1·10	+4·41	+7·86	+0·16	−2·28	+3·91	−0·26	−0·26	+13·48
			Sherghati ...	−0·61	+0·50	+0·18	+0·28	−0·82	+5·40	+1·92	+3·41	+1·70	+2·85	−0·10	−0·06	+14·07
			Kuauli ...	−0·10	+0·41	+0·65	0·15	−1·70	+12·03	−1·25	−2·60	−0·78	+1·92	−0·34	−0·17	+10·23
			Pakri Barawan ...	−0·51	+0·03	−0·20	+0·25	−1·55	+3·05	+5·61	−5·68	+0·08	+5·38	−0·40	−0·11	+7·23
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	−0·71	+0·38	+0·16	−0·09	−0·78	+0·03	+0·01	+2·90	−2·93	+0·94	−0·46	−0·18	−0·73
			Dehri ..	−0·56	+1·34	+0·11	+0·31	−0·8	+6·90	+1·30	+2·18	−0·84	+1·61	−0·28	−0·32	+10·47
			Bhabhua ..	−0·66	+0·54	+0·42	+0·09	−0·57	+0·82	+0·18	+7·57	−2·37	+4·59	−0·59	−0·25	+9·47
			Sasaram ...	−0·51	+0·86	+0·59	+0·19	−1·05	+2·33	+1·79	+2·30	−1·03	+0·30	−0·28	−0·21	+5·30
			Arrah ..	−0·67	+0·18	+0·68	+0·12	−1·32	+18·71	+5·07	−6·63	−1·15	+1·55	−0·20	−0·16	+16·58
			Mohanea ...	−0·75	+1·08	−0·14	−0·36	−0·61	+12·17	+0·93	?	−4·37	+4·45	−0·51	−0·21	+11·85?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	−0·47	−0·18	+0·39	+0·30	−1·27	+7·10	−4·95	−3·54	+5·51	+3·87	−0·18	−0·11	+0·83
			Siwan ...	−0·68	−0·11	+0·13	−0·19	−0·54	+1·38	−1·76	−0·15	+1·70	+1·54	−0·22	−0·10	+5·31
			Chapra ...	−0·67	−0·07	0·09	−0·05	−1·16	+12·35	+0·59	−3·70	1·43	+1·24	−0·38	−0·14	+3·53
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	−0·46	−0·34	+0·97	+0·83	−1·97	−0·15	−6·35	−5·66	+0·49	+3·34	−0·13	−0·14	−9·56
			Bettiah ..	−0·19	−0·43	+3·07	+0·53	−1·66	1·27	−1·57	−5·16	+5·34	+4·14	−0·05	−0·17	+0·08
			Bagaha ...	−0·11	−0·47	+0·17	+0·07	−1·70	−9·68	+5·41	−6·32	+9·27	+12·15	−0·31	−0·46	+5·34
			Burhurwa ...	−0·18	−0·24	+0·73	+0·73	−0·51	+2·92	−5·23	−0·03	+1·23	+5·57	−0·11	−0·18	+4·44
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	−0·67	−0·13	+1·29	−0·83	−0·13	−1·57	−7·53	−1·46	+1·15	+5·85	−0·08	−0·08	−7·19
			Muzaffarpur ...	−0·75	−0·01	+0·84	−0·44	−0·21	+0·84	3·06	+1·18	−2·50	+8·14	−0·17	−0·10	+4·06
			Hajipur ...	−0·75	−0·24	−0·11	+0·03	−0·64	+17·00	−2·47	+1·61	−4·63	+2·63	−0·17	−0·05	+19·68
			Paru ...	−0·57	+0·27	+0·40	−0·23	−0·03	+3·71	−2·57	−7·53	−3·22	+4·28	−0·11	−0·12	−6·52
			Mahuwa ...	−0·67	−0·41	+0·37	+0·15	−0·32	+2·44	+4·04	−0·93	+1·38	?	−0·20	−0·07	+5·78
			Shighur ...	−0·84	+0·35	+0·61	+0·02	+0·07	+1·52	3·76	−7·34	+2·42	+0·54	−0·18	−0·07	−0·06
			Pupri ...	−0·75	−0·10	+0·21	+0·57	+0·13	−5·22	−11·84	+1·03	+1·83	+4·51	−0·00	−0·08	−9·41
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	−0·44	−0·15	+1·19	+2·08	−0·57	0·77	+0·73	+1·13	−2·15	+1·13	−0·19	−0·05	+1·94
			Darbhanga ...	−0·61	−0·18	+1·91	+0·66	+1·11	−0·49	−5·51	−0·18	+0·82	+4·35	−0·07	−0·12	+1·30
			Madhubani ...	−0·51	−0·30	+1·12	+0·06	−0·77	+0·48	−4·08	−0·30	+0·09	+3·61	−0·06	−0·05	+0·13
			Bahera ...	−0·77	−0·20	+1·24	−0·28	+0·45	−3·06	−7·10	−3·86	−3·19	+6·15	−0·10	−0·07	−11·59
			Rosera ..	−0·82	0·01	+0·51	+1·19	−0·95	1·78	−2·93	−3·57	−0·47	+2·56	−0·14	−0·13	−12·54
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	−0·56	+0·01	+0·33	+2·33	−1·94	+4·25	−3·36	+0·83	−4·94	+2·87	−0·26	−0·06	+0·41
			Monghyr ..	−0·44	+0·10	+0·45	+0·45	−1·38	+4·40	−1·29	+2·33	−1·43	+1·67	−0·11	−0·06	+7·78
			Jamui ..	+0·02	+0·07	+1·59	+1·08	−1·35	+1·62	+3·47	+1·69	+3·54	+1·37	+1·01	−0·08	+13·55
			Gorri ...	−0·97	−0·65	+0·62	+0·82	−1·54	+3·99	−8·57	+1·08	−2·73	+5·25	−0·05	−0·13	−2·68
			Shaikhpura ...	−0·72	+0·09	−0·45	+1·47	−1·69	+5·28	−0·51	−3·71	−2·88	+6·59	−0·12	−0·18	−2·83
		Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	−0·45	−0·53	+1·40	+1·62	−1·59	−3·94	−7·79	−0·06	−2·18	+3·81	−0·06	−0·06	−10·64
			Supaul ...	−0·35	−0·34	+0·98	+1·06	+0·24	−1·42	−8·48	−2·15	−0·47	+4·96	−0·04	−0·08	−6·28
			Pratapganj ...	−1·20	−0·26	+1·05	+1·09	−0·95	−3·74	−7·78	+4·12	+0·55	+5·91	−0·06	0·06	−1·33
			Bhagalpur ...	−0·18	+0·27	+1·91	+0·08	−0·91	+2·23	−9·55	+3·83	+5·73	+4·79	−0·21	−0·07	+7·97
			Banka ...	+0·16	−0·05	+1·01	+0·87	−2·29	−0·18	−3·68	+3·26	−0·15	+0·47	−0·16	−0·10	+8·16
			Colgong ...	−0·25	+0·06	+2·19	+0·12	−1·01	+2·85	−10·37	−0·46	+2·42	+4·02	−0·09	−0·06	−1·18
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	−0·59	−0·30	+1·90	−0·14	−2·24	−1·09	+0·94	−2·22	+5·87	+2·55	+0·26	−0·11	+4·92
			Araria ...	−0·33	−0·41	+2·85	+0·49	+1·04	−1·01	−1·17	+0·74	+2·23	+5·62	−0·01	−0·07	+0·97
			Purnea ...	−0·41	−0·29	+1·18	0	−2·37	−5·36	−7·95	+4·06	+0·22	+6·84	−0·06	−0·11	−4·25
			Gondwara (*Korah*)	−0·86	+0·10	+1·04	+0·66	−3·20	−3·55	−5·09	−5·38	+2·68	+8·01	+2·31	−0·09	−3·37
			Kaliaganj ...	−0·42	−0·26	+1·34	−0·64	−3·04	−7·77	+20·75	−10·70	+11·09	+8·86	−0·09	−0·13	18·99

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Bihar—concld.	Bhagalpur—concld.	Malda	Malda ...	−0·12	−0·54	+0·93	−0·41	−1·58	−0·77	−8·11	+2·37	+0·82	+2·77	+0·67	−0·13	−4·24
			Chanchal ...	−0·14	−0·34	+1·61	+0·35	+0·02	+0·48	−0·81	−4·09	+3·68	+5·17	−0·16	−0·08	−3·30
			Gajol ...	−0·43	−0·31	+1·61	−0·04	−3·00	+5·70	−10·71	−0·61	−5·37	+6·02	−0·05	−0·02	−7·18
			Sibganj ...	−0·67	−0·56	−0·07	+0·53	−5·34	+0·38	−3·72	+0·02	+7·42	+3·21	−0·61	−0·05	+0·54
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	+0·33	−0·21	+2·33	−0·23	−4·35	−1·40	−6·01	−0·42	+3·20	+3·69	−0·05	−0·04	−3·49
			Godda ...	+0·08	−0·43	+1·09	+0·54	−2·80	+1·87	−9·20	+0·38	+1·84	+3·92	+0·20	−0·09	−2·51
			Pakour ...	−0·36	−0·36	+0·8[illegible]	+1·10	−2·15	+0·95	− ·32	−1·08	+0·85	+8·15	−0·43	−0·08	−1·87
			Naya Dumka ...	−0·57	−0·33	+1·[illegible]	−0·03	−2·01	+0·22	−1·70	+2·33	+1·06	+4·12	−0·37	−0·17	+4·38
			Deoghur ...	−0·38	−0·10	+0·15	+0·18	−2·33	−0·47	−3·58	+0·24	+0·81	+4·97	−0·24	−0·13	−0·88
			Jamtara ...	−0·34	−0·12	+0·79	+0·14	−1·60	+1·12	−2·28	+2·69	−0·74	+4·91	−0·39	−0·07	+4·41
			Nanihat ...	−0·49	+0·93	−0·91	+0·75	−2·47	+1·57	−7·47	+13·20	+0·08	+5·57	−0·31	−0·11	+10·31
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur ...	−0·38	+5·75	+2·06	+0·60	−3·37	−1·73	+11·00	−0·53	+2·09	+4·75	+0·48	−0·09	+21·23
			Panki ...	−0·25	+0·41	+0·25	+0·11	−1·86	−5·79	−0·01	−0·34	+0·41	+0·88	+0·09	−0·46	−6·56
			Cuttack ...	−0·22	+0·01	+1·57	+0·74	−4·26	−2·69	−1·50	+5·35	−4·07	+1·15	+0·51	−0·14	−0·85
			False Point ...	−0·57	+2·99	+3·14	−1·72	−1·85	−2·73	+8·55	−1·16	−4·72	+1·40	+1·02	−0·19	+4·16
			Kendrapara ...	−0·33	+3·32	+3·65	−0·81	−4·27	+2·[illegible]9	+1·14	+6·08	+0·28	+3·81	−0·19	−0·17	+10·14
			Jajpur ...	−0·37	+1·36	+1·43	−0·50	−3·61	+3·07	−1·16	+3·97	−5·01	+5·60	−0·83	−0·46	+1·06
			Dharmsala ...	−0·42	+1·02	+1·37	+0·17	−3·41	−1·47	+1·22	−0·50	−4·81	+4·42	−1·78	0	−3·49
			Jalipore ...	−0·24	+1·11	+3·90	−0·16	−3·38	+3·18	−0·38	−2·03	−3·10	+2·76	−0·73	+0·01	+0·94
		Balasore	Akhyapada ...	−0·25	+2·31	+2·63	+0·16	−3·41	+0·92	−1·17	−3·59	−4·30	+4·98	−1·75	−0·03	−3·50
			Chandbali ...	−0·41	+5·86	+1·60	+0·13	−3·66	+0·42	+5·52	−0·90	−5·59	+10·91	−2·24	−0·41	+9·26
			Bhadrak ...	−0·36	+3·07	+3·73	+0·50	−3·72	−3·15	−1·72	−0·21	−5·06	+6·95	−0·97	−0·23	−2·07
			Soro ...	−0·23	+2·94	+1·1[illegible]	+1·92	−2·87	+0·11	+3·62	+1·19	−2·21	+18·35	−0·53	−0·08	+23·61
			Balasore ...	−0·39	+0·56	+1·54	−0·34	−2·66	+0,44	−4·77	+1·00	−6·74	+7·82	−0·04	−0·28	−1·76
			Jellasore ...	−0·51	+0·69	+1·23	−0·21	+0·53	+7·21	−2·02	−0·83	−6·53	+4·74	−0·63	−0·12	+0·55
			Baripada ...	−0·20	+1·13	+2·66	−0·16	−2·01	−2·52	−6·02	−2·10	−4·14	+6·63	−1·05	−0·13	−9·41
		Puri	Puri ...	−0·28	+3·47	+1·94	−0·37	−1·62	−2·94	+10·11	−0·81	−3·77	−0·73	+4·10	−0·36	+8·74
			Khurda ...	−0·29	+0·03	+1·31	−0·44	−2·49	−4·61	−1·87	+0·37	−1·75	+3·19	−0·26	−0·13	−0·91
			Bhanpur ...	−0·30	+2·67	+0·64	−0·74	−1·53	−3·55	−3·07	−0·02	+1·48	+6·18	+1·03	−0·68	+2·11
			Gop ...	−0·25	+0·56	+2·81	+0·11	−4·40	−3·76	+7·82	−5·23	−7·03	+3·02	−0·97	−0·16	−7·48
			Pipli ...	−0·33	−0·08	+3·96	−0·20	−2·60	−3·82	+3·14	−4·97	−6·65	+2·78	−0·02	+0·07	−8·12
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridi*)	−0·33	+0·30	+1·04	−0·31	−0·65	−2·60	+1·10	−1·66	+0·04	+2·88	−0·23	−0·13	−0·55
			Hazaribagh ...	−0·19	+1·34	+1·26	+0·04	−0·46	+3·37	−1·04	−3·72	−0·66	+2·08	−0·27	−0·22	+1·53
			Jhumra Hill ...	[illegible]	+0·51	+1·85	+0·74	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
			Barhi ...	+0·78	+1·05	+0·88	−0·19	−2·04	+3·75	+2·28	−5·53	+1·49	+8·20	−0·23	−0·21	+9·51
			Chatra ...	+0·11	+0·48	+0·62	+0·49	−2·88	−0·07	+0·71	−5·37	−2·04	+2·37	−0·29	−0·23	−6·19
			Katagdoba ...	−0·24	−0·22	+0·28	+0·06	−2·43	−1·07	−3·11	−2·85	−0·75	+3·54	−0·48	−0·11	−7·68
			Ramgar ...	+0·31	+0·49	+2·45	−0·20	−3·14	−1·01	−0·97	−6·54	−0·85	−0·73	+0·71	−0·21	−9·69
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga ...	−0·09	+0·74	+0·95	+0·44	−1·61	−0·32	+0·06	−0·45	+3·41	+1·66	+0·46	−0·27	+4·98
			Ranchi ...	−0·07	+1·39	+0·15	+0·19	−1·52	−3·01	−3·08	−2·21	−3·17	+2·94	−0·43	−0·21	−0·28
			Silli ...	−0·25	+2·19	+1·13	−0·22	−0·68	−0·09	−7·13	−0·87	−2·61	+3·60	+0·02	−0·21	−5·12
			Surguja ...	−0·70	+0·70	+0·81	+0·02	−0·52	−2·57	+8·01	+14·25	+1·42	+10·15	−0·70	−0·29	+30·88
			Jashpur ...	−0·66	+1·68	−0·32	+1·08	−0·50	−6·08	−1·15	+9·32	+3·72	+1·14	−0·53	−0·33	+7·39
			Gangpur ...	+0·03	+6·71	+0·58	+2·18	+0·57	−2·90	+7·03	+13·01	−3·71	+2·99	−0·43	−0·38	+25·68
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	−0·30	+1·02	+0·78	+0·34	−0·75	−3·76	−4·14	+2·40	+1·21	+4·34	−0·37	−0·21	+0·56
			Balumath ...	+0·08	+0·07	+0·71	+0·08	−0·68	−2·48	−1·78	−3·17	−1·93	+4·47	−0·43	−0·39	−5·45
			Husainabad ...	−0·53	+1·05	+1·06	+0·33	−0·93	−0·71	−1·09	+0·02	−3·55	+7·40	−0·24	−0·25	+3·16
			Garhwa ...	−0·41	+1·27	+0·25	+0·47	−1·14	−2·02	−3·82	+0·16	−0·89	+6·81	−0·21	−0·21	+0·26
		Manbhum	Purulia ...	−0·24	+0·39	+1·20	+0·09	−0·97	+1·27	−3·88	−0·65	+1·35	+3·22	−0·33	−0·17	+1·37
			Govindpur ...	−0·45	−0·50	+0·28	+0·19	−1·72	−1·93	+0·84	+3·90	+0·39	+1·72	−0·26	−0·15	+2·40
			Raghunathpur ...	−0·48	−0·31	+1·31	+0·06	−1·81	−1·35	+4·93	−2·46	−6·25	−0·14	−0·68	−0·11	−7·29
			Barabhum ...	−0·27	+0·06	+2·45	+0·76	−2·48	−4·01	+1·16	+3·03	+3·67	+3·46	−0·74	−0·18	+6·91
			Jhalda ...	−0·17	−0·11	+1·20	−0·17	−1·42	−2·41	−3·34	−1·00	−2·89	+5·76	−0·16	−0·20	−4·94
			Chas ...	−0·61	+0·12	+1·14	+0·68	−1·79	−2·54	−3·10	+0·46	−5·00	+9·68	−0·46	−0·15	−10·57
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	−0·37	+2·16	+0·16	+1·16	+0·30	−3·22	−5·69	+2·17	−3·43	−0·10	−0·45	−0·28	−7·58
			Chakardharpur ...	+0·03	+2·09	+1·16	+0·49	−2·67	−0·33	−4·30	+1·96	−0·90	−1·22	+0·41	−0·29	−3·57
			Ghatsila ...	−0·53	+0·75	+0·82	−0·33	+1·61	+1·41	−5·85	−0·91	−4·43	+0·46	−0·83	−0·28	−8·17
			Baharagura ...	−0·12	+1·09	+0·26	+0·16	−1·61	−6·59	−5·86	+2·47	−5·24	+4·10	−0·75	−0·25	−12·34
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	+0·22	+1·35	+4·60	+3·13	−1·13	+0·41	−3·87	+3·90	+0·77	+2·31	+0·20	−0·21	+11·28
			Talchar ...	−0·22	−0·54	+2·41	+1·23	+1·03	−2·54	−4·76	+7·65	−2·79	+0·25	−0·80	−0·24	+0·68
			Narsingpur ...	−0·16	−0·07	−0·10	+0·54	−0·87	−1·35	−0·05	+2·81	−2·39	+1·20	+0·29	−0·07	−0·22
			Angul ...	−0·23	−0·19	+0·91	+2·82	−0·35	−2·98	−1·87	+1·35	−1·95	−1·53	−0·21	−0·41	−4·12
			Dhenkanal ...	−0·32	+0·07	+3·98	+1·58	−2·65	−4·01	−3·21	−1·19	−3·84	+1·17	+0·20	−0·34	−8·58
			Bispara ...	−0·34	+0·81	−0·39	+0·76	+1·16	−5·50	−6·03	+3·25	+3·17	+3·51	+0·72	−0·32	+0·80
			Kunjabongarh ...	−0·24	+0·72	−1·14	−0·39	−1·59	−4·38	−3·63	−4·14	−5·06	+0·05	−0·87	−0·13	−20·79

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 8th February 1898.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 6th to 12th February 1898

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1888.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inch.		%			Inches.	
Feb.	6th	131·5	4·8	29·929	71 7	79·3	15·9	63·4	68·3	0·650	66 1	85	S S W, E N E, and W S W.	32	Nil	Morning clear, day and night cloudy. , ≡, o.
„	7th	136·8	6·8	·920	72·5	79 0	12·8	66·2	68·4	·643	66·1	81	W and N N W ...	52	„	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, o.
„	8th	128·8	8·5	971	70·6	79·5	17·8	61·7	64·6	530	60 6	72	N N E ...	43	„	Partially cloudy, .
„	9th	133·2	8·8	·995	70·2	80·5	19·4	61·1	62 7	·474	57·4	66	N N E and N E by N.	45	„	Partially cloudy.
„	10th	131·7	7·2	·972	69·9	81·3	23 0	58 3	63 0	·487	58·2	69	N E by N and E	24	„	Partially cloudy, .
„	11th	103·7	Nil	·939	69 0	75·1	12·8	62·3	65·1	·571	62·7	81	E and calm ...	44	„	Cloudy, o.
„	12th	137 6	8 0	·892	70·8	81·3	19·3	62·0	61·5	·524	60 2	70	N N E, W N W, and N N W.	42	„	Partially cloudy.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·945
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·964
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	44·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	78·8
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	70·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71·1
The extreme variation of temperature	23·0
The maximum temperature	81·3
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	8
	%
The mean relative humidity	75
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	70
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th February 1898	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·43
The total fall from 1st January to 12th February 1898	0·36
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·98

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

, dew; ≡, fog; o, overcast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 14th February 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS. Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M. barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M. barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	30·114	29·854	29·937	30·051	+·006	N11°W	17	80·9	49·8	79·3	53·8	66·6	—0·1
			Raniganj	29·880	29·692	29·754	30·001	?	N53°W	51	84·4	45·4	77·7	51·3	64·5	—1·7
		Birbhum	......													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·908	29·625	29·771	30·041	?	N85°W	37	85·8	46·3	78·6	53·0	65·8	—1·0
		Midnapore	Midnapore	30·068	29·794	29·940	30·046	—·006	N4°W	7	90·3	46·1	81·2	53·0	67·1	—1·0
		Hooghly	......													
		Howrah	......													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·184	29·915	30·060	30·030	+·002	N5°E	183	82·0	51·0	76·4	55·7	66·1	—2·0
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·191	29·928	30·073	30·041	+·003	N8°W	41	83·8	48·2	76·5	53·3	64·9	—1·3
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·165	29·918	30·051	30·051	?	N61°W	65	85·9	43·2	77·2	50·2	63·7	—1·1
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	30·141	29·894	30·023	30·042	0	N	25	82·2	47·9	76·0	52·3	64·2	—0·9
		Jessore	Jessore	30·161	29·930	30·051	30·032	+·004	N22°W	50	83·6	45·1	76·6	51·2	63·9	—1·7
		Khulna	......													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30·140	29·900	30·014	30·037	+·009	N18°W	46	80·1	47·1	74·9	51·7	63·3	+0·4
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	30·103	29·865	29·965	30·052	+·022	N27°W	58	81·3	41·5	75·5	48·7	62·1	—0·2
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·938	29·705	29·797	30·058	+·022	N11°W	38	79·[illegible]	45·1	74·7	50·0	62·4	+0·[illegible]
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·186	22·934	23·035	—	+·016	S79°E	08	59·3	32·8	46·4	37·1	41·7	+2·[illegible]
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	30·037	29·837	29·939	30·050	—	N69°E	33	80·0	45·9	74·1	50·6	62·5	—
		Rangpur	Rangpur	30·087	29·867	29·964	30·051	+·016	?	?	79·0	45·2	74·4	51·2	62·8	+0·[illegible]
		Bogra	Bogra	30·145	29·918	30·019	30·035	—	?	?	80·8	46·7	75·5	51·8	63·7	0
		Pabna	Sirajganj	30·122	29·921	30·024	30·026	—·002	?	?	78·5	46·0	71·2	51·3	62·8	—0·[illegible]
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·150	29·955	30·045	30·021	—·011	N14°W	62	81·1	49·2	70·8	51·7	65·8	—0·[illegible]
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30·126	29·930	30·016	30·030	—·005	S72°E	?	79·6	46·4	75·0	52·0"	33·5	+0·[illegible]
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·142	29·939	30·039	30·026	?	Calm	26	82·2	45·5	76·1	50·7	63·4	—0·[illegible]
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·150	29·967	30·049	30·008	—·009	N45°W	29	82·3	46·2	77·4	53·3	64·9	—0·[illegible]
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·136	29·952	30·038	30·024	?	N8°E	31	83·4	46·1	78·6	51·6	65·1	—0·[illegible]
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30·134	29·942	30·033	30·025	?	N10°E	47	83·5	45·0	77·4	50·6	64·0	—1·[illegible]
		Chittagong	Chittagong	30·078	29·961	29·984	30·024	+·001	N35°E	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		South Lushai Hills	Lungleh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69·7	42·8	63·4	49·8	56·6	—
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	30·078	29·750	29·912	30·061	+·001	S66°W	52	78·5	45·2	73·3	50·6	61·9	+0·[illegible]
		Gaya	Gaya	29·875	29·564	29·715	30·071	+·009	S14°W	66	85·0	44·0	76·7	50·7	63·7	+0·[illegible]
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·915	29·599	29·736	30·067	0	S40°W	97	85·3	45·1	76·3	51·9	64·1	+0·[illegible]
			Buxar	30·029	29·714	29·857	30·068	+·015	S72°W	88	83·1	41·9	75·2	49·0	62·1	+0·[illegible]
			Arrah	30·065	29·747	29·900	30·057	?	S32°W	41	82·1	40·3	74·8	47·7	61·2	—0·[illegible]
		Saran	Chapra	30·088	29·754	29·916	30·065	?	N50°W	23	80·3	(b) 43·0	74·2	(b) 48·8	(b) 61·5	—0·[illegible]
		Champaran	Motihari	30·038	29·720	29·867	30·065	?	N31°W	67	78·0	40·0	73·4	46·2	59·8	0
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	30·063	29·757	29·908	30·054	?	S45°W	37	77·7	43·8	72·8	48·9	60·9	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	30·082	29·763	29·915	30·048	+·001	S87°W	50	78·0	46·8	73·7	51·7	62·7	+0·[illegible]
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	30·089	29·791	29·932	30·053	+·025	S45°W	25	81·3	42·8	75·2	49·0	62·1c	—0·[illegible]
		Purnea	Purnea	30·148	29·852	29·975	30·061	+·021	S39°W	35	79·0	44·3	74·2	48·9	61·6	+0·[illegible]
		Malda	Malda	30·151	29·868	30·008	30·037	?	N63°W	41	80·3	44·6	75·3	49·7	62·5	—0·[illegible]
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·711	29·427	29·553	30·067	+·012	N39°W	21	80·6	44·1	75·1	50·0	62·6	—0·[illegible]
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	30·150	29·904	30·024	30·048	+·018	N67°W	39	91·4	50·1	83·3	56·0	69·2	—3·[illegible]
			False Point	30·200	29·965	30·076	30·040	+·010	N38°W	100	83·9	48·0	78·0	54·6	66·3	—2·[illegible]
		Balasore	Balasore	30·178	29·920	30·058	30·054	+·019	N54°W	33	88·4	46·4	81·1	52·5	66·8	—1·[illegible]
			Shortt's Island	30·178	29·951	30·073	—	—	N27°W	222	80·8	61·0	76·8	64·8	70·8	—
		Puri	Puri	(a) 30·209	(a) 30·033	(a) 30·092	(a) 30·050	—	N5°E	100	84·7	55·1	79·9	59·8	69·8	—
			Gopalpur	30·169	30·074	30·076	30·038	—	NNW	234	85·3	(b) 52·1	79·5	(b) 57·2	(b) 68·4	—
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·151	27·887	28·014	30·074	+·001	N70°W	178	81·2	40·4	72·9	48·8	60·9	—0
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	28·025	27·766	27·898	30·073	+·012	N75°W	135	81·9	40·5	73·9	49·2	61·6	—0
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·535	29·229	29·378	30·122	—	S53°W	66	87·1	35·2	76·9	43·0	60·0	—
		Manbhum	......													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·436	29·163	29·309	30·073	?	S72°W	16	89·8	42·9	81·0	49·3	65·2	—1
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·972	29·683	29·779	30·095	+·007	S45°E	35	75·4	40·0	70·9	48·3	59·6	—0
		Goalpara	Dhubri	30·094	29·882	29·978	30·056	+·005	N65°E	92	79·0	44·6	74·2	52·0	63·1	—0
		Cachar	Silchar	30·146	29·902	30·001	30·064	+·018	S72°E	79	84·4	44·5	79·0	51·4	65·2	+0

a Mean of 24 days. | b Mean of 30 days. | c Mean of 31 days. | d Mean of 28 days. | e Mean of 29 days. | f Mean of 27 days. | g Mean of 26 days.

Bengal for the month of January 1898.

Humidity.		Cloud.			District Observations.										
					Rainfall—										
					Of month.					Since 16th October 1897.					
Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	District.
76	+1	0	−1·6	0·69	0·66	0·41	+0·25	0·80	0·80	3·81	2·53	+1·28	6·00	3·27	Burdwan.
72	—	0·5	—	0·08											
					0·29	0·48	−0·19	1·00	0·87	3·76	2·37	+1·39	6·00	3·43	Birbhum.
71	—	0·5	—	Nil.	0·05	0·35	−0·30	0·40	0·82	3·06	2·39	+0·67	5·50	3·55	Bankura.
66	—	0·1	—	0·08	0·07	0·35	−0·28	0·17	0·61	3·26	3·37	−0·11	5·67	3·69	Midnapore.
					0·55	0·35	+0·20	1·00	0·89	3·54	2·79	+0·75	6·00	3·86	Hooghly.
					0·16	0·37	−0·21	0·50	0·78	3·82	2·64	+1·18	4·00	3·95	Howrah.
89	+1	(f) 0·9	−1·4	0·04	0·17	0·42	+0·05	0·86	0·90	4·04	3·88	+0·16	5·14	4·60	24-Parganas.
84	0	(b) 0·5	−1·4	0·36	0·36	0·60	−0·24	1·00	0·72	4·19	3·41	+0·78	4·00	4·08	Calcutta.
84	—	(b) 0·6	—	2·04	1·21	0·34	+0·87	1·00	0·70	5·13	2·97	+2·16	5·60	3·45	Nadia.
88	+8	(b) 0·6	−1·1	0·45		0·45			0·86		2·61			3·37	Murshidabad.
85	+2	1·0	−0·9	0·93	1·14	0·42	+0·72	1·00	0·80	4·14	3·56	+0·58	6·00	4·09	Jessore
					0·47	0·50	−0·03	1·00	0·96	2·63	3·82	−1·19	5·66	4·71	Khulna.
81	—	(b) 0·9	—	0·70	0·70	0·46	+0·24	0·80	0·85	2·95	2·14	+0·81	5·40	3·00	Rajshahi.
89	—	1·3	—	0·59	0·80	0·47	+0·33	1·00	0·86	1·54	1·82	−0·28	3·80	2·76	Dinajpur.
92	—	0·3	—	Nil.	0·18	0·61	−0·43	0·75	1·23	0·55	2·29	−1·74	2·50	3·33	Jalpaiguri.
78	+4	(b) 3·7	−1·4	0·73	0·22	0·86	−0·64	0·75	1·40	1·92	3·88	−1·96	6·00	4·56	Darjeeling.
93	—	(g) 1·0	—	0·22	0·30	0·46	−0·16	1·25	0·97	1·07	2·41	−1·34	3·50	3·11	Cooch Behar.
92	—	1·1	—	0·45	0·46	0·48	−0·02	1·60	0·85	2·11	2·16	−0·05	4·40	2·42	Rangpur.
86	—	?	—	1·00	0·89	0·41	+0·48	1·00	0·85	3·58	2·68	+0·90	4·75	3·04	Bogra.
(b) 93	—	(d) 0·8	—	0·42	0·42	0·39	+0·03	1·00	0·95	4·38	2·75	+1·63	5·50	4·17	Pabna.
90	+8	?	?	1·83	1·47	0·41	+1·06	1·00	1·05	4·19	3·70	+0·49	5·20	4·82	Dacca.
91	—	?	—	0·47	0·59	0·40	+0·19	1·00	0·94	3·60	2·93	+0·67	4·88	3·93	Mymensingh.
92	—	(b) 0·1	—	3·24	1·99	0·44	+1·55	1·00	0·88	4·03	3·43	+0·60	5·33	4·30	Faridpur.
84	—	0·4	—	0·58	0·61	0·47	+0·14	1·00	0·92	3·08	4·50	−1·42	5·83	5·19	Backergunge.
77	—	(c) 0·8	—	1·24		0·41			0·96		3·95			5·04	Tippera.
88	—	0·2	—	0·14	0·20	0·47	−0·18	1·00	0·81	3·09	5·77	−2·68	4·50	5·34	Noakhali.
?	?	0·3	−1·3	0·26	0·23	0·49	−0·26	1·00	0·58	8·39	6·19	+2·20	7·00	6·16	Chittagong.
74	—	—	—	1·18	0·08	0·51	−0·43	0·00	0·88	9·88	5·05	+4·83	5·00	6·41	South Lushai Hills.
81	+2	0·4	−1·7	Nil.	0·01	0·65	−0·64	0·00	1·28	3·28	2·03	+1·25	4·50	2·86	Patna.
66	+1	0·4	−1·8	Nil.	Nil.	0·64	−0·64	0·00	1·20	4·07	1·77	+2·30	3·67	2·85	Gaya.
73	—	(b) 0·2	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·67	−0·67	0·00	1·19	2·30	2·29	+0·01	3·33	2·96	Shahabad.
67	—	(b) 0·2	—	Nil.											
82	—	0	—	Nil.											
86	—	0·1	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·72	−0·72	0·00	1·49	1·88	2·08	−0·20	3·67	2·82	Saran.
93	—	0·2	—	0·38	0·23	0·73	−0·50	0·75	1·37	1·15	1·90	−0·75	5·25	2·62	Champaran.
90	—	?	—	0·28		0·74			1·21		1·79			2·44	Muzaffarpur.
88	+5	0·2	−1·0	0·40		0·78			1·23		1·64			2·36	Darbhanga.
					0·32	0·73	−0·41	0·40	1·03	5·10	1·72	+3·38	4·80	2·38	Monghyr.
79	—	(b) 0·7	—	0·18	0·24	0·72	−0·48	1·17	1·17	3·67	1·80	+1·87	5·34	2·55	Bhagalpur.
92	+7	1·3	−0·1	0·16		0·58			0·90		1·75			2·25	Purnea.
89	—	(b) 0·3	—	0·67	0·57	0·58	−0·01	1·00	0·84	2·50	2·07	+0·43	4·00	2·30	Malda.
(c) 66	—	(b) 0·8	—	0·01		0·16			0·81		2·05			2·71	Sonthal Parganas.
75	−3	0	−1·5	Nil.	Nil.	0·37	−0·37	0·00	0·63	4·88	5·55	−0·67	7·38	5·88	Cuttack.
86	−4	0	−2·4	Nil.											
81	—	0·1	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·35	−0·35	0·00	0·66	7·12	3·01	+3·21	6·57	4·05	Balasore.
71	—	0·1	—	Nil.											Shortt's Island.
76	—	0	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·30	−0·30	0·00	0·52	7·45	7·48	−0·03	9·40	6·66	Puri.
83	—	0	—	Nil.											
60	0	0·1	−1·8	Nil.	Nil.	0·58	−0·56	0·00	1·23	4·50	2·25	+2·25	5·67	3·20	Hazaribagh.
59	—	0	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·63	−0·63	0·00	1·19	3·48	2·25	+1·23	6·00	3·54	Lohardaga.
73	—	0	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·70	−0·70	0·00	1·31	4·92	2·38	+2·54	4·25	3·45	Palamau.
					0·04	0·49	−0·45	0·33	1·08	3·32	1·08	+1·34	4·83	3·46	Manbhum.
72	—	0	—	Nil.	Nil.	0·41	−0·41	0·00	0·99	2·10	2·58	−0·48	3·75	4·19	Singhbhum.
99	+2	?	?	0·42											Sibsagar.
92	+1	2·0	+0·1	0·13											Goalpara.
91	+2	2·4	−1·1	0·28											Cachar.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampur Hât	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bolpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Maliara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kukrahaty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohesreka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ulubaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore (Observatory).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barrackpore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barasat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Basirhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Berhampore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalbagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Akriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dumkal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Magura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kaliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dumuria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalaroa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Paikgacha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Churaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baloorghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Thakurgaon...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Setabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore Duar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fallacotta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakutta).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Siliguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darjeeling ...	0·03	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mungpoo ...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pedong ...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Cooch Behar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mekliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Falbari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sunderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

in Bengal in January 1898.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1897 to 31st January 1898.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 31st January.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·38	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	1·38	0·37	1·38	5·63	2·75	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	South-West Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	...	...	...	...	1	0·77	0·69	0·36	0·69	4·35	2·75	Burdwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	...	...	...	...	1	0·76	1·04	0·39	1·04	2·54	2·68	Katwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·96	0·08	0·40	0·08	4·13	2·21	Raniganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1	0·90	0·10	0·54	0·10	2·35	2·07	Mankur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	1	0·92	0·17	0·45	0·17	2·97	2·53	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·16	0·49	0·16	3·93	2·22	Hetampur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	1	0·96	0·70	0·54	0·70	2·68	2·54	Rampur Hát.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	0·11	0·42	0·11	5·42	2·18	Bolpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·85	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·91	?	0·85	7·71	?	*Morari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·15	?	0·15	6·37	?	*Labpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·96	Nil	0·34	Nil	3·11	2·61	Bankura ...	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	0·03	0·33	0·03	2·53	2·27	Vishnupur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	1	0·87	0·11	0·38	0·11	4·40	2·11	Maliara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	0·03	0·34	0·03	4·18	2·76	Khatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·13	0·38	0·13	3·46	1·96	Indas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·64	Nil	0·42	Nil	2·52	2·49	Kotalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	1	0·73	0·12	0·18	0·12	2·14	1·53	Onda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·47	Nil	3·53	2·34	Gangajalghati.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·17	Nil	1·49	3·43	Raipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·12	0·46	0·12	3·39	2·44	Sonamukhi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·23	Nil	5·65	6·16	Contai ..	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·68	0·06	0·30	0·06	1·78	3·31	Tamluk.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·85	0·06	0·52	0·06	3·27	3·45	Midnapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	1	0·79	0·28	0·38	0·28	4·18	1·95	Ghatal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·62	Nil	0·35	Nil	2·41	2·88	Kukrahaty.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·29	Nil	2·25	2·45	Garhbeta.			
												?		?			?	*Panskura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	6·87	?	*Dantoon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·97	...	...	...	...	1	0·92	0·97	0·37	0·97	4·21	3·19	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	1	0·96	0·37	0·34	0·37	3·10	2·74	Hooghly.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	1	0·79	0·32	0·34	0·32	3·31	2·44	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	1	0·85	0·25	0·46	0·25	3·53	3·16	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	0·07	0·28	0·07	4·11	2·11	Mohesreka			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·12	?	0·12	3·81	?	*Uluberia.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·77	0·04	0·52	0·04	7·64	6·75	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.	Presidency.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1	0·92	0·10	0·49	0·10	2·65	3·64	Diamond Harbour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·13	0·41	0·13	3·57	3·87	Canning Town.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	1	0·72	0·36	0·60	0·36	4·19	3·41	Alipore (Observatory).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	1	0·88	0·85	0·38	0·85	3·55	3·06	Barrackpore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·87	...	...	...	...	1	0·92	0·87	0·46	0·87	6·79	3·18	Dum-Dum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	1	1·04	0·70	0·52	0·70	2·39	3·43	Barasat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	...	1	0·76	0·59	0·39	0·79	1·72	3·25	Basirhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	0·72	0·45	0·72	2·97	3·05	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·04	...	...	...	...	1	0·73	2·04	0·30	2·04	3·37	2·76	Krishnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·65	...	...	...	...	1	0·64	1·65	0·28	1·65	10·14	3·11	Chuadanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	1	0·76	0·83	0·33	0·83	5·76	2·66	Meherpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·80	0·34	0·80	3·41	3·28	Kushtia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	1	0·86	0·18	0·39	0·18	4·04	2·61	Kandi ...	Murshidabad		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	1	1·04	0·45	0·52	0·45	4·38	2·51	Berhampore.			
												0·55		0·28			2·48	Lalbagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	1	0·70	0·45	0·54	0·45	1·27	2·32	Azimganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	...	...	...	...	1	0·88	1·11	0·51	1·11	4·28	2·33	Jangipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	1	0·91	0·30	0·54	0·30	3·60	2·79	Lalgola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	1	1·33	0·54	0·68	0·54	5·20	2·91	Akriganj.			
												0·63		0·25			2·29	Patkabari.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	1	0·86	0·38	0·38	0·38	3·48	2·55	Dumkal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·83	0·64	0·83	3·78	3·92	Narail ...	Jessore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·93	...	...	...	...	1	0·88	0·93	0·55	0·93	5·10	4·32	Jessore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	...	...	1	0·81	1·40	0·28	1·40	5·12	3·34	Jhenidah			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·30	...	...	...	...	1	0·67	2·30	0·28	2·30	4·39	2·99	Magura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	1	0·62	0·26	0·35	0·26	2·30	3·25	Bangaon			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	1	0·88	0·40	0·48	0·40	2·00	3·36	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	1	0·79	0·42	0·56	0·42	3·45	4·46	Bagerhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	1	1·21	0·60	0·50	0·60	2·46	3·60	Khulna.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·84	?	0·84	3·31	?	*Kaliganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·42	?	0·42	2·89	?	*Nakipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·40	?	0·40	6·17	?	*Dumuria.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·28	?	0·28	4·05	?	*Rampal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·75	?	0·75	5·32	?	*Kalaroa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·55	?	0·55	?	?	*Paikgacha.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	1	0·81	0·75	0·41	0·75	3·38	2·17	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi.	North Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	1·00	0·61	1·00	3·40	2·86	Nator			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·87	...	...	...	...	1	0·92	0·87	0·48	0·87	3·73	2·03	Naugaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	0·07	0·37	0·07	2·04	2·07	Lalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·81	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	0·81	0·42	0·81	2·19	1·60	Manda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	1	0·88	0·72	0·43	0·72	2·08	1·92	Mahadebpur	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	1	0·64	0·55	0·46	0·55	1·29	1·45	Churamon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	1	1·05	0·33	0·64	0·33	1·16	1·48	Raiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·67	...	...	...	...	1	0·88	1·67	0·45	1·67	2·26	2·50	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	...	...	...	1	0·86	0·73	0·39	0·73	0·91	1·74	Balughat.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·02	?	0·02	0·80	?	*Thakurgaon*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·20	?	*Setabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	Nil	0·53	Nil	0·37	3·19	Jalpaiguri ..	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	1	0·89	0·45	0·68	0·45	0·60	2·34	Alipore Duar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	1	1·56	0·16	0·59	0·16	0·28	1·68	Fallacotta.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	1	1·44	0·12	0·73	0·12	0·87	1·94	Debiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·05	?	0·05	3·72	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	1	2·69	0·10	1·24	0·10	1·25	6·45	Buxa			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·08	Nil	0·60	Nil	1·89	2·45	Siliguri.	Darjeeling.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	0·02	...	...	...	2	1·65	0·73	0·57	0·53	3·00	4·21	Darjeeling.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	Nil		0·05	0·94	0·05	1·55	2·39	Kalimpong.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·44	...	...	...	...	1	0·19	0·61		0·14	1·64	?	Mungpoo.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·04	...	...	...	2	?	0·91	?	0·70	2·90	?	*Kurseong*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·01	...	...	...	1	?	0·17	?	0·11	2·60	?	*Pedong.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·40	?	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·29	...	...	...	2	1·25	0·52	0·55	0·29	1·83	2·47	Dinhatta ..	Cooch Behar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·20	...	...	...	1	0·88	0·22	0·47	0·20	1·10	2·34	Cooch Behar			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·03	...	...	...	Nil	0·58	0·08	0·45	0·05	0·61	2·31	Mekliganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·23	...	...	...	2	0·88	0·37	0·38	0·23	0·72	2·52	Mathabhanga			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·26	...	...	...	2	?	0·57	?	0·31	1·07	?	*Fulbari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·06	...	...	...	1	0·76	0·51	0·40	0·45	3·54	2·30	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	Rangpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·12	...	...	...	2	0·85	0·45	0·61	0·33	1·82	3·14	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·64	?	0·64	1·80	?	*Peerganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·11	...	...	...	2	0·80	0·51	0·51	0·40	1·23	1·76	Kuriguon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·80	?	0·80	2·74	?	*Gobindganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·03	...	...	...	1	0·90	0·23	0·55	0·20	2·61	2·12	Baudogra (*Nilphamari*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·13	...	...	...	2	1·00	0·59	0·33	0·46	1·36	1·45	Ulipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·44	...	...	...	2	?	0·74	?	0·44	2·50	?	*Sunderganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·08	...	...	...	...	1	0·84	1·08	0·36	1·08	4·08	3·15	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·74	0·41	0·74	5·18	3·10	Nowkhilla.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	1	0·88	1·00	0·47	1·00	2·70	2·58	Bogra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	1	0·68	0·75	0·41	0·75	2·37	1·89	Panchbibi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	1	0·85	0·42	0·33	0·42	3·21	2·66	Pabna ...	Pabna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	1	1·04	0·42	0·45	0·42	5·54	2·83	Sirajganj.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca ..	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narainganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh..	Kishoreganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Netrakona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Durgapur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Diwanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Backergunge...	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhola ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Doulatkhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tippera ..	Comilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nasirnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Laksam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fenny ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Harishpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chittagong ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kutubdia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Satkanya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kodala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fenoa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mirsarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandpur ...																				
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bundarban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Demagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna ..	Patna ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bihar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bickram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaya ..	Aurungabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nawada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Agoaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bassowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chapra ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sereepur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Amnour .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darowlee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhorch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Champaran ..	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Paru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Shiuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ..	Begusarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Shaikhpura .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chuproon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gidhour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kharagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

in Bengal in January 1898—*continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1897 to 31st January 1898.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 31st January.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·52	...	...	...	...	1	1·22	1·52	0·46	1·52	2·73	4·18	Munshiganj.	Dacca.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	1	0·81	1·30	0·38	1·30	5·42	3·12	Dacca			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	...	...	...	...	1	0·91	1·90	0·24	1·90	3·84	4·40	Narainganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·36	...	...	...	...	1	1·04	1·36	0·48	1·36	5·59	3·30	Manikganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	...	...	...	...	1	1·30	1·28	0·48	1·28	3 38	3·46	Jaydebpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·09	...	...	...	1	1·20	0·84	0 53	0·75	2·12	3·13	Kishorganj.	Mymensingh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 92	...	...	...	...	1	0·86	0·92	0 45	0·92	3·33	2·92	Atia (*Tangail*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·09	...	...	...	1	0·85	0·47	0·39	0·38	2·50	3 21	Mymensingh.		Dacca.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	1	0·84	0 59	0·44	0·50	3·78	3·04	Jamalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	1	0·69	0 4	0·19	0·41	7·72	3·76	Netrokona.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·25	0 33	0 25	1·71	2 87	Subarnakhali.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	1	1·30	0·70	0·56	0·70	1·85	2·52	Durgapur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	1	?	0 62	?	0·62	2·19	?	*Sherepur Town*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	1	0·90	0·6	0·34	0·60	5·80	2·05	Diwanganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	1	0·92	1·25	0·54	1·25	4·21	3·47	Madaripur ..	Faridpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	3·24	...	...	...	...	1	0·77	3·24	0·26	3 24	4·86	3·46	Faridpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·48	...	...	...	...	1	0·96	1·48	0·41	1·48	2·74	3·34	Goalundo.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	1	1·04	0·70	0·61	0·70	3·81	4·83	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	...	1	0·92	0 78	0·55	0·78	2·21	4·48	Pirojpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	...	...	1	1·04	0·56	0·61	0·56	3·38	4·83	Barisal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	0·95	0·21	0·95	2·83	4·03	Gaurnadi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·32	0·42	0·32	2 60	4·31	Bhola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·34	?	0·34	2·22	?	*Doulatkhan.*			East Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	1	0 90	0·36	0·42	0·36	3·50	4·53	Bauphal.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·19	0·90	0 58	0·90	1·65	4·53	Agartola	Hill Tippera		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	0·42	...	...	...	2	1·30	1·24	0 53	0 82	1·61	4·12	Comilla ..	Tippera.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·24	...	...	...	...	1	0·94	1·24	0·44	1·24	2·76	4·09	Chandpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	0·01	...	...	...	1	1·28	1·18	0 63	1·17	4·44	3 83	Brahmanbaria			
...	...											0·80		0·31			4·78	Ramchandrapur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·80	0·39	0·80	6·35	3·48	Nasirnagar.			
...	...											0·90		0·26			3·04	Daudkandi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	Nil	0 60	0 03	0·23	0·03	0·56	4·13	Kasba.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·63	0·10	...	...	...	...	2	0·60	0 73	0·30	0·63	1·15	3·54	Laksam.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	1	0·90	0·14	0·17	0·14	3·06	5·96	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.	Chittagong.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	1	0 89	0·12	0·55	0·12	2·54	6·06	Fenny.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·14	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·16	0·42	0·14	5·60	6·83	Harishpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	0 75	0 42	0·75	1·17	4·23	Ramganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·13	...	...	...	1	0·76	0·17	0·56	0·13	9·72	6·58	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	1	0 73	0·26	0·49	0·26	10·30	4·90	Chittagong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	1	0·50	0·28	0 68	0·28	2·49	8·20	Kutubdia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·23	0·37	0·23	10·96	5·46	Satkanya.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	1	0·50	0·19	0·35	0·19	8·38	5·72	Kodala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·22	?	1·22	7·05	?	*Fenoa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	1	?	0·29	?	0·29	2·93	?	*Mirsarai.*			
												?		?			?	*Chandpur.*			
...	...	...	...			...	0 08	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	0·08	0 51	0·08	0·88	5·05	Rangamati	South Lushai Hills.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·18	...	...	...	1	?	0 22	?	0·18	13·12	?	*Bandarban*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	...	1	?	0·58	?	0·58	8·86	?	*Demagiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·23	Nil.	0 65	Nil.	4·58	2·14	Patna ...	Patna.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·31	0 02	0·62	0·02	2·26	2 21	Dinapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·44	0 04	0·67	0·04	4·78	1 99	Bihar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·12	Nil.	0 55	il.	2·28	1·85	Barh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·22	Nil.	0·62	Nil.	2·78	2·02	Bikram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·33	Nil.	0·76	Nil.	3·00	1·92	Hilsa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·20	Nil.	0·60	Nil.	4·71	1·75	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·31	Nil.	0·58	Nil.	4·12	2·07	Gaya.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·12	Nil	0·66	Nil.	3·95	1·79	Nawada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·26	Nil.	0·70	Nil.	4 35	1·80	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·40	Nil.	0·79	Nil.	2·80	2·68	Arwal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil.	0 55	Nil.	3·78	1·68	Daudnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·40	Nil	0·72	Nil.	4·83	1·69	Sherghati.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	Nil.	0·59	Nil	3 92	2·01	Rajauli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·20	Nil.	0·57	Nil.	4·20	1·07	Pakri Barawan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·62	Nil.	0·72	Nil.	0·69	2 51	Buxar ...	Shahabad		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·12	Nil.	0·62	Nil.	2·90	2 33	Dehri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·48	Nil.	0 66	Nil.	3·81	2·55	Bhabhua.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·52	Nil.	0·51	Nil.	1·47	2 17	Sasaram.			
...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	0 03	0 73	0·03	2·00	2·05	Arrah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	Nil.	0·7	Nil.	2·38	2·14	Mohanea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	Nil	?	*Khiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	2·40	?	*Ageaon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·27	?	*Ramnagar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·11	?	*Koath.*		Patna.	Bihar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·41	?	*Sikroul.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	3·15	?	*Bassawan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·00	?	*Monaharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·24	Nil.	0·66	Nil.	2·86	1·67	Gopalganj ...	Saran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	·76	Nil.	0·80	Nil.	1·06	2·37	Siwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·39	?	*Ekma.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·46	Nil.	0·68	Nil.	1·71	2·19	Chapra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·30	?	*Seereepur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	3·55	?	*Amnour.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·64	?	*Basantpur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	0·88	?	*Darowlee.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil.	?	Nil	1·55	?	*Bhoreh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	1	1·35	0·38	0·71	0·38	1·21	1·89	Motihari ...	Champaran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	1	1·21	0·20	0·66	0·20	0·71	1·29	Bettiah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	1	1·50	0·32	0·8	0·32	0·58	2 05	Bagaha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·40	Nil.	0 75	Nil.	2 07	2·06	Burhurwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·26	?	0·26	0·44	?	Ramnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	1	1·08	0·65	0 07	0·65	1·93	1·81	Sitamarhi ..	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·36	0 09	0·81	0·09	2·59	2·46	Muzaffarpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·42	Nil.	0 77	Nil.	3·73	1·87	Hajipur.			
												1·40		0·57			1 36	Paru.			
												1·10		0·73			1 84	Mahuwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	2·16	0 81	2·16	3·74	2·27	Shiuhar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	1	1·10	0·55	0·75	0·55	1·48	1·89	Pupri.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·16	0·04	0 73	0·04	2·23	1·83	Tajpur ..	Darbhanga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	1	1·24	0·40	0·60	0·40	1·62	1 94	Darbhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	1	1·13	0·85	0·79	0·83	2 10	1·80	Madhubani.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	...	...	...	...	1	1 20	1·27	0 9	1·27	3·75	1·35	Bahera.			
												1·40		0·82			1·31	Kosera.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·24	0·09	0·62	0·09	3·52	2·14	Begusarai ..	Monghyr .	Bhagalpur	
...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·19	0·04	0·51	0·04	4·16	1·82	Monghyr.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	Nil	0·67	Nil.	3·30	1·58	Jamui.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·12	1·37	...	...	...	...	2	1·00	1·49	1·12	1·37	5·72	1·56	Gogri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·11	?	Jamalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·72	Nil	8·81	1·49	Sheikhpura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	6·87	?	*Chakai Ramda*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·36	?	0·36	3·23	?	*Chupreon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	5·40	?	*Gidhour.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·80	?	*Kharagpur.*			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Bhagalpur—*concluded*.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bongaon (*Syfabad*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Protabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bansil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Malda ...	Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Belbodda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Assenboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sirguja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jashpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangpur ...	...																			
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manbhum ..	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baharagura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaitkura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monahorpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	...																			
			Anandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Talchar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narsingpur ...	...																			
			Angul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dhenkanal ...	...																			
			Bispara ...	...																			
			Kunjabongarh	...																			
			Baramba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

in Bengal in January 1898—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1897 to 31st January 1898.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 31st January.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·25	...	...	...	...	2	1·20	0·38	0·50	0·25	2·30	1·79	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	BIHAR—*concld.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·23	?	0·23	2·47	?	Bongaon. (*Syfabad.*)			
...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·18	...	...	...	...	2	1·08	0·41	0·58	0·23	3·47	1·62	Supaul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·20	Nil	1·43	Nil	4·50	2·10	*Pratabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·12	...	...	...	...	1	1·12	0·18	0·48	0·12	4·26	1·67	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·32	0·20	0·62	0·20	4·72	2·14	Banka.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	1	1·10	0·27	0·61	0·27	2·78	1·46	Colgong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·59	?	*Bansil.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	1	1·04	0·50	0·64	0·50	1·51	1·91	Kishanganj ...	Purnea.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22		...	...	...	1	0·88	0·22	0·49	0·22	2·54	1·70	Araria.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·13	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·16	0·49	0·13	2·16	2·16	Purnea.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·33	0·86	0·33	3·99	1·72	Gondwara (Korah).			
...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·21	?	0·21	1·21	?	*Barsoe.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·10	?	0·10	1·65	?	*Forbesganj.*			
...	...											0·80		0·42			1·81	Kaliaganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	...	...	...	...	1	0·81	0·67	0·52	0·67	3·54	2·54	Malda ...	Malda.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	1	0·94	0·44	0·59	0·44	1·61	1·43	Chanchal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	1	0·70	0·15	0·49	0·15	0·20	1·30	Gajol.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	1	0·90	1·00	0·71	1·00	4·61	2·90	Sibganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·35	...	...	...	...	1	0·54	0·39	0·25	0·35	1·65	1·45	Rajmahal ..	Sonthal Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	1	0·92	0·54	0·47	0·54	4·89	1·85	Godda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	1	0·63	0·85	0·43	0·85	5·54	2·14	Pakour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·17	0·01	0·60	0·01	3·03	2·52	Naya Dumka			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·47	Nil	8·51	2·33	Deoghur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·81	Nil	0·46	Nil	6·63	2·30	Jamtara			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·48	?	0·48	0·78	?	*Belbodda.*			
...	...											0·60		0·52			1·76	Nanihat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·10	?	1·10	3·94	?	*Assenboni.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·16	?	0·16	3·36	?	*Katikund.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·74	?	*Madhupur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	7·07	?	*Sarwan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	6·72	?	*Sarath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·40	?	0·40	5·19	?	*Barkope.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·57	?	0·57	2·72	?	*Bhagya.*			
...	...											?		?			?	Mohespore.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·52	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·57	?	0·52	2·28	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·78	?	0·78	1·92	?	*Sahibganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·38	Nil	3·65	5·66	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack.	ORISSA.	Orissa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·69	Nil	0·26	Nil	4·88	5·10	Banki.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	Nil	0·32	Nil	4·38	5·26	Cuttack.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·81	Nil	0·57	Nil	8·06	8·75	False Point.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·55	Nil	0·39	Nil	6·30	5·75	Kendrapara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·64	Nil	0·37	Nil	4·37	4·32	Jajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·42	Nil	3·98	4·53	Dharmsala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·24	Nil	3·44	5·01	Salipore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·11	?	*Pal Lahara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	Nil	0·38	Nil	5·24	4·15	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	Nil	0·41	Nil	2·75	5·38	Chandbali.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·68	Nil	0·36	Nil	7·83	4·17	Bhadrak.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·64	Nil	0·23	Nil	14·09	3·43	Soro.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	Nil	0·39	Nil	9·49	4·57	Balasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·64	Nil	0·51	Nil	4·69	2·58	Jellasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	Nil	0·20	Nil	5·73	3·13	Barirada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·28	Nil	9·51	9·19	Puri ...	Puri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	Nil	0·29	Nil	6·52	5·75	Khurda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·69	Nil	0·33	Nil	10·72	6·96	Banpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·25	Nil	5·44	9·67	Gop.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	8·92	?	*Satpara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·33	Nil	5·04	5·85	Pipli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	11·38	?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?		?	Nil	6·20	?	*Ranpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·08	Nil	0·45	Nil	4·77	2·10	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh.	CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·38	Nil	0·56	Nil	3·13	2·33	Hazaribagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·60	Nil	0·79	Nil	9·09	2·21	Barhi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·70	Nil	0·73	Nil	8·08	2·20	Chatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	Nil	0·36	Nil	4·77	1·74	Karasdeha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80		0·44	Nil	2·20	3·00	Ramgar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·15	Nil	0·74	Nil	3·38	2·92	Lohardaga	Lohardaga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·28	Nil	0·52	Nil	2·64	2·32	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·13	Nil	0·60	Nil	4·42	1·51	Silli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	*Palkot.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	5·30	?	*Tamar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·50	?	*Chainpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·71	Nil	1·00	Nil	3·10	2·92	Sirguja.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·39	Nil	0·78	Nil	3·29	4·10	Jashpur.			
												1·08		0·39			2·57	Gangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·52	Nil	0·72	Nil	4·44	2·24	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	Palamau.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	Nil	0·37	Nil	4·26	2·56	Balumath.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·30	Nil	0·63	Nil	6·92	2·19	Husainabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	1·06	Nil	4·06	2·49	Garhwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1	1·31	0·10	0·46	0·10	3·78	2·01	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	Nil	0·60	Nil	4·04	2·13	Gobindpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1	1·10	0·10	0·52	0·10	1·49	1·87	Raghunathpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	Nil	0·34	Nil	3·05	2·13	Barahbhum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	0·06	0·40	0·06	5·11	1·59	Jhalda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·33	Nil	0·61	Nil	2·49	2·14	Chas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·08	?	*Pandra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·35	Nil	0·58	Nil	0·72	2·53	Chaibassa ...	Singhbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	Nil	0·35	Nil	1·95	2·43	Chakradharpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·20	Nil	0·59	Nil	1·95	2·90	Ghatsila.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·12	Nil	3·79	2·43	Baharagura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·60	?	*Gailkura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·39	?	*Kalikapur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·02	?	*Monahorpur.*			
												0·79		0·13			2·96	Keonjhar ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·75	?	Anandpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·53	Nil	0·22	Nil	2·65	2·63	Talchar.			
												0·44		0·26			3·79	Narsingpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·53	Nil	0·23	Nil	2·43	3·63	Angul.			
												0·67		0·32			3·65	Dhenkanal.			
												0·67		0·34			3·91	Bispara.			
												0·57		0·24			3·96	Kunjabongarh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?		?	Nil	4·88	?	Baramba.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1898.

In ordinary years the unsettled weather accompanying the withdrawal of the monsoon is too far south by the middle of December to be of any importance in the discussion of weather conditions in Bengal or the north of the Bay. It will be remembered that during the past year the seasonal change was later than usual and that a cyclonic storm advanced northwards and broke up over the north of the Bay before reaching the land towards the end of December.

Similarly disturbances have been later than usual in making their appearance from the west. Usually several cross Bengal during January, but in the month just past only one cold weather disturbance occurred, and that close to the end of the month. The depression was of some depth, and it caused general, and in parts heavy, rain over the whole of Bengal Proper and a considerable portion of Bihar. In Orissa no rain fell throughout the month, and in Chota Nagpur only a few light scattered showers.

During the first three weeks fine settled weather prevailed, generally with light north-westerly winds and temperature below the normal.

After a brisk rise of pressure in the north-west of the province on the 1st, the distribution was more uniform than usual, not only in the land area, but also over the Bay. The difference from the normal varied from excess of ·05 inch in the extreme south-west of the Bay to defect of ·07 inch in the north of Bengal and Bihar. The highest readings were in Chota Nagpur and the light winds were in consequence less northerly than usual. Temperature was practically normal. There was very little change till the 6th except in temperature, which fell about 2° over Lower Bengal. During these early days pressure oscillated slowly, but on the 6th a brisk rise set in from the west, and the gradient became considerably steeper. The westerly winds strengthened, and a fall of temperature followed almost immediately. The rise of pressure was only temporary as a slow fall prevailed on the 7th, but it was renewed on the 8th and continued till the 10th, when there was a large excess in Bihar. Excess varied from ·17 inch in the west of Bihar to ·01 inch in the extreme south of the Bay. These high and almost steadily increasing pressures were accompanied by cold weather conditions of a well marked kind. Steady dry north-westerly winds above the usual strength blew from day to day; the sky was almost cloudless, and mean temperature was below the normal by varying amounts up to 7°, the larger differences being in the south-western districts.

The rise ceased on the 10th, but it was not till the 14th that the pressure distribution became normal, and on the 15th there was a moderate defect. Temperature then began to rise rather rapidly. On the latter date there was still a uniform defect of about 3° in Bengal Proper and Orissa though in the west of Bihar and Chota Nagpur there was a small excess.

During the third week and the early part of the fourth oscillatory changes occurred very similar to those just described. Pressure rose until there was a considerable excess over the north of the province on the 19th, after which it fell briskly, remaining about normal from the 22nd to the 24th. As before temperature fell most in the south-western districts, when pressure was highest in the north, and the defect gradually disappeared as the pressure distribution became more normal.

Up to this time the atmospheric changes had been of the oscillatory character usual in fine settled weather, but the variations from the normal were somewhat greater than usual, especially in temperature. About the 25th the first signs of the approaching disturbance appeared. A brisk fall of pressure was general over the province, and a rapid increase of temperature was reported from the west of Bihar, the greatest excess being 8°·5 at Dehri. Winds were becoming easterly and cloud was increasing. These changes continued on the 26th, when a shallow depression was shown over the western districts with a cyclonic wind circulation. The greatest defect in pressure was only ·1 inch, but the wave of high temperature advancing eastward had reached the central districts, and a few light scattered showers were reported from Bihar. The shallow depression filled up very quickly during the following twenty-four hours, during which there was unsettled weather with thunderstorms and rain in all parts of the province except Orissa and Chota Nagpur. At 8 A.M. on the 27th it had almost disappeared. The pressure distribution was normal or above except in East Bengal, where there was still high temperature. The rapid rise continued on the 28th and fine weather became established.

Only a few stations in Bengal Proper received no rain on the 27th, and in many cases the falls were heavy, not unfrequently over 1 inch. A few stations received more than 2 and Faridpur more than 3 inches. Light showers fell in parts of North and East Bengal on the 28th. The change of temperature was about 10° after the depression had passed, but owing to the previous large excess mean temperature fell very little below the normal.

During the last two days of the month pressure fell briskly and temperature was rising, but these changes were of no importance, as they were merely the after-effects of the disturbance of the previous days.

Pressure on an average for the whole month was practically normal over a great part of the province. In East Bengal there was a very slight defect and elsewhere a small

excess, greatest in North Bengal and Orissa, but rarely more than ·02 inch. Changes were regular during the first three weeks of the month and of an oscillatory character, the cycle being completed in about a week. On the approach of the depression from the west there was a brisk fall for some days and then a rapid recovery on the 27th, which continued till the 29th, when there was a large excess. Owing to the fall on the last two days the month closed with a distribution nearly normal.

Temperature was low during the greater part of the month, but in the fourth week there was a large excess for some days before the disturbed weather on the 27th. Owing to this large excess, which was at times as much as 10°, the means for the month do not differ much from the normal. Mean maximum values were about 1° below the normal in Bengal Proper and Orissa and about 1° above in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

In mean night temperatures there was defect almost everywhere, increasing from north-east to south-west In Lower Bengal and Bihar defect was from 1° to 2° and in Orissa it was 4°.

The mean temperature was normal in Bihar, North Bengal and Assam and below elsewhere, by about 1° in Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur and 2° in Orissa.

Rainfall.—Bengal Proper on an average received rain in excess of the normal, while in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur there was a large deficiency. In the last two divisions practically no rain fell, and in Bihar, where showers were fairly general on the 27th, only 25 inch was received instead of ·66, the normal amount. The average fall in South-West and North Bengal was above the normal by about a tenth of an inch and in East Bengal it was ·78 inch, the normal being ·44 inch.

A few light showers fell in the western districts on the 26th and in the east on the 28th. With these exceptions the whole of the rainfall of the month occurred on the 27th It was general in Bengal and a considerable portion of Bihar, but being due to thunderstorms was variable in amount. Full details are given in the accompanying rainfall tables.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of January 1898:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th October 1897.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	90·3	43·2	77·7	52·6	65·2	−1·2	0·48	0·40	+0·08	0·77	0·82	−0·05	3·68	2·97
North Bengal	81·3	41·5	74·8	50·7	62·8	+0·2	0·56	0·47	+0·09	1·07	0·93	+0·14	2·16	2·26
Eas ,, ...	83·5*	45·0*	76·9*	52·0*	64·5*	−0·6*	0·78	0·44	+0·34	1·02	0·89	+0·13	4·30	4·25
Bihar	85·3	40·0	74·6	49·5	62·1	0	0·25	0·66	−0·41	0·48	1·13	−0·65	3·14	1·90
Orissa	91·4	46·4	79·6	57·5	68·6	−2·3	Nil	0·35	−0·35	0·00	0·61	−0·61	6·34	5·46
Chota Nagpur	89·8†	40·4†	75·9†	49·1†	62·5†	−1·0†	0·01	0·55	−0·54	0·09	1·15	−1·06	3·87	3·25
Assam	84·4	40·0	74·7	50·6	62·6	−0·1								

* Daltonganj not included.
† Lungleh not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 15th February 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 6th to 12th February 1898.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1898.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
February ...	6th ...	30·014	71·8	80·2	16·8	63·4	70·6	68·6	·674	67·4	90	Nil.
„ ...	7th ...	29·994	74·0	81·0	14·1	66·9	70·1	67·4	·637	65·9	86	„
„ ...	8th ..	30 038	72·0	81·0	18·1	62·9	71·6	64·6	·516	59·9	67	„
„ ...	9th ...	„ ·069	72·2	82·5	20·6	61·9	73·1	63·6	·462	56·7	57	„
„ ...	10th ..	„ ·067	71·9	83·4	23·0	60·4	73·6	64·6	·490	58·4	59	„
„ ...	11th ...	„ ·011	70·0	76·0	12·1	63·9	69·6	63·2	·494	58·6	69	„
„ ...	12th ...	29·964	73·2	83·4	20·5	62·9	74·6	62·2	·395	52·4	45	„

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	... .	Inches. 30·027
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	° 72·2
The extreme variation of temperature	... ...	23·0
The maximum temperature	... ...	83·4
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	... ...	% 68
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th February 1898	...	Inches. Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 14th February 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of December 1897, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1897-98. During the month.			Tollage, 1897-98. To end of the month.			Tollage, 1896-97. During the month.			Tollage, 1896-97. To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
Orissa Circle.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Taldanda Canal System	1,244	14	4	9,688	10	4	715	7	10	18,820	0	2
Kendrapara ditto	10,204	7	6	86,209	11	8	9,096	5	2	80,235	1	10
High Level Canal, Range I	2,393	0	0	12,970	9	3	1,439	7	9	12,627	4	6
Ditto, " II	375	0	6	1,918	9	0	240	2	0	2,214	12	9
Ditto, " III	142	9	0	499	0	9	74	3	3	587	4	3
Jajpur Canal ...	16	1	6	213	14	6	16	4	6	200	14	9
Total Orissa Circle ...	14,376	0	10	1,11,500	7	6	11,581	14	6	1,14,685	6	3
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal ..	10,174	4	3	97,859	2	3	11,695	11	0	1,15,889	14	9
Hijili Tidal Canal ..	3,048	12	6	70,408	0	6	3,279	0	3	71,957	12	3
Total South-Western Circle	13,223	0	9	1,68,267	2	9	14,974	11	3	1,87,847	11	0
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	1,422	0	0	16,834	7	0	1,422	4	0	15,345	13	6
Arrah ditto ...	1,468	6	6	22,525	12	6	2,877	14	9	17,859	14	6
Buxar ditto ...	625	8	3	6,681	5	0	681	0	6	7,034	1	0
Total Sone Circle ...	3,515	14	9	46,041	8	6	4,981	3	3	40,239	13	0
Grand Total ...	31,115	0	4	3,25,809	2	9	31,537	13	0	3,42,772	14	3

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1897-98. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Tollage, 1897-98. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Tollage, 1896-97. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Tollage, 1896-97. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	3,749	124	2,758 8 3	44,079	5,323	33,028 4 3	3,860	987	3,121 0 6	29,097	4,573	24,991 14 2
Total Orissa Circle	3,749	124	2,758 8 3	44,079	5,323	33,028 4 3	3,860	987	3,121 0 6	29,097	4,573	24,991 14 2

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1897-98. During the month.			Earnings, 1897-98. To end of the month.			Earnings, 1896-97. During the month.			Earnings, 1896-97. To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals ...	17,134	9	1	1,44,528	11	9	14,702	15	0	1,39,677	4	5
Midnapore Canal ...	10,174	4	3	97,859	2	3	11,695	11	0	1,15,889	14	9
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	3,048	12	6	70,408	0	6	3,279	0	3	71,957	12	3
Sone Canals ...	3,515	14	9	46,041	8	6	4,981	3	3	40,239	13	0
Total ...	33,873	8	7	3,58,837	7	0	34,658	13	6	3,67,764	12	5

CALCUTTA,   T. H. CLOWES,

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of December 1897, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1897-98.						TOLLAGE, 1896-97.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	40,068	13	9	2,19,387	15	6	35,327	4	3	2,29,052	8	9
Tolly's Nala ...	5,476	5	9	47,810	13	9	8,181	1	9	57,079	13	0
Total ...	45,540	3	6	2,67,198	13	3	43,508	6	0	2,86,132	5	9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,422	12	3	55,585	1	3	3,150	13	3	63,924	7	6
Nadia Rivers ...	7,194	0	0	72,541	12	3	5,004	13	0	82,573	13	9
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,156	15	9	3,95,325	10	9	51,664	0	3	4,32,630	11	0

CALCUTTA,
The 15th February 1898.

T. H. CLOWES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 12th February 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1898.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 13TH FEBRUARY 1897.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,917	2,99,460	4,810	779	2,32,283	4,097
Jute	265	1,26,875	1,947	112	41,925	893
Firewood	79	52,300	792	78	73,975	1,066
Other articles	924	2,20,485	3,264	768	2,32,774	3,637
Total ...	3,185	6,99,120	10,813	1,737	5,80,957	9,693

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks and six days ending December 1897, as compared with the same period of 1896.

Staples.	1896. Weight.	1896. Freight.	1897. Weight.	1897. Freight.	Increase. Weight.	Increase. Freight.	Decrease. Weight.	Decrease. Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways ...	78,71,836	10,74,428	90,43,882	12,31,442	11,72,046	1,57,014	...	...
Cotton, raw ...	2,26,197	1,28,342	1,78,365	93,084	...	...	47,832	35,258
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European ...	5,144	5,439	5,731	6,943	587	1,504	...	...
2.— Ditto, Indian ...	37,701	19,105	44,083	19,469	6,382	364	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European ...	1,28,928	1,42,982	1,46,122	1,48,5 1	17,194	5,529	...	...
4.— Ditto —Indian ...	22,944	13,289	30,890	16,047	7,946	2,758	...	...
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium ...	138	83	207	244	69	161	...	
2.—Non-intoxicating ...	13,088	9,826	15,999	11,880	2,911	2,054	...	...
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo ...	63,040	72,814	70,090	1,03,709	7,050	30,895	...	...
2.—Myrabolams ...	21,879	6,969	9,051	2,608	...	...	12,828	4,361
3.—Cutch ...	2,480	1,412	2,502	1,325	22	...	...	87
4.—Turmeric ...	9,721	5,915	14,000	10,188	4,279	4,273	...	...
5.—Aniline dyes ...	40	32	178	91	138	59	...	...
6.—Others ...	1,956	966	8,926	2,290	6,970	1,324	...	...
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat ...	1,41,942	30,408	3,83,730	1,38,352	2,41,788	1,07,944	...	...
2.—Rice in the husk ...	68,792	12,211	50,648	3,813	...	...	18,144	8,398
3.—Rice not in the husk ...	13,62,413	3,24,366	9,60,985	1,72,094	...	...	4,01,428	1,52,272
4.—Jowar and bajra ...	60,121	13,025	2,06,834	35,186	1,46,713	22,161	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse ...	6,43,115	2,03,251	3,92,366	99,364	...	...	2,50,749	1,03,887
6.—Others ...	4,83,087	1,52,595	3,49,250	82,535	...	...	1,33,837	70,060
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle ...	68,673	46,307	93,665	59,975	24,992	13,668	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c. ...	14,720	5,808	15,903	6,521	1,183	713	...	...
Horns ...	1,657	1,029	1,123	589	...	...	534	440
Jute—								
1.—Raw ...	3,53,214	87,495	3,76,312	81,950	23,098	...	...	5,545
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1,17,488	47,239	1,16,826	62,588	...	15,349	602	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick ...	47,237	21,534	46,403	13,795	...	...	834	7,739
2.—Shell ...	35,363	29,340	24,494	20,783	...	...	10,869	8,557
Leather, manufactured ...	5,672	6,999	5,800	8,040	128	1,041	...	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer ...	22,106	8,149	19,278	6,096	...	...	2,828	2,053
2.—Spirits ...	1,451	2,160	2,352	3,070	901	910	...	...
3.—Wines ...	3,956	6,193	6,171	6,555	2,215	362	...	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought ...	883	720	351	625	...	...	532	95
2.—Brass, ditto ...	1,315	888	2,196	1,263	881	375	...	...
3.—Copper, wrought ...	1,552	2,026	1,121	705	...	...	431	1,321
4.—Brass, ditto ...	17,889	7,367	19,145	9,148	1,256	1,781	...	...
5.—Iron ...	83,514	57,257	1,94,994	77,865	1,11,480	20,608	...	...
6.—Others ...	20,629	14,603	14,523	9,209	...	...	6,106	5,394
7.—Zinc & spelter ...	1,032	549	1,986	1,096	954	547	...	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine ...	2,91,483	1,31,946	1,86,217	82,778	...	...	1,05,266	49,168
2.—Castor ...	4,470	1,360	4,558	1,555	88	195	...	...
3.—Cocoanut ...	4,449	1,612	5,317	1,920	868	308	...	...
4.—Others ...	15,986	8,268	14,374	5,598	...	...	1,612	2,670
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed ...	85,705	20,709	2,07,344	51,034	1,21,639	30,325	...	...
2.—Rape and mustard ...	92,924	29,050	2,17,989	48,502	1,25,065	19,452	...	...
3.—Til or jinjili ...	1,11,259	20,171	1,15,852	24,644	4,593	4,473	...	...
4.—Poppy ...	15,844	3,986	16,899	4,795	1,055	809	...	...
5.—Earthnuts ...	611	255	163	38	...	...	448	217
6.—Castor ...	17,208	3,677	68,221	17,811	51,013	14,134	...	...
7.—Others ...	462	89	19,967	4,419	19,505	4,330	...	...
Opium ...	66,502	68,544	77,304	80,550	10,802	12,006	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ...	17,724	7,803	26,580	15,268	8,856	7,465	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee ...	47,027	39,972	60,660	41,736	13,633	1,764	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts ...	18,687	11,253	22,857	14,807	4,170	3,554	...	...
3.—Others ...	51,294	28,827	65,256	38,299	13,962	9,472	...	...
4.—Potatoes ...	1,52,194	67,944	1,50,147	74,185	...	6,241	2,047	...
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof ...	706	148	349	133	...	...	357	15
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof ...	5,862	2,186	13,051	4,343	7,189	2,157	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish-plates ...	12,692	4,571	1,01,229	24,882	88,537	20,311	...	...
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron ...	...	...	80,942	6,854	80,942	6,854	...	...
5.—Other sorts ...	90,438	15,481	1,91,919	34,781	1,01,481	19,300	...	...
Salt ...	8,08,114	1,11,169	7,34,[illegible]	1,16,145	...	5,276	74,106	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre ...	1,16,603	27,915	81,312	30,072	...	2,157	35,291	...
2.—Other saline substances ...	36,884	12,[illegible]98	53,786	15,396	16,902	2,598	...	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign ...	14	28	9	35	...	7	5	...
2.—Indian ...	2,[illegible]41	1,070	4,767	2,472	2,426	1,402	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign ...	2	10	...	...	...	...	2	10
2.—Indian ...	393	168	551	842	158	674	...	...

Staples.	1896.		1897.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	22,355	10,381	20,524	18,662	...	...	1,831	719
2.—Pepper	2,013	2,214	5,773	2,657	3,760	443	...	...
3.—Ginger	2,273	808	3,613	2,102	1,340	1,294	...	...
4.—Chillies	10,412	3,187	18,737	20,499	8,325	17,312	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	1,729	1,568	2,265	2,088	536	520	...	...
6.—Others	1,145	770	1,642	828	497	58	...	...
Stone and lime	3,30,280	61,659	6,09,299	97,030	2,79,019	35,371	...	...
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	10,732	3,676	12,185	3,768	1,453	92	...	...
2.—Unrefined	5,11,710	81,587	7,10,695	1,26,184	1,98,985	44,597	...	...
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	4,277	2,147	7,240	5,017	2,963	2,870	...	...
Timber	1,21,967	22,089	1,21,815	16,609	...	...	152	5,480
Tobacco	43,490	27,157	65,112	25,538	21,622	...	...	1,619
Wool, raw	3,047	2,240	4,333	2,354	1,286	114	...	...
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	359	747	856	658	407	...	...	89
2.— „ Indian	4,395	5,715	4,695	5,557	300	...	...	158
3.—Shawls	41	97	...	...	...	...	41	97
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	25,505	4,042	34,591	1,812	9,086	...	...	2,230
2.—Indigo seed	14,974	3,235	23,340	3,890	8,366	655	...	...
3.—Mowah flower	28,813	6,024	16,115	2,730	...	...	12,698	3,294
4.—Oil-cake	55,030	13,670	73,097	12,462	18,067	...	...	1,208
5.—Paints & colours	23,504	5,482	21,165	6,944	...	1,462	2,339	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	92,661	24,004	1,03,367	34,139	10,706	10,135	...	...
7.—Wooden articles	16,476	7,062	16,020	7,615	...	553	456	...
8.—Others	10,08,174	3,13,307	7,02,121	2,30,483	...	...	3,06,053	82,824
Total ...	1,63,66,183	37,95,099	1,79,57,619	39,22,868	15,91,436	1,26,869	...	...
Military stores	16,104	26,756	42,265	53,459	26,161	26,703	...	...
Coal for railway	8,73,769	64,398	9,14,635	73,760	40,866	9,362	...	...
Railway materials	17,72,016	51,893	16,83,018	74,353	...	22,460	88,998	...
Live-stock	...	32,423	...	36,039	...	3,616	...	...
Total ...	1,90,28,072	39,71,469	2,05,97,537	41,60,479	15,69,465	1,89,010	...	...

O. W. CLARKE, *Assistant Auditor.*

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, *the 8th February 1898.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of November 1897, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	5,622	9,247	8,052	5,751	14,869	13,803	1,066	......
Cotton, raw ...	124	79	141	96	203	237	......	34
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European ...	283	......	320	......	283	320	......	37
Ditto, Indian ...	218	117	153	137	305	290	75	......
Piece-goods, European ...	2,947	1	3,060	5	2,948	3,065	......	117
Ditto, Indian ...	310	15	327	64	325	391	......	66
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium ...	2	7	2	3	9	5	4	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	147	2	72	6	149	78	71	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo ...	6	30	......	63	36	63	......	27
Myrabolams ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch ...	29	......	28	......	20	28	1	......
Turmeric ...	43	304	5	284	347	289	58	......
Aniline dyes ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	8	......	28	......	8	28	......	20
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat ...	58	5	64	8	63	72	......	9
Rice in the husk ...	1,320	296	3,844	2,315	1,616	6,159	......	4,573
Rice not in the husk ...	4,302	454	7,161	375	4,756	7,536	......	2,780
Jowar and bajra ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse ...	1,168	1,109	1,289	5,554	2,337	6,843	......	4,506
Others ...	202	65	96	8	267	104	163	......
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned ...								
Raw ...								
Skins of sheep, &c.—	20	981	11	369	911	380	531	......
Dressed or tanned ...								
Raw ...								
Horns ...	4	......	......	7	4	7	......	3
Jute—								
Raw ...	330	90,507	263	60,036	90,837	60,299	30,538	......
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	158	539	276	2,122	697	2,398	......	1,701
Lac—								
Stick ...	2	41	......	6	43	6	37	......
Shell ...								
Leather, manufactured ...	39	......	70	1	39	71	......	32
Liquors—								
Beer ...	38	7	38	3	45	41	4	......
Spirits ...	3	......	3	......	3	3	......	......
Wines ...	80	4	61	1	84	62	22	......
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto ...	15	......	9	......	15	9	6	......
Copper, wrought ...	......	......	14	......	......	14	......	14
Brass, do. ...	116	74	107	53	190	108	24	......
Iron ...	1,587	45	1,488	59	1,012	1,517	65	......
Others ...	82	18	95	75	100	170	......	70
Oils—								
Kerosine ...	11,915	68	8,647	66	11,983	8,713	3,270	......
Castor ...	7	......	8	7	7	15	......	8
Cocoanut ...	82	......	45	......	82	45	37	......
Others ...	222	1	315	4	223	319	......	96
Oilseeds—								
Linseed ...	......	430	......	651	430	651	......	221
Rape and mustard ...	117	977	420	784	1,094	1,204	......	110
Til or jinjili ...	......	161	......	245	161	245	......	84
Poppy ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Earthnuts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	8	11	20	32	19	52	......	33
Opium ...	6	......	7	......	6	7	......	1
Paper and pasteboard ...	166	157	73	152	323	225	98	......
Provisions—								
Ghee ...	48	1	75	7	49	82	......	33
Dried fruits and nuts ...	4	......	5	......	4	5	......	1
Others ...	766	880	939	458	1,040	1,397	249	......
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	11	......	......	......	11	......	11	......
Other sorts ...	9	9	115	......	18	115	......	97
Salt ...	3,960	190	5,043	147	4,150	5,190	......	1,040
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre ...	2	......	3	......	2	3	......	1
Other saline substances ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian ...	......	12	......	27	12	27	......	15

Staples.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian—								
Muga ... ... } Endi	......	......	......	2	......	2	......	2
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	258	1,275	251	934	1,533	1,185	348	......
Pepper	69	......	59	......	69	59	10	......
Ginger	......	56	......	73	56	73	......	17
Chillies	170	64	157	257	234	414	......	180
Cardamoms	3	59	......	35	62	35	27	......
Others	81	19	77	18	100	95	5	......
Stone and lime	774	196	617	345	970	962	8	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	555	5	397	39	560	436	124	......
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,032	215	1,066	269	1,247	1,335	......	88
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	15	4,405	4	3,497	4,420	3,501	919	......
Timber	328	165	248	113	493	361	132	......
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	88	1,295	80	1,116	1,383	1,196	187	......
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	10	5	11	9	15	20	......	5
Wool, raw	......	11	......	8	11	8	3	......
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	23	......	21	3	23	24	......	1
Shawls	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	4,749	2,343	5,645	3,218	7,092	8,863	......	1,771
Total ...	44,751	116,927	51,425	89,953	161,678	141,378	38,093	17,793

J. PATCH,
for Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th February 1898.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th February 1898 on 1,702·46 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	300,132*	3,41,686 9 0*	44,03,507 10	8,65,769 15 0	21,830 0 0	12,30,286 8 0	95,919	163,597	259,516
Or per mile of railway	...	200 11 3	..	509 2 0	12 13 2	722 10 5	..	......	.....
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year.	1,425,526	16,11,475 9 0	1,71,06,129 10	33,06,733 6 0	89,856 0 0	50,08,064 15 0	401,551	642,311	1,043,862
Total for 5½ weeks ...	1,725,658	19,53,162 2 0	2,15,09,636 20	41,73,503 5 0	1,11,686 0 0	62,38,351 7 0	497,470	805,908	1,303,378
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	393,339½	4,37,766 15 3	37,08,813 10	7,93,456 2 2	22,235 6 8	12,53,488 8 1	98,933	151,317	250,250
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	257 2 8	......	469 1 2	13 1 0	739 4 10	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	1,613,082	17,62,057 12 11	2,12,14,123 10	43,75,908 10 8	1,07,081 7 2	62,45,047 14 9	490,037	782,022	1,272,059

* The decrease is in outward traffic, principally from stations in Allahabad district.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th February 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	24,370	6,414 14 0	13,168 0	707 5 0	9 0 0	7,131 3 0	1,106	126	1,232
Or per mile of railway ...	...	288 9 1	......	31 13 1	0 6 6	320 12 8	..	......	.....
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year.	93,747	24,042 10 0	89,563 10	2,655 14 0	42 0 0	26,740 8 0	4,457	515	4,972
Total for 5½ weeks ...	118,117	30,457 8 0	1,07,731 10	3,363 3 0	51 0 0	33,871 11 0	5,563	641	6,204
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,456	5,531 1 11	15,291 10	632 14 0	2 9 6	6,166 9 5	1,082	106	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	248 13 0	......	28 7 0	0 1 11	277 6 5	......	......	.....
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	113,235	27,211 13 2	80,914 30	3,210 11 0	26 7 3	30,454 15 5	5,798	494	6,292

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th February 1898 on 160·47 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,804	14,703 5 0	1,32,741 10	22,325 3 0	70 0 0	37,098 8 0	8,332	3,970	12,302
Or per mile of railway	......	91 10 0	......	139 2 0	0 7 0	231 3 0	......	.. ...	......
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year.	178,073	1,31,107 2 0	3,41,226 10	51,980 13 0	313 0 0	1,83,400 15 0	33,888	17,333	51,221
Total for 5½ weeks ...	194,877	1,45,810 7 0	4,73,967 20	74,306 0 0	383 0 0	2,20,499 7 0	42,220	21,303	63,523
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,302	13,056 8 10	98,151 0	9,841 7 0	43 0 6	22,940 9 4	6,595	4,264	10,859
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	81 5 10	......	61 5 3	0 4 3	142 15 4	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	82,302½	61,213 5 8	3,95,495 0	40,363 12 0	317 14 9	1,10,895 0 5	34,698	17,851	52,549

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th February 1898 on 817 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	205,670	1,01,160 0 0	9,45,470 0	1,77,650 0 0	9,960 0 0	2,88,770 0 0	32,300	42,214	74,514
Or per mile of railway	252	124 0 0	1,157 0	217 0 0	1 0 0	*342 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	819,850	4,42,220 0 0	39,34,740 0	7,72,060 0 0	68,330 0 0	12,82,610 0 0	135,300	180,679	315,979
Total for 5 weeks ...	1,025,500	5,43,380 0 0	48,80,210 0	9,49,710 0 0	78,290 0 0	15,71,380 0 0	167,600	222,893	390,493
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	204,871	1,16,214 0 0	7,25,744 0	1,00,651 0 0	6,820 0 0	2,23,685 0 0	33,709	30,340	64,049
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	252	143 0 0	892 0	123 0 0	1 0 0	267 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,072,260	5,79,013 0 0	42,27,873 0	6,28,166 0 0	71,521 0 0	12,79,000 0 0	172,152	165,805	337,957

* Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th February 1898 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	23,870	8,180 0 0	42,260 0	4,170 0 0	560 0 0	12,910 0 0	2,642	2,574	5,216
Or per mile of railway	278	95 0 0	491 0	48 0 0	7 0 0	150 0 0	...	..	...
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	96,990	39,080 0 0	239,450 0	25,460 0 0	830 0 0	65,370 0 0	10,799	8,634	19,433
Total for 5 weeks ...	120,860	47,260 0 0	281,710 0	29,630 0 0	1,390 0 0	78,280 0 0	13,441	11,208	24,649
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,532	6,457 0 0	24,868 0	2,583 0 0	55 0 0	9,095 0 0	2,120	1,230	3,350
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	250	75 0 0	288 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	106 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	113,745	33,724 0 0	138,599 0	11,567 0 0	884 0 0	46,175 0 0	11,349	5,871	17,220

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th February 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,755	14,335 0 0	67,073 0	4,735 0 0	89 0 0	19,159 0 0	4,504	2,612	7,116
Or per mile of railway ...	238	114 0 0	537 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	153 0 0	......	.....	......
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	115,797	57,595 0 0	2,29,882 0	17,779 0 0	11,293 0 0	86,667 0 0	15,830	12,336	28,166
Total for 5 weeks ...	145,552	71,930 0 0	2,96,955 0	22,514 0 0	11,382 0 0	1,05,826 0 0	20,334	14,948	35,282
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,288	13,099 0 0	71,122 0	4,400 0 0	50 0 0	17,549 0 0	3,909	2,690	6,[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	266	105 0 0	560 0	35 0 0	......	140 0 0	.....	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	175,300	68,938 0 0	4,24,354 0	23,090 0 0	727 0 0	92,755 0 0	21,279	11,137	32,416

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 29th January 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,706	15,461 0 0	2,12,002 0	8,099 0 0	996 0 0	24,556 0 0	2,942	4,357	7,299
Or per mile of railway ...	82·89	54·06	741·27	28·32	3·48	85·86	10·29	15·23	25·52
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	82,792	47,145 0 0	6,23,755 0	27,488 0 0	1,783 0 0	76,416 0 0	8,818	12,649	21,467
Total for 4 weeks ...	106,498	62,606 0 0	8,35,757 0	35,587 0 0	2,779 0 0	1,00,972 0 0	11,760	17,006	29,766
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,976	12,411 0 0	1,10,856 0	10,057 0 0	1,364 0 0	23,832 0 0	4,303	8,149	12,452
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	60·28	35·66	307·93	27·04	3·79	67·39	12·36	22·64	35·00
Total to corresponding date of previous year	85,682	48,018 0 0	6,93,941 0	41,765 0 0	2,423 0 0	92,206 0 0	17,082	30,008	47,690

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 29th January 1898.			Receipts for week ending 30th January 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 29th January 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1896 to 30th January 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
286	24,556	85·86	360	23,832	67·39	286	8,03,367	......	360	5,07,065	......	2,96,302	......

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 29th January 1898 on 827 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 827 miles open	107,270	52,060	4,99,470	67,720	21,710	(a)1,41,490	18,704	(b)23,904	42,608
Or per mile of railway	129·71	62·95	603·93	81·89	26·25	171·09	......	......	......
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year	345,160	1,61,840	14,41,760	1,78,330	53,670	3,93,840	60,919	69,320	130,239
Total for 4½ weeks ..	452,430	2,13,900	19,41,230	2,46,050	75,380	5,35,330	79,623	93,314	172,937
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 819 miles open	105,841	47,005	4,68,286	51,058	15,979	1,14,042	16,054	(c)21,237	37,291
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	129·23	57·40	571·78	62·34	19·51	139·25	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	465,659	1,78,245	19,60,605	2,23,156	65,558	4,66,959	66,238	90,534	156,772

(a) Increase is due to brisker traffic generally.
(b) Includes 806 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, 1,478 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 5th February 1898	8,834	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	11,699	9	9
Decrease	2,865	9	9
Receipts per mile for the week ending 5th February 1898	173	3	5
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	229	6	5
Decrease	56	3	0
Receipts from 1st January to 5th February 1898	52,282	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	55,007	0	0
Decrease	2,725	0	0

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND IN BENGAL.

THE following papers are published for general information:—

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REV. DEPT., M. FINUCANE,

The 21st February 1898. *Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. 272Fam., dated Calcutta, the 18th February 1898.

From—M FINUCANE, ESQ., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,

To—The Chairman, Bengal Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, forwarding, for the information of Government, copy of the report on the operations of the Bengal Provincial Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, and conveying on behalf of the Committee an expression of their high appreciation of the services rendered by their Secretary, Mr. E. N. Baker.

2. In reply I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with much pleasure the terms of high praise in which the Chairman has spoken of the services rendered by Mr. Baker. The cordial thanks of Government are due to the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens and yourself as Chairmen, to the Members, and to the Secretary, of the Provincial Committee for the care and efficiency with which the Fund has been administered, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that an expression of his appreciation of their services may be conveyed to them and to the members of the various local Sub-Committees who have worked under the general supervision of the Provincial Committee.

BENGAL BRANCH.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Dated Calcutta, the 9th February 1898.

From—The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY, Chairman, Bengal Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of Government copy of the report of the Bengal Provincial Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund, and at the same time I am desired to express on behalf of the Committee their high appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by their Secretary, Mr. E. N. Baker, in connection with the administration of the Fund in addition to his ordinary duties. The Committee have also placed on record a resolution in recognition of these services. The duties of his post, voluntarily undertaken, have not only entailed much labour, but have been attended with peculiar difficulties. As the mouthpiece of the Committee it fell to him to interpret and explain to the numerous local Committees with whom the Committee were in correspondence the objects of the Fund and the principles of action which had been laid down in general terms by the Central Committee. This he did at the outset of the undertaking with great care, sufficient detail, and, what is more, with the necessary promptitude, and after making his preliminary instructions as complete as possible, it became his duty to watch the proceedings of the District Committees and to check and call them to account whenever they seemed to be overstepping the line of action marked out for them, and this part of his self-imposed task he also performed with much tact, forethought, and an entire absence of friction. He studiously avoided the assumption of any authority beyond his powers, but was careful to consult the Chairman, and through him the Committee, when necessary, on all matters requiring their attention and orders. The correspondence with the several District Committees became very voluminous, but in discussing the various matters under reference with the Chairman, Mr. Baker has always shown himself most fertile in useful expedients and suggestions, and having all the details of the work well within his grasp, he was able to become the mainspring of action in the administration of the charity.

Personally, I am extremely grateful for his willing assistance, and the Provincial Committee, who are equally indebted to him for his excellent services, have desired me to bring them to the notice of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Extract from the Minutes of the 11th Meeting of the Bengal Provincial Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, held at the office of the Board of Revenue on Wednesday, the 9th February 1898.

THE Committee desire to place on record an expression of their high appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by the Secretary, Mr. E. N. Baker, in connection with the administration of the Famine Fund entrusted to the Committee.

Resolved—That a copy of the above resolution and of the Chairman's letter to Government, recording his opinion of Mr. Baker's services, be attached to the letter forwarding the report to the Chairman of the Central Committee.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND

IN

BENGAL.

EXTENT OF THE FAMINE.

Districts chiefly affected.

THE effects of the famine of 1897 were felt throughout the whole of Bengal: but all parts of the province were not affected in an equal degree. The following table shows the area and population of those districts and tracts which were officially recognized as affected by famine:—

DISTRICT.		Area of the district.	Total population of the district.	Total area affected.	Population of the affected area.
1		2	3	4	5
		Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.	
Patna Division	Shahabad	4,365	2,063,000	1,632	382,000
	Saran	2,651	2,466,000	1,513	1,416,000
	Champaran	3,531	1,860,000	3,531	1,860,000
	Muzaffarpur	3,005	2,713,000	1,851	1,660,000
	Darbhanga	3,335	2,801,000	2,940	2,234,000
	Total	16,887	11,903,000	11,466	7,552,000
Bhagalpur Division	Bhagalpur	4,226	2,032,000	600	325,000
	Sonthal Parganas	5,470	1,754,000	1,321	377,000
	Total	9,696	3,786,000	1,921	702,000
Chota Nagpur Division	Hazaribagh	7,021	1,164,000	1,750	200,000
	Palamau	4,912	596,000	4,912	596,000
	Manbhum	4,147	1,193,000	3,373	991,000
	Total	16,080	2,953,000	10,035	1,787,000
Presidency Division	Nadia	2,793	1,644,000	1,070	562,000
	Khulna	2,077	1,177,000	474	276,000
	Murshidabad	2,144	1,250,000	205	120,000
	Total	7,014	4,071,000	1,749	958,000
Burdwan Division	Bankura	2,621	1,070,000	1,053	413,000
Orissa Division	Puri	2,473	945,000	274	89,000
	Total	54,771	24,728,000	26,498	11,601,000

Districts less seriously affected.

2. In these districts the famine was most severe and necessitated the opening of regular relief works by State agency under the Famine Code. There were also many other tracts where great and widespread distress prevailed, though in a less

acute form, more particularly in the districts of Patna, Rajshahi, Pabna, Jessore, Dinajpur and Lohardaga. These districts comprise an area of 20,428 square miles, and a population of 9,018,279. Outside the area included within these two groups, the effect of the famine was chiefly felt in the great and sustained rise in the price of food-grains, which extended to every district of Bengal, and indeed throughout India. This matter is further referred to in paragraph 11 of this report; but in the present place it may be broadly stated that for ten months prices ranged about 100 per cent. above the normal rate. The suffering and distress thus occasioned were shared by all except the wealthy, but chiefly by the poorer middle class, the *bhadra lok*, on small fixed or inelastic incomes, by the labouring and menial classes and the poorer artizans and weavers, and by those who are ordinarily dependant on private charity. No part of Bengal was wholly spared, though the eastern districts suffered less than others; and ample scope for the charity of the Relief Fund was found in every district, with the fortunate exceptions of Hooghly, Darjeeling, Backergunge and Balasore.

Districts affected by high prices.

3. Foremost among the affected tracts, whether regard is had to the numbers concerned, the intensity of distress, or the danger to human life, are the four districts of North Bihar. These districts, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, forming the northern or trans-Gangetic section of the Patna Division, stretch in an irregular band, 80 miles in width, from the Ganges to the borders of Nepal. They are intersected by the Gogra and Gandak, and several smaller rivers, which flow from the Nepal hills to join the Ganges, with a trend from the north-west to the south-east. There is no artificial irrigation (other than wells) except in Saran, which has a small canal system of little value. The population is extremely dense, averaging 785 to the square mile, which is exceeded in parts of Saran. The great majority of the inhabitants live by agriculture, there being very few local manufactures. The soil is for the most part under cultivation and exceedingly fertile, except in the north and west of Champaran. It is divided in varying but tolerably equal proportions between the three main harvests: the *bhadoi*, or rain crop, which includes early rice, millets, maize and indigo; the *aghani*, or winter rice; and the *rabi*, or spring crop, which includes wheat, barley, pulses, sugarcane, opium and oilseeds. The winter rice is the most important single crop, and its normal outturn ranges from 39·75 per cent. of the whole in Champaran, to 54·26 per cent. in Darbhanga. The people are, generally speaking, skilful, industrious and thrifty in their habits. Large numbers annually leave their homes temporarily, especially from Saran, in search of work in North and East Bengal. All four districts were affected by the famines of 1866 and 1873-74. The material condition of the inhabitants is thus summed up by the Commissioner of Patna:

Description of affected area. Patna Division.

"In spite of these many advantages, the material condition of the peasantry is a good deal below what it is elsewhere, not only in other parts of India, but in other Divisions of the Lower Provinces. The population is extraordinarily dense, and is steadily increasing: early marriages are universal, while the comparatively salubrious climate induces a relatively high birth-rate and a low death-rate. The people are almost entirely agricultural, holdings are small and greatly subdivided, and in most districts the landlords are themselves of a petty class and much impoverished: all these conditions make for indebtedness and poverty, and the result is that a large proportion of the agricultural poor have sunk from the position of tenants, and are day-labourers and serfs, while with the majority of those who still occupy land, life is a perpetual struggle on the verge of insolvency."

4. A leading feature in the economic survey of these districts is the presence of indigo and poppy cultivation on a large scale. The area under each crop is as follows:—

		Indigo.	Poppy.
		Acres.	Acres.
Saran ...	...	32,300	40,842
Champaran ...	...	81,000	46,495
Muzaffarpur ...	...	102,200	11,390
Darbhanga ...	...	70,300	2,118
Total	...	285,800	100,845

Regarding the indigo industry, the Collector of Champaran has made the following remarks, which are applicable to all four districts:—

"Though occupying only 4½ per cent. of the cultivated area, the indigo crop is of the greatest economic importance to the people of this district. The elaborate tilling and weeding of the lands and the cutting and carting of the plant afford employment to a very large proportion of the labouring classes for a considerable portion of the year, while in most of the planters the peasantry have the good fortune to live under lenient landlords who show them much consideration in a year of distress."

The poppy crop is also of great value to the people by reason, among other things, of the substantial advances which they receive from Government for cultivating it. During 1896 these amounted to 11¾ lakhs of rupees, in the four districts under discussion.

5. The only other tract in the Patna Division in which severe famine prevailed was the Bhabhua subdivision in the south-west corner of Shahabad, together with a part of the adjacent subdivision of Sasaram. This tract includes a part of the Kaimore plateau, besides some lowlying country at its foot. It is sparsely populated, the crops are poor and precarious, and communications are so difficult that during the rains parts of it are almost inaccessible. This was one of the very few parts of the province in which the Government was forced to abandon its established policy of non-interference with private trade, and to make arrangements that the local markets should be supplied in due time by a grain dealer appointed by the Collector.

Bhagalpur Division.

6. In the Bhagalpur Division, the severely distressed area was confined to parts of the districts of Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas. In the former, it comprised the Madhipura and Supaul subdivisions, which lie north of the Ganges. The soil is comparatively poor: the *aghani*, or winter rice, is the chief crop, while there is little *bhadoi* or *rabi*, and artificial irrigation ducts or tanks are few. The population consists chiefly of low caste Hindus and Hinduised aboriginals.

In the Sonthal Parganas the distress was most acute in the Deoghur and Jamtara subdivisions. The following description of the district is given by Mr. Carstairs, the experienced Deputy Commissioner.

"Its soil is poor and undulating, the lower ground and beds of small water-courses having been terraced extensively into paddy-fields, sometimes protected by springs or reservoirs, but often unprotected. So the country has to depend very much on rain-water to carry through its cultivation; and when that fails, there is distress.

"The principal food-crops grown are mentioned below in the order of their importance, namely:—

(1) Rice.
(2) Indian-corn.
(3) Marua.
(4) Pulses.
(5) Wheat.

"In the major portion of the district *mahua* flowers and fruit help a great deal in forming the food-staple of many classes of men, especially aborigines. They also live on many sorts of forest produce, when their food-crops prove deficient or insufficient. As regards the economic condition of the people, they are generally unostentatious, simple, and seldom indulge in luxury. The Sonthals are improvident and fond of enjoying themselves, but wonderfully patient and independent when distressed. The principal occupation of the people is agriculture, and even when a man earns his livelihood by some other means, he must have a little cultivation to supplement his earnings.

"The Sonthals and Bhuiyas emigrate in large numbers yearly to work in the tea-gardens of the Duars and the Darjeeling Terai. Some go to the neighbouring districts of Burdwan and Birbhum, and some to Malda to reap the rice crop. Some also emigrate as labourers to Assam and Chittagong."

Chota Nagpur Division.

7. The area affected in the Chota Nagpur Division was almost as large as that in the Patna Division, but the population involved was only about one-fourth as great. The area of acute distress included the whole of Palamau, the whole of Manbhum, except the south-eastern portion, and the northern and eastern portions of Hazaribagh. No part of either Lohardaga or Singhbhum was officially recognized as affected, but there was a good deal of distress in the former district.

The country may be described as consisting of an ascending series of plateaux rising in successive terraces from 800 to 3,500 feet, separated from each other by ranges of hills and watered by numerous rivers flowing into the Mahanuddy on the one side and the Ganges on the other. In all the districts the country is much broken up by ravines, with cultivated valleys and rolling downs interspersed. The highest point in the Division is the Parasnath Hill, a well-known Jain place of pilgrimage in Hazaribagh, which

has an elevation of 4,479 feet above sea level. The Ranchi plateau, with an area of 4,500 square miles, has an average elevation of 2,100 feet, and the Hazaribagh plateau, 600 square miles in extent, is about the same level. The Palamau district, which is of comparatively recent formation, lies to the north and west of Lohardaga, and consists of spurs thrown out from the Ranchi and Hazaribagh plateaux, and a tangled mass of broken hills and more or less open valleys, with an average height of 1,200 feet. The Manbhum district is hilly to the south, and also in the extreme north and west, where it borders on the Jamtara subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas, and on the Hazaribagh district. In the centre and to the east the country is flat and open, and includes the valley of the Damuda.

The population of the Division is scanty, averaging 128 to the square mile, though parts of Manbhum rise considerably above this figure. The inhabitants are mostly Hindus and aboriginals, many sections of the latter having become more or less Hinduized. Sonthals, who number 290,000, are found mostly in Hazaribagh, the north of Manbhum and Singhbhum. Mundas, Uraons, and Korwas, a semi-wild tribe, numbering altogether 880,000, are found chiefly in Lohardaga and Singhbhum. The population includes also a greater proportion of Native Christians than any other part of Bengal, and all the principal Missions—Anglican, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and others—have local branches. The Division is a favourite recruiting ground for the Assam tea-gardens, and thousands of labourers leave it every year either under indenture or nominally as free emigrants.

The soil is only moderately fertile, and the mineral wealth in which the Division abounds as yet gives employment to but few. Of the three chief crops, the winter rice is by far the most important, being more than two-thirds of the whole food-supply. The *bhadoi*, or rain crop, represents rather more than one-fourth, and the remainder is represented by the *rabi* or spring crop, which is insignificant, except in Palamau. Forest edible products, including the flower of the *mahua* tree, form a most valuable addition to the food-supply of the people, especially in the wilder and more hilly parts.

With the exception of certain main roads, the communications are of a very primitive description and consist of narrow bridle paths, along which lightly-laden pack-bullocks pick their leisurely way to distant marts. Traffic is also carried on by bullock-carts, but these are rarely to be found off the metalled roads, and owing to the long distances to be travelled over, this is a very laborious and tedious mode of transporting produce. Palamau is particularly badly off in respect of communications, and in this district it became necessary at one period of the famine for Government to supplement the ordinary operations of trade by offering a bounty on importations of grain. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the only through line in the Division, traverses a very small corner on the south-east, but is of comparatively little use to the more distant places. The roads also, such as they are, are frequently intercepted by hills, ravines and rivers which are unbridged and at certain seasons of the year unfordable. The occurrence of scarcity in an acute form in Chota Nagpur emphasises the necessity for a liberal extension of the railway system in this fine country with its vast mineral wealth and immense trading possibilities, a measure which was frequently advocated by the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Grimley, the present Chairman of the Provincial Famine Relief Committee, who was for many years Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.

Presidency Division.

8. In the Presidency Division, which includes five districts surrounding Calcutta on the north, east and south, distress was most acute in Nadia, Khulna and Murshidabad, but parts of Jessore were affected to a nearly equal extent. The 24-Parganas district, which immediately encircles the Presidency town, escaped unscathed, except for the high prevailing prices. Mr. Westmacott, the Commissioner of the Division, gives the following account of the area affected, and the economic conditions of the people.

Physical conditions of area affected.

"In Nadia the area affected is composed of two classes of land—a black clay soil on low lands, and a light sandy soil on higher levels. The former is subject to inundation and grows only *aman* rice, but the light soil grows *aus* rice and *rabi* crops. Over the greater part of the affected tracts in Murshidabad the chief crops are *aus* rice followed by a cold-weather crop, but on the low land in the south-east of the district known as the "Kalantar," the only crop is *aman* rice, which depends almost entirely on seasonable inundation. The

"affected tracts in Jessore consisted of high lands along the banks of rivers, also some low-lying *bheels*. In Khulna the tract affected is low and flat, being intersected by numerous tidal *khals* and protected from inundation by small embankments called *bherries*. The soil is impregnated with salt, and grows nothing but *aman* rice, which will not thrive unless there is enough fresh water to wash the salt out of the ground.

The nature and the relative importance of the crops grown.

"In Nadia the early or *aus* rice is a far more important crop than the winter or *aman* rice, the area under the former being twice as large as that under the latter. The other crops in this district are by no means of equal importance. In Murshidabad the principal crop is *aman* rice, which is grown in the *Rarh* tract, which comprises the west of the district, and also in low lands in the *Bagri*. *Aus* rice is grown in the *Bagri*. The *Rarh* is "the chief source of the food-supply of the district, and most of it this year produced a very good crop, which was largely exported into Nadia and probably elsewhere. About one-fourth of the cultivated area of the district is under mulberry, jute, indigo, oil-seeds, &c. The principal crops in order of importance in Jessore are *aman* and *aus* rice, jute, indigo, oil-seeds, pulses, millets and tobacco, but date-sugar, which is a special product of the district, contributes very largely to the resources of the people. In Khulna *aman* rice is the staple crop, but *aus* and *boro* rice and jute are also grown to some extent. Such crops as *kalai*, *khensari*, *sarisa*, &c., are grown in small quantities.

The economic condition of the people, their chief occupations, and the existence of any special customs.

"In Nadia the cultivators and the holders of petty *lakhiraj* tenures are by no means so well off as similar classes in Jessore, Khulna, or the 24-Parganas, and there is much indebtedness. The cultivators of Murshidabad are also in debt, though, perhaps, not so entirely dependent upon *mahajans* as the cultivators of Nadia. The great majority of cultivators in Nadia are tenants-at-will, and cultivate on the system known as *utbandi* under which raiyats have no fixed holdings. There is also a certain number of persons who own, occupy and cultivate, or sublet hereditary rent-free lands. In Jessore the people are chiefly agriculturists, and although their welfare depends to a great extent upon the success of the *aman* rice crop, they have, in all the higher parts of the district, a valuable source of income in date-sugar. There are a very few labourers in the district, and what there are, are in the habit of going annually to the Sundarbans in search of employment, and remitting funds by money-orders for the support of their families. About four-fifths of the population of Khulna are agriculturists, and I consider that they are generally prosperous and comparatively wealthy. There is little trade except in grain and dried fish. If the people get a good crop, they are contented. Almost all the zamindars are absentees, indifferent to the welfare of their tenants, and the inferior tenure-holders or *gantidars* are said to be impoverished by successive bad years, though not, I suspect, to the extent which they allege. The *Pods* in this district change their habitations after the winter crop has been gathered. They never cut their crops themselves, but the work is done by hired labourers coming from other parts of the district. This indicates that they can afford to be idle, as their labourers go away with boat-loads of rice."

Burdwan and Orissa Divisions.

9. The two remaining tracts which were classed by Government as severely affected are portions of the Bankura district in Burdwan, and of Puri in Orissa. The former adjoins on the east the district of Manbhum in Chota Nagpur, and its physical characteristics are similar. The district is undulating, with hill and jungle to the south, and open level country to the north and east, where it is intersected by the Damodar river. The population, which includes many Sonthals and other aboriginals, is mainly agricultural. The principal crop is the winter rice, which suffices to maintain the population, and also yields a surplus for export. In 1897, notwithstanding the presence of famine, the exports of rice amounted to 3,37,000 maunds, from January to September.

The district of Puri lies in the extreme south of the Orissa Division, bordering on the Ganjam district of Madras. An area of 231 square miles lying along the Chilka lake was flooded in July and August 1896, and was subsequently exposed to drought. It is a noticeable characteristic of the inhabitants of this district that even the lower castes object to their women appearing in public, and none or very few of these were ever found on the relief works opened by Government.

Failure of the rains of 1896.

10. The famine of 1897 was due to the shortness and unseasonable distribution of the rains of 1896. The rainfall was deficient during the months of July and August, when sowing and transplanting of rice are in progress, and from the 19th September rain ceased altogether till the close of the year, thus depriving the young crops at the critical time of the moisture necessary to bring them to maturity. The extent and distribution of the deficiency in the districts most seriously affected are exhibited in the following table :—

Statement showing the monthly rainfall in each of the affected districts of Bengal during 1896-97 as compared with the normal fall.

RAINFALL IN INCHES.

Districts.	1896.																		1897.							
	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Bankura	0·05	1·21	4·46	4·80	12·11	10·44	13·77	12·67	9·81	12·42	4·82	8·15	Nil	3·16	[illegible]	0·70	Nil	0·13	0·02	0·35	0·73	0·94	2·56	1·13	48·36	56·10
Nadia	1·72	2·81	7·98	6·49	11·23	9·72	7·30	10·50	3·98	11·29	8·45	8·12	Nil	4·12	Nil	0·89	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·34	0·56	1·14	1·74	1·70	42·96	57·24
Murshidabad	0·50	1·35	4·49	5·37	11·32	9·60	8·39	11·11	7·18	11·11	7·76	9·45	0·01	3·76	0·01	0·63	0·51	0·10	0·01	0·15	0·21	0·55	0·92	1·06	40·81	54·12
Khulna	1·58	2·94	4·47	6·49	15·73	12·65	10·45	12·82	5·82	11·78	10·46	8·85	0·14	4·94	0·02	0·9	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·20	0·28	1·18	1·62	2·01	50·57	65·30
Shahabad	Nil	0·12	0·28	1·03	6·76	5·47	9·69	11·69	10·44	12·26	2·30	6·83	Nil	2·67	0·97	0·35	0·39	0·22	0·02	0·67	1·27	0·54	0·79	0·41	32·91	42·46
Saran	0·03	0·20	0·79	1·77	2·68	6·94	8·78	12·14	8·76	10·89	1·28	7·61	Nil	3·49	0·06	0·23	0·47	0·12	0·12	0·72	0·39	0·51	0·54	0·30	23·90	44·94
Champaran	Nil	0·52	1·55	2·66	4·04	10·15	10·55	13·76	9·45	13·22	2·35	9·50	Nil	3·31	0·04	0·15	0·39	0·16	0·42	0·73	0·13	0·49	1·68	0·45	30·60	55·10
Muzaffarpur	0·06	0·52	2·09	2·23	6·07	7·40	12·15	12·39	7·95	11·15	2·73	7·57	Nil	2·64	0·20	0·13	0·46	0·09	0·02	0·74	0·50	0·47	0·98	0·42	33·23	45·7
Darbhanga	0·08	0·59	3·05	2·53	5·11	7·41	11·30	12·47	10·03	12·91	6·21	9·91	0·03	2·10	0·47	0·11	0·12	0·08	0·16	0·79	0·28	0·45	1·59	0·40	38·38	49·74
Bhagalpur	0·26	0·93	4·97	3·51	6·58	8·51	9·26	13·12	6·99	11·68	9·47	9·27	Nil	2·59	0·07	0·11	0·11	0·17	0·35	0·72	0·42	0·56	1·90	0·46	40·33	51·53
Sonthal Parganas ...	0·27	0·77	3·90	3·65	11·15	8·75	10·19	13·17	8·36	11·39	7·97	9·17	0·10	3·57	0·03	0·34	0·35	0·11	0·21	0·46	0·52	0·61	1·47	0·72	44·52	52·71
Puri	0·12	0·41	2·80	3·35	12·52	8·36	12·75	10·94	19·46	12·08	7·48	10·74	0·37	6·91	0·02	3·03	Nil	0·44	0·01	0·30	2·04	0·7.	3·01	0·87	60·65	58·14
Hazaribagh	Nil	0·33	0·60	2·58	10·79	7·99	16·56	14·26	12·32	13·31	6·47	8·79	Nil	3·37	0·12	0·38	0·69	0·13	0·63	0·38	1·49	0·53	1·86	0·87	51·83	53·47
Palamau	Nil	0·16	Nil	1·22	8·82	6·44	8·89	14·15	10·72	14·05	4·28	7·82	Nil	2·78	1·07	0·31	0·95	0·27	0·41	0·70	1·41	0·56	1·45	0·60	35·00	49·06
Manbhum	Nil	0·97	1·67	3·13	10·63	8·53	12·66	13·37	10·22	13·25	5·20	7·79	Nil	2·62	0·10	0·47	0·14	0·16	0·12	0·49	0·90	0·86	2·07	1·08	43·61	53·12

11. The following account of the extent to which the crops of 1896-97 suffered from the failure of the rains, and of the consequence on the price of food-grains throughout the Province, is taken from the General Administration Report of Bengal for that year:—

Short harvests of 1896-97.

"Like all previous famines in Bengal, the famine of 1896-97 was caused by the failure of the monsoon rains, and was the result of two successive bad seasons. The season of 1895, although on the whole favourable to the *bhadoi* or autumn crops, was bad for the winter rice, inasmuch as the rains were unevenly distributed at the time of sowing, and ceased earlier than was necessary to ensure a full outturn. Then followed a prolonged drought, which lasted throughout the cold weather, and materially injured the *rabi* or spring crops. For the Province as a whole the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops was estimated at 14 annas, of winter rice at 13 annas, and of the *rabi* crops at 11 to 12 annas. The good crops reaped in 1893 94 and 1894-95 enabled the people to tide over the partial failure of 1895-96, but a greater disaster followed, and caused distress more or less acute throughout the Province. The rainfall of 1896 was very nearly as short as in 1873, and was worse distributed. The *bhadoi* crops suffered from short rainfall in all parts of the Province except in Orissa, where, on the other hand, there was excessive rain in July and August, resulting in floods which destroyed the standing crops over a large area. The average outturn of these crops for the whole Province is estimated at 10½ annas, but the outturn of the *bhadoi* food-crops alone is believed to have been not more than 9½ annas. The injury done to the great winter rice crop by deficient rainfall during the sowing and transplanting season was aggravated by the entire cessation of the rains at the most critical period; no rain fell after the 19th September. The effect of these abnormal meteorological conditions was that the total area cultivated with winter rice was about a million acres less than in the preceding year, and that the outturn of the crop was as bad in Bihar and in parts of Bengal as in 1873, the estimate for the whole Province being only 7½ annas, or less than half the average crop. The *rabi* crops of 1896-97 suffered considerably from the want of moisture in the soil, but showers of rain fell at intervals during the cold weather, which did much good in the Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The outturn of these crops throughout the Province is estimated at 10½ annas. The *mahua* and mango crops, which in an ordinary year form a useful supplement to the food-grains, were also poor. Not only was the failure of the crops in the Province of Bengal as great as in 1873-74, but it extended throughout India and caused an unprecedented rise in prices.

"Prices in Bengal generally rose instead of falling, as in ordinary years, as soon as the *bhadoi* crops had been harvested, and there was a further sharp rise when the failure of the winter rice became certain. The following table shows the prices of common rice in seers per rupee at the head-quarters of the affected districts, in comparison with the normal rates and the prices which prevailed during the famine of 1873-74: the prices of other food-grains rose proportionately:—

DISTRICT (HEAD-QUARTERS).	OCTOBER.			JANUARY.			APRIL.			JULY.		
	Normal rate.	1873.	1896.	Normal rate.	1874.	1897.	Normal rate.	1874.	1897.	Normal rate.	1874.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Arrah (Shahabad)	14 3	14 0	8 8	14 10	13 0	10 0	14 1	12 0	8 4	13 12	11 8	7 8 to 7 12
Chapra (Saran)	14 15	13 0	9 0	14 3	12 0	9 8	13 13	12 0	9 0	14 15	13 0	7 4
Motihari (Champaran)	17 0	20 0	11 0	16 6	13 0	9 0	14 6	9 0	8 12	13 8	11 0	7 11
Muzaffarpur	13 15	16 0	8 4	14 13	9 0	9 0	12 6	9 0	8 0	13 2	10 0	7 4
Darbhanga	15 13	14 0	10 0	16 13	11 8	9 4	15 2	9 12	8 0	14 6	9 12	7 0
Bhagalpur	15 11	17 0	9 6	17 4	12 0	10 2	15 13	11 0½	8 14	15 8	11 0¾	8 3
Dumka (Sonthal Parganas) ...	14 7	15 0	9 4	15 14	13 0	10 0	15 6	11 0	8 2	14 13	11 0	7 10
Hazaribagh	14 5	12 2	8 12	15 0	13 5	8 0	14 8	12 10	8 0	13 11	13 11	6 6
Ranchi (Lohardaga)	16 8	16 0	9 0 to 10 0	17 6	17 8	9 0	16 8	14 0	8 0	14 13	16 12	6 0
Daltonganj (Palamau)	14 8	11 5	8 7	15 7	12 14	8 11	14 6	11 3	6 14	12 10	13 8	7 5
Purulia (Manbhum)	15 14	15 0	12 0 to 12 4	18 4	15 8	10 8	17 0	13 0	8 12	14 10	13 0	7 8
Bankura	16 5	15 5	11 0	16 10	14 4	11 4	16 3	13 5	10 0	15 3	12 5	9 0
Krishnagar (Nadia)	12 12	16 3	8 5	14 1	12 5	9 2	13 6	11 7	8 3	12 6	11 0	7 4
Khulna	13 3	25 0	9 0	14 11	17 0	11 3	14 15	23 0	9 4	13 0	12 4	8 0
Berhampore (Murshidabad) ...	13 6	13 0 to 23 0	9 8	14 9	11 0 to 14 4	10 0	13 7	10 0 to 14 0	8 8	13 0	11 4 to 13 8	7 8
Puri	18 6	32½ 0	11 13	19 7	23 0	10 8	19 0	28½ 0	11 13	17 3	25 0	11 0
Rampur Boalia (Rajshahi) ...	12 8	15 8	7 8	14 2	12 0	9 12	13 4	11 3	8 1	12 6	13 5	6 12
Pabna	14 11	17 0	9 12	14 11	14 8	9 6	13 12	12 6	9 0	14 1	14 6	8 4

"The effect of the early cessation of the monsoon rains was more disastrous in Bihar* than elsewhere, partly because the comparatively high lands of Bihar require more moisture for the growth of rice and other crops than the low-lying lands of Lower Bengal. In Bihar, too, the population is extremely dense and much poorer than in most other parts of the Province. The ordinary wages of agricultural labour are extremely low, and they have, owing partly to the growth of population and partly to

	Outturn of winter rice.
	As.
* Shahabad	4
Saran	1½
Champaran	8½
Muzaffarpur	3
Darbhanga	5

the influence of custom, remained practically unaltered for the past 20 years or more, while the prices of food-grains have largely increased during the same period.

Charitable relief prior to formation of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

12. When it became apparent that the Province was face to face with a serious famine, steps were taken in a number of districts to organize measures for charitable relief. In the Presidency Division the Commissioner allotted sums of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,500, and Rs. 1,000 respectively to the districts of Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna from the balance of the late Bengal Distress Relief Fund, and these funds, together with subscriptions raised locally, were distributed by Subdivisional Officers and others under the orders of the Collector. In Nadia a local Relief Committee was formed on the 23rd December 1896. In Khulna, subscriptions were raised as early as July 1896, and were spent in purchasing paddy for husking, and in giving doles of grain and money. In Rajshahi a public meeting was called in December 1896 under the presidency of the Commissioner, and subscriptions were raised, which were expended in that district. A small grant of Rs. 300 was also made by the Commissioner for expenditure in Bogra.

13. In the Patna Division, where the approach of the famine was felt earlier than elsewhere, the organization of charitable relief received attention from the outset. In October 1896, when the price of grain rose suddenly in the city of Patna, the Collector called a general meeting of the inhabitants and formed a Committee, which purchased grain and sold it at one seer below the market rate to deserving persons in the presence of a member of the Committee. In Gaya, in the first half of December, the Collector caused each Municipality to raise a small sum locally, and placed it in the hands of a Committee of the principal inhabitants, to be expended in relieving cases of proved distress. Early in January, the appearance of distressed wanderers along the Grand Trunk Road warned the local authorities that relief was needed, and two kitchens were established for their assistance at Aurangabad and Kusa. In Shahabad a public meeting was called in December, and machinery was organized for the prompt distribution of relief when occasion should arise. In Saran the Collector, Mr. Earle, was prompt to act on the Commissioner's admonitions to arrange for charitable relief in good time. Meetings were held and Committees formed; and in the town of Chapra, during January, February and March, grain was distributed in weekly doles at three centres in the town, under the personal supervision of the Municipal Commissioners, aided by almost all the European residents of both sexes. In Champaran the Motihari branch of the Theosophical Society from an early date issued grain doles on their own account to all who chose to accept them, and continued to do so for two and-a-half months. In January the Maharani of Bettiah established a large kitchen, at which an average of 596 persons received cooked food daily for a month and-a-half. In Darbhanga a meeting was held on the 22nd December, at which it was decided to call for subscriptions, to appoint a Committee, and to direct its members to institute enquiries for destitute persons who were out side the conditions of Government relief. More than Rs. 6,000 was collected in this manner before the fund was eventually absorbed in the District Relief Committee.

In the Bhagalpur Division small grants were made in December to Malda and the Sonthal Parganas from the balance of the Bengal Distress Relief Fund, but, except in Jamtara in the latter district, no expenditure was actually found necessary. In Hazaribagh, subscriptions were raised in December 1896, and a kitchen was opened which provided relief to all destitute persons till May 1897, when it was taken over by Government.

Establishment of Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund and organization of relief.

14. The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was inaugurated in India on the 14th January, when a public meeting was held in Calcutta at which His Excellency the Viceroy presided, and resolutions were adopted recognizing that the time had come for the formation of a fund for charitable relief, supplementary of the operations of Government and designed to meet cases not clearly or adequately covered by those operations. By other resolutions the meeting accepted the statement of the objects to which private subscriptions might be devoted, as set forth in the *Gazette of India* of the 9th January, and arrangements were made for the appointment of a General and a Central Executive Committee. The objects to which the Fund

was to be applied are set forth in Appendix A of this report, and were briefly as follows:—

(1) To supplement the subsistence ration, which alone is provided from public funds, by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or of clothing for the aged or infirm, for the patients in hospital, for children, and the like;
(2) to provide for the maintenance of orphans;
(3) to relieve the numerous poor but respectable persons, who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government relief, accompanied as it is by official enquiry into, and by some kind of test of the reality of the destitution which is to be relieved; and
(4) to restore to their original position, when acute distress is subsiding, those who have lost their all in the struggle, and to give them a fresh start in life.

Formation of Provincial Committee for Bengal

15. In accordance with the scheme approved by the Central Executive Committee, arrangements were at once made to form a Provincial Committee for Bengal, including representatives of every division and district. For the direct conduct of business an Executive Committee was appointed, of which the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, C.S.I., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, L.P., was Chairman, and Mr E. N. Baker, C.S., Collector of Customs, Calcutta, was Honorary Secretary. The constitution of the Committee is shown in Appendix B. As originally formed, it included 32 members, of whom 8 were officials and 24 non-officials, and was thoroughly representative of all sections of the community. The Hon'ble Mr. Stevens filled the office of Chairman till the 23rd June, when he resigned on being appointed to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His place was taken by the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Grimley, the present Senior Member of the Board of Revenue.

First measures taken by Provincial Committee.

16. The first meeting of the Committee was held on the 28th January, and was fully attended. Arrangements were made for inviting subscriptions and issuing collection books, and a circular was drawn up for issue to all District Officers, requesting them to form local Relief Committees, explaining the nature of the organization recommended by the Committee, and setting forth the objects to which, and the manner in which, the Fund should be applied. A copy of this circular, which forms the basis on which charitable relief was administered in Bengal, is given in Appendix C.

Formation of District Relief Committees.

17. On receipt of this circular, active steps were taken in all districts to organize machinery for charitable relief. Murshidabad was the first* district to form a Relief Committee, which was established on the 30th January 1896 under the presidency of the District Judge. This district, though not one of those most severely affected, was most active and efficient in the administration of charitable relief. It raised by local subscriptions the liberal sum of Rs. 27,011 for local expenditure, besides contributing towards the relief of sufferers elsewhere. Bogra, Malda, and Chittagong were also prompt in forming Committees, and in the Patna Division the Committees which had been formed prior to the establishment of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were at once merged in the District Relief Committees constituted under the Fund. Eventually a Committee was formed in every district of the Province, with branch and sub-committees for subordinate areas in all distressed districts. Ordinarily the Collector or District Judge was Chairman of the District Committee, but in Burdwan and Palamau that office was filled by non-official gentlemen, Raja Bun Bihari Kapur and Rai Thakurai Bhagobat Dyal Singh Deo Bahadur. The details of the organization differed slightly in different districts, but the following account, which is taken from the interesting report of Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., Commissioner of Patna, is, in substance, typical of all:—

*As already stated, local Committees had been formed in some districts before the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was inaugurated.

"A Central District Committee was first appointed, of which the Collector was the Chairman, and a Vice-Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary were elected, sometimes official

and sometimes non-official. A local Committee was next nominated for each subdivision with similar office-bearers: for municipal towns a separate Committee was usually appointed, and in those districts which were most severely affected sub-committees were formed for each thana or outpost. On these various Committees most of the influential men of the neighbourhood found a seat: a large majority were non-officials, and, besides officials, they included European planters, lawyers, and doctors, native gentlemen and zamindars, pleaders, bankers, school-masters, and in short all who could afford the time to assist in what was universally recognised as a work of real benevolence. The Committees administered each their own jurisdiction under the orders of the District Committee: to them they applied for funds, and to their Chairman they forwarded accounts and returns: these were submitted by him to the Secretary to the Fund in Calcutta. In each jurisdiction a definite work was usually assigned to each working member of the Committee, and besides this in some districts separate sub-committees were formed. In Saran an Accounts Sub-Committee did excellent work in drawing up simple rules of business and account, which proved to be of the greatest service. Usually, the care of the persons falling under the different heads of relief mentioned in paragraph 50 above was entrusted to different members, some taking over the care of orphans and the supply of comforts in poor-houses and hospitals, while a second group undertook to investigate the claims of the respectable poor, and a third charged themselves with the duty of regulating the grants under Object IV—a process which in the later stages of the operations involved much labour and enquiry."

Functions of Provincial and District Committees respectively.

18. In the administration of the Fund, the principle that commended itself to the Provincial Committee was that the actual disbursement of the money and giving of relief should be entrusted to the District Relief Committees, which alone possessed the necessary machinery, and which were in close touch with the distressed population and in immediate relations with the local officers of Government charged with famine work. The duties which the Provincial Committee reserved to itself were the collecting of estimates of the funds required by the various districts and the preparation of consolidated estimates for the Province; the procuring of funds from the Central Committee, and their distribution from time to time to different districts and divisions; the issue of detailed instructions to guide the local Relief Committees in the grant of relief; the prescribing, collection, and examination of periodical returns of expenditure and of persons relieved, and the compilation of similar returns for the whole Province; and the settlement, in communication with the Central Committee and the Local Government, of all questions of principle that might arise in the course of the operations.

Provincial Committee acted as local Relief Committee for Calcutta

19. To this division of duties there was one exception. At the outset it was considered that, as the area of severe distress was for the most part situated at a distance from Calcutta, no Relief Committee need be formed for the Presidency Town. Before long, however, it was found that the pressure of famine prices, which, as already explained, were a universal feature of the year throughout India, was making itself felt, to a limited extent, in Calcutta itself. The Committee therefore took upon itself the task of dealing with cases of distress at the Presidency. At first these were of rare occurrence. Grants aggregating Rs. 1,400 were made from time to time to the Hon'ble Prince Bukhtyar Shah, C.I.E., to enable him to relieve destitution among a number of his co-religionists, including respectable women in straitened circumstances. The money was judiciously expended, the number relieved being 219. A sum of Rs. 300 was given to the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Amir Hossein, C.I.E., for a similar purpose, and was divided among 112 persons. A small grant of Rs. 50 was given to the Calcutta Orphanage, and a sum of Rs. 300 to the Rev. Mr. J. M. Brown for his orphanage at Raniganj. A similar application from the Lady Superior of St Vincent's Home was not entertained, as it was held to be outside the scope of the operations of the Fund.

20. Later in the year it became apparent that further measures were necessary in Calcutta. On the 3rd September the Commissioner of Police reported that numerous cases of petty theft had occurred in the town, and that it appeared that the culprits had been driven to steal by hunger. He also stated that children had been found wandering about the streets in search of food, and in a state of complete destitution. At the same time, Dr. Gibbons, Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital, commonly known as the Pauper hospital, represented that the wards of that institution, which have accommodation for 585 inmates, were seriously overcrowded in consequence of the presence of numbers of persons so debilitated by insufficient

food and privation that they were unable to shake off the effects of disease, and were incapable either of earning their living or even of returning to their own homes.

21. Measures were promptly taken to deal with this emergency. The Corporation of Calcutta agreed to bear the cost of erecting two sheds in the compound of the hospital for the reception of the convalescents. The Committee contributed the cost of supplying these with filtered water and necessaries, and also provided cots, bedding, blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, and equipment for a population of 200 inmates. It also paid for the extra establishment required by the hospital for looking after these patients, and provided rations and medical comforts for a daily average of 200 persons. The Honorary Secretary visited the hospital on several occasions, and also accompanied the Commissioner of Police to an encampment of up-country paupers in Harrison Road Most of the inmates had come from a distance—Azimgarh, Mirzapur, Jubbulpur, and Monghyr—in the vain search for employment, and had broken down through disease and hunger. Many of the women were accompanied by children, and all were in a pitiable state of destitution. To meet cases of distress found in the streets, a number of printed tickets were issued through the Commissioner of Police to officers in charge of stations, each of which entitled the holder to receive one or more meals provided by selected native hotel-keepers in different parts of the town. Up to date meals have been given to 1,183 persons in all, at a cost to the Fund of Rs. 151-5-6. Finally, a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been made over to the Commissioner of Police to enable him to forward to their homes, many of which were situated a long distance from Calcutta, those who were unable to get there without help, and generally to deal with cases not fully covered by the arrangements indicated above. The total expenditure to date has been as follows:—

	Cost.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Campbell Hospital—						
Diet, rations, and medical comforts	4,575	0	0			
Establishment	738	8	6			
Equipment, &c.	5,920	9	0			
Construction of sheds	297	12	6			
Ditto of latrine	1,110	0	0			
Platform for the latrines	121	6	3			
Miscellaneous	52	2	0			
Total				12,815	6	3
Through the Commissioner of Police—						
Meals given to paupers by tickets	151	5	6			
For dieting, &c., of sick paupers and sending them home	3,000	0	0			
Total				3,151	5	6
GRAND TOTAL				15,966	11	9

Proceedings of the Provincial Committee.

22. The Provincial Committee met in all eleven times. After issuing their circular of instructions already referred to, their first care was to call for estimates from the affected districts. The compilation of these and the preparation of a provincial estimate were a task of much difficulty, as the local Relief Committees had insufficient data to work on, and it was also uncertain what funds would eventually be available. It was decided, after careful consideration, to estimate the possible requirements of the Province at Rs. 30 48,000, and an estimate showing the details of this calculation was submitted on the 6th March. It is believed that this was the first detailed estimate to reach the Central Committee.

23. On receipt of an allotment of funds, the Committee proceeded to make grants to the local Relief Committees. The first provisional grants had been made on the 8th February, and included the following:—

Distribution of funds.

		Rs.
Champaran	... ...	15,000
Saran	... ...	15,000
Muzaffarpur	... ...	15,000
Darbhanga	... ...	5,000
Rajshahi	... ...	5,000
Nadia	... ...	2,000
	Total ...	57,000

At first allotments were made to the District Officers direct; but it was soon found desirable to take advantage of the superior knowledge and experience of the Divisional Commissioners, and from the 30th April all grants were made to those officers, with discretion to apportion them to the affected districts as required. The Committee desire to acknowledge the care and judgment with which the distribution was made by the Commissioners, to whose prudence and discrimination the economy which has marked the administration of the Fund in Bengal is largely due.

The net assignments eventually made from time to time to each Division, after deducting refunds and adjustments, were as follows:—

			Rs.
Burdwan	Division	... ...	28,800
Presidency	"	... ...	1,40,000
Rajshahi	"	... ...	45,500
Dacca	"	... ...	18,000
Chittagong	"	... ...	18,500*
Patna	"	... ...	11,44.000
Bhagalpur	"	... ...	83,000
Orissa	"	... ...	39,000
Chota Nagpur	"	... ...	1,36,000
		Total ...	16,52,800

24. The examination of the monthly accounts submitted by each district, and the preparation of the provincial monthly accounts and returns for submission to the Central Committee, devolved upon the Honorary Secretary, Mr. E. N. Baker. This was a work of considerable difficulty and labour, partly because the district accounts had to be compiled from figures supplied by disbursing agents, many of whom were non-officials, who were not accustomed to prepare returns, and who in many cases did not realize the importance of punctuality. Moreover, the principal return, Form B, eventually prescribed by the Central Committee, involved a very large amount of detail, and was beyond the power of an untrained staff to prepare. A further difficulty arose from the fact that the relief given was partly in the form of single payments, as where clothing or a grant of money for the purchase of seed and cattle was made, and partly in the form of recurring payments, as where a weekly or monthly dole was given for subsistence. These doles were given for different periods to different persons, as occasion required, and it was no easy matter to exhibit them in a form which should be entirely free from the risk of misleading. No special forms of registers had been prescribed in the first instance for recording either expenditure or details of persons relieved, and when returns were called for, it was found that there was no uniformity in the records preserved by local Committees, many of whom had kept imperfect accounts of their operations.

District and provincial accounts and returns.

25. Eventually, in July 1897, the Central Committee arranged with the Local Government for the appointment of a travelling Examiner to go round and inspect the accounts kept by the district relief agencies. This office was held by Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterji, Deputy Collector, who discharged his duties in a very efficient manner. He took over charge on the 3rd August,

Travelling Examiner of Accounts.

* Including Rs. 10,000 out of Rs. 50,000 remitted to Chittagong on account of the cyclone.

and within three months visited all the severely distressed districts (except Puri) and several others, recording full and useful notes on all the accounts and returns kept by the local Committees. His diaries contain much valuable information and many useful suggestions, which should prove of service in organizing charitable relief on a future occasion. He also rendered much assistance to the Committees whose districts he visited in preparing Form B. It would have been an advantage if such an officer had been placed at the disposal of the Provincial Committee at the outset of the operations.

Distribution of clothing received from abroad.

26. Another duty undertaken by the Provincial Committee was the receipt and distribution on behalf of the Central Committee of the clothing and other gifts in kind which were sent out by charitable persons in England, America, and elsewhere in aid of famine relief. In all 98 bales and packages of clothes, blankets, and unmade materials were received, of which 17 were despatched by Mrs. Jeannette Hauser, of Chicago, U. S. A. These were received and stored in the office of the Provincial Committee, and were distributed to different parts of India, in accordance with indents and applications. The greater part was sent to the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces, but the Punjab, Bombay, Madras, and many Native States in Rajputana and Central India received a share. Only two bales were sent to Bengal districts, most of which made their own arrangements for clothing either by purchase or by giving out the spinning of thread and weaving of cloth as a form of relief.

Receipts and expenditure.

27. A full statement of the accounts of the Provincial Committee and of the District Committees in Bengal and of the numbers relieved in each class will be found in Appendix D of this report. The following is a brief summary of their principal features.

28. The total net receipts,* after deducting a sum of Rs. 2,75,000 refunded to the Central Committee, were Rs. 22,02,804. Of this amount, Rs. 22,979 represented the balance of the late Bengal Distress Relief Fund, which was made over to the Committee by the Trustees of that Fund. Rupees 15,18,750 were the net grant made to Bengal by the Central Committee; Rs. 70,959 represented subscriptions received by the Central Committee, and stated by the donors to be intended specially for Bengal. Rupees 1,38,900 were subscriptions received direct by the Provincial Committee, or by District Committees for the Province generally; and Rs. 3,31,237 were collected by the various District Committees, each for its own use. Besides the above, the Provincial Committee collected Rs. 28,888 for India and Rs. 2,088 for other provinces, and remitted these sums to the Committees concerned. The remainder of the net receipts were of a miscellaneous description, and were chiefly made up of the sale-proceeds of work given out as a form of relief, such as rice obtained from paddy huskers, thread from cotton spinners, cloth from weavers, rope and twine from jute workers, and the like.

29. Among the contributions received by the Provincial Committee, a prominent place must be accorded to the very handsome sum of Rs. 20,000, the proceeds of a Fancy Fair organized by Lady Mackenzie, and held in the grounds of Belvedere on the 26th and 27th of February 1897. The grateful thanks of the Committee were conveyed to Lady Mackenzie and the ladies and gentlemen to whose generous efforts this welcome contribution to their funds was due.

30. The Sobhabazar Benevolent Society subscribed Rs. 3,050 through their President, Raja Binoy Krishna; Rs 1,219 was collected by Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, of the Bank of Bengal; and Rs. 1,197 by Mr. C. H. Wilkie, of Graham and Company. The Principal, Presidency College, raised a sum of Rs. 1,710-14 among the Professors, lecturers, and students of the College and the Hindu and Hare Schools. Among other individual subscriptions of Rs. 1,000 and upwards were the following:—Raja Pramada Nath Rai, of Dighapatia, Rs. 5,000; Raja Janaki Ballab Sen Rs. 5,000; His Highness the Raja of Hill Tippera Rs. 5,000, in addition Rs. 14,000 subscribed for India generally; Ganpat Singh and Narpat Singh Rs. 4,000; the Raja of Mahurbhanj Rs. 4,000; Messrs. Pran

* The figures are generally up to the 31st October 1897. A few districts have given later figures, which have been incorporated. The final accounts from the 1st November to the closing of the Fund will be published hereafter.

Kissen Law and Company Rs. 3,000; Mr. W. Maling Grant Rs. 3,000; Babus Srinath Rai, Sitanath Rai, and Janaki Nath Rai, Rs. 3,000; the late Maharani Surnomoye, C.I., Rs. 2,500; Maharaja Surya Kanth Acharjya Rs. 2,000; Bhaia Dirgaj Deo Singh Rs. 1,500; and Mr. W. A. Brown, Raja Peary Mohan Mukerji, C.S.I., Messrs. Robinson, Morrison and Company, Thakurai Gobind Prasad Singh, of Ranka, the Maharaja of *Gidhour, Nawab Abdus Subhan Ali Chowdhry, the Raja of Gangpur, Maharaja Girjanath Rai, and Babu Nando Lal Gossain, Rs. 1,000 each.

* Not including Rs. 10,000 subscribed for the Monghyr district.

"Educational offerings," being the result of voluntary subscriptions raised among the boys of schools of all grades in Bengal at the suggestion of Dr. C. A. Martin, Director of Public Instruction, amounted to Rs. 1,238.

One donation, which does not figure in the accounts, was the gift of 200 maunds of *ballam* rice, presented by Mr. R. Zeigler of Backerganj. This was divided equally between the districts of Nadia and Khulna.

Receipts by District Committees.

31. In Appendix E is shown the sum collected in each district of the Province, whether for its own use, for Bengal, or for India generally. The districts which collected over Rs. 20,000 each were—Monghyr Rs. 34,207, Cuttack Rs. 28,164, Murshidabad Rs. 27,081, Bhagalpur Rs. 26,661, and Mymensingh Rs. 21,181, while Dinajpur, Gaya, and the Sonthal Parganas were not far behind. The individual subscriptions of largest amount for local expenditure were given by Maharaja Harballab Narain Singh, C.I.E., of Sonbursa, Rs. 10,000 for Bhagalpur; Maharaja Sir Ravaneshwar Prasad Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Gidhour, Rs. 10,000 for Monghyr; Raja Ram Narain Singh Bahadur, and Rai Camaleshwari Prasad Singh Bahadur, Rs. 5,000 each for Monghyr, and Mr. J. Hennessey, Rs. 5,000 for Malda. Subscriptions of from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000, and of smaller amounts were so many that it is impossible to enumerate them in this report. All have been acknowledged from time to time in the subscription lists published in the press.

Expenditure.

32. The total expenditure to the end of October has amounted to Rs. 19,46,480. The total number of persons relieved was 720,086. Of these, 270,878 received assistance from the Fund to supplement or take the place of the subsistence ration given by the State. Eight thousand two hundred and two orphans and deserted children were supported. Relief in the form of work, clothing, and doles in money or grain was given to 194,678 persons among the respectable poor, including *purdanashin* women; and 246,328 persons received grants for the purchase of seed and cattle, and to give them a fresh start in life after the crisis was over. The administration of the Fund has been conducted uniformly by honorary and unpaid agency, the only charges being some small payments for clerical assistance, stationery and contingencies. The total expenditure on this account has been Rs. 26,883, which represents a percentage of 1·2 on the net income of the Fund and of 1·4 on its expenditure. The Committee are confident that the conspicuous economy which these figures disclose cannot fail to be gratifying to the generous donors of the Fund.

33. The following sections of the Report give a brief account of the operations under each of the four heads, or objects for which the Fund was established.

OBJECT I.

Definition extended.

34. The first of these four objects was defined to be the supplementing of the subsistence ration, which alone is provided from public funds. In practice, however, it was speedily found necessary to widen this definition. Interpreted strictly, it implies that no relief should be granted from the Fund (under this head) except to persons who are already in receipt of relief from the State. But except in the fifteen districts, which were officially notified as being affected, no relief works were opened by Government, and little or no gratuitous relief was given from public funds. It was, however, quite impossible to confine charitable relief to those districts. As already explained, every district in the province was affected by the high range of prices, and almost every district contained areas where the crops had failed in whole or in part, and where "distress which just falls short of absolute destitution" prevailed.

In districts of this class—of which, it is understood, examples were found in every province in India—there was ample and legitimate scope for the operations of the Fund. Moreover, in districts which are intersected by the Grand Trunk Road or other main arteries of traffic, destitute persons from distant parts were constantly found wandering along the high roads in search of employment or food. It was necessary to make provision for these, and this was usually done at the expense of the Fund, by establishing kitchens and poor-houses.

Relief of destitute travellers.

In the Gaya district, which was in itself almost wholly free from famine, kitchens had to be opened for the relief of wanderers at Aurangabad, Madanpur, Dobi and Barachatti, where on an average 330 persons were fed per diem, from first to last. At another kitchen in the town of Gaya 630 persons were fed per diem. Mr. Savage, the Collector, makes the following remarks on this subject:—

"The Grand Trunk Road, which runs through a thinly populated part of the district, will always be the place where the first signs of want will show themselves if there be scarcity in the North-West Provinces. The tale told by the travellers is always much the same. They look on Bengal in general, and on Calcutta in particular, as the land of plenty, and as soon as they feel the pinch of want at home, they sell all they have and start for the promised land, too often to meet death on the long and dreary march, or to find that even Calcutta can be stony-hearted, and to retrace their steps to die at their homes."

35. Similarly in Burdwan, which was not severely affected, it was necessary to establish a kitchen and temporary hospital at Budbud, on the Grand Trunk Road, which remained open for 170 days, and relieved the large number of 26,430 persons, or an average of 155 per diem, the average cost being about 9 pies a head.

36. In Monghyr a traveller's rest-house on a large scale was established under the personal charge of the Subordinate Judge, Babu Karunamoy Banerjee. This institution was very successfully managed, and relieved 10,331 persons in five months. The following interesting account of the institution has been submitted by the Subordinate Judge, to whom the Committee's acknowledgments are due:—

"The rest-house was formally opened on 1st April 1897, and remained in full working till 4th September 1897.

"On the first day no traveller came, as the opening of the rest-house had not been sufficiently known to travellers outside the district. I had therefore to depute peons to the railway-station, the steamer-ghat, and the Patna Road junction to inform passengers and travellers of the opening of a rest-house here and to guide them to it.

"On the 2nd April, a solitary traveller, named Jagesur Singh, came from Chapra, and the number increased to 13 on the following day, when 1 man from Gorakhpur, 1 from Basti, 1 from Benares, 2 from Jaunpur, 2 from Allahabad, total 7 from the North-Western Provinces, and 1 from Patna, 2 from Arrah and 3 from Muzaffarpur, total 6 from Bihar—13 in all—entered the rest-house.

"The procedure observed by me was as follows:—

"The open space in front of my house was selected as the place where the travellers were to assemble morning and evening. Every traveller was given a ticket under my signature bearing a consecutive number and his name and residence, and all these particulars were also entered in a register kept for the purpose. As soon as the names and residence of one batch were registered and they were given tickets, they were asked what food they would take, and then a memorandum stating the quantity of rice and *dal* or *chura* and *gurh*, or *sattu* and *gurh* to be supplied, was given to the *modi*, who used to deliver the same to the peons in duty, and the travellers were directed to repair to the rest-house, where they had the food of their own choice.

"The food was given on the following scale:—

For an adult—

Rice	...	...	...	...	1½	pawa.
Dal	...	...	...	...	½	"
Potato	...	...	...	...	⅓	"
or—						
Chura	...	...	...	...	½	seer.
Gurh	...	...	...	...	½	pawa.
Dahi	...	...	...	...	1	"
or—						
Satta	...	...	...	...	½	"
Gurh	...	...	...	...	⅓	"

For a child—

"Half the above.

"For those who used to take cooked food, oil salt and fuel, &c., were also allowed in proportion.

"The travellers were allowed two meals only, except in cases of illness, or long starvation, when they were allowed to remain for days together till they were able to move. Sick travellers used to be sent to the hospital for treatment.

"Indigent travellers, who were found quite naked, were given a few yards of cloth from time to time.

"To maintain proper check on the subordinates, the travellers of the morning were again directed to attend me in the evening, so that I might personally ascertain the total number to be fed in the night and send order to the *modi* accordingly.

"I had to do this work twice in the day as a rule, once in the morning before Court and once in the evening on my return from Court; but whenever a fresh batch came either in the evening or at night, I had to do the work again, so that hungry and starving people might not be kept long without food. I used to inspect the rest-house once daily, and whenever there was any row or complaint, I used to go there at once for immediate enquiry and order. For such purposes, I had to go there sometimes even at 11 or 12 P.M. and later.

"The establishment consisted of one cook, one servant and one sweeper, and every attention was paid to sanitation.

"To maintain order and to take the travellers to the rest-house and to escort the supply from the *modi's* shop to the rest-house, I used to depute two peons morning and evening from the Civil Court staff, so that there might not be extra expenditure of the Famine Fund for these purposes, and to prevent collusion between the *modi* and peons, two new peons were used to be told off for each day.

"The *modi* used to submit his bills every fortnight accompanied by the memoranda or vouchers he had received from me for each day's supply. The bills were then compared with the vouchers and signed by me, and the vouchers destroyed by me personally.

"The quality of food supplied by the *modi* was from time to time tested by me in person, and its price regulated according to the market price for the time being. As the *modi* had to supply everything I required for the relief-house and did not get cash payments, he was allowed a small commission at 1½ anna on the rupee on the market prices of the articles supplied by him.

"The religious prejudices of the travellers were strictly observed, and this was the chief reason why cooked food was not insisted on in every case. In course of time the rest-house relief became so popular that people outside the district and outside the town used to call it "*the Sadabart*" after the religious and charitable relief which used to be given to travellers by the ancient Hindu kings of the country.

"The following statement will show the number of travellers, male and female, relieved every month, the monthly cost, the number relieved, the number coming from the Province under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and those coming from the North-Western Provinces being shown separately :—

NAME OF MONTH	NUMBER OF TRAVELLERS RELIEVED IN EACH MONTH.			Total number of travellers in each month.	Travellers of North-Western Provinces.	Travellers of Bengal.	Total amount paid.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Children.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April 1897 ...	357	65	72	494	231	263	135 14 0	
May " ...	691	109	77	877	592	285	269 0 0	
June " ...	1,214	192	110	1,516	895	621	380 1 9	
July " ...	2,470	442	315	3,227	1,374	1,853	837 7 6	
August " ...	3,056	446	336	3,838	1,286	2,552	1,073 3 3	
September (1897) up to 4th.	320	44	15	379	105	274	101 14 3	
Five months and four days.	8,108	1,298	925	10,331	4,483	5,848	2,797 8 9	2,797 8 9

"My thanks are due to the Secretary, Babu Shivanandan Prosad Singh, for the prompt assistance rendered by him whenever I stood in need of it. The Famine Clerk, Asgar Ali Beg, and my Civil Court staff also rendered me help."

37. In Jessore, where much distress prevailed, though the district was not officially declared to be affected, and no State relief works were opened, over Rs. 22,000 was "expended in doles to paupers who would ordinarily have been on the list of Government relief." The number relieved in this way was 17,573, including those who were incapable of work owing to old age and infirmity, women who had no relations to support them, and whose ordinary occupation of paddy-husking, &c., had temporarily failed, and the like.

In Khulna clothing was given to 3,036 destitute persons. Rs. 1,010 was spent in giving additional food and comforts to 3,064 inmates of Government

poor-houses, and Rs. 1,755 in maintaining 1,252 persons in poor-houses supported wholly by the Fund, and Rs. 1,580 in providing for 3,945 starving wanderers. Half a case of Mellin's Food was sent to the Relief Committee of this district from the contribution generously given by the proprietors, and was employed in feeding 100 children.

38. In Faridpur, which, like the neighbouring district of Jessore, narrowly escaped falling within the famine zone, and where there was much local distress, especially in the Goalundo subdivision, money doles were given to 6,172 destitute persons of the lower castes at a cost of Rs. 8,918. Charitable relief was very economically managed in this district by the local Committee, and in some cases the Collector, Mr. Temple, after personal enquiry had to direct that it should be given more freely.

39. In the Patna Division the expenditure under Object I was inconsiderable in the districts of Patna and Shahabad. In Gaya, where it amounted to Rs. 7,786, it was incurred almost entirely in giving relief to wanderers in poor-houses and kitchens, as explained in paragraph 34 of this report. In Saran, Rs. 5,624 was spent on clothing, which was distributed among persons on the Government relief works and the respectable poor; and a small sum was also spent on port wine and brandy, which were given under the orders of the Civil Surgeon in cases of extreme exhaustion admitted to the poor-houses. It is said that there were many such cases.

40. In the three remaining districts of the Patna Division, the expenditure under Object I was on a much larger scale, being Rs. 29,368 in Champaran, Rs. 27,265 in Muzaffarpur, and Rs. 33,138 in Darbhanga. The following extract from the full and interesting report by Mr. Duncan Macpherson, C.I.E., Collector of Champaran, gives a good idea of the way in which the money was utilized in all these districts:—

Expenditure on Object I.

"The relief afforded under Object I (provision of comforts to those in receipt of subsistence rations from Government) has been under four heads—(a) supply of clothes and blankets to persons in receipt of Government relief (Rs. 23,968-11-1), (b) maintenance of a charitable kitchen before a Government poor-house was opened (Rs. 2,276-0-8), (c) supply of comforts to inmates of Government poor-houses (Rs. 2,025), and (d) miscellaneous relief of a similar nature (Rs. 1,098-10-3). Under the first of these heads (a), the expenditure has been Rs. 23,968-11-1, and this was spent in providing 3,323 men, 8,287 women, and 1,606 children, in all 13,216 persons, with blankets or clothing, or both. All these persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief from Government either in poor-houses or kitchens or in their villages, and all of them, except a number of the poor-house inmates, were given this when the Government relief was closing and the cold season approaching. Every man received four yards of plain cloth, every woman six and-a-half yards, and every child three yards. It was not found possible to give blankets also to all these. A sufficient quantity could not be obtained locally, and what had to be got from up-country did not arrive before many of them had dispersed. The delay was due to a hesitation on the part of the District Committee to embark on the expenditure until the prospects of the rice crop, which was in a critical state until the beginning of September in the most distressed part of the district, were assured and until it knew that its funds would be sufficient. Blankets were, however, given in all to 2,835 men, 5,328 women and 1,430 children, in all 9,593 individuals, the children, however, receiving only half a blanket each. The cost of clothing and blankets together average Re. 1-13 per head. Only an insignificant quantity of cloth was purchased from weavers, namely, Rs. 60 worth, but it has been mentioned in an earlier part of this report that there are very few regular weavers in this district. From petty local dealers Rs. 1,754 worth was obtained. The rest of the cloth had to be obtained from Calcutta, as only a limited quantity of a width suitable for native clothing could be got in the Cawnpore Mills. Blankets to the value of Rs. 12,207 were specially obtained through a local dealer from Agra, Hatras and other places in the North-West Provinces."

41. In Darbhanga the money under this head was chiefly spent on clothing and blankets, and in maintaining kitchens. Much attention was paid in this district to the tending and feeding of the children, who would have suffered acutely but for the kindly care of the Collector and his fellow-workers on the Relief Committee. The following extracts from Mr. Carlyle's graphic report are full of interest:—

"This Fund, as already stated, assisted the Government in the working of the poor-houses, especially in Khajouli, where there was a large and popular poor-house. People visiting Khajouli were shown the poor-house as one of the sights of the village. They always remarked how stout the inmates were, and though in many places the natives refused to go to the *ghoribkhana*, because they thought it was too like a jail, this institution was most popular

with those who were reduced low enough to accept relief in a poor-house. The figures ran up to 384 at the end of July.

"In Bohera extras were afforded to the poor-house inmates, with the result that numbers of women and children from the country round came in. In the poor-houses Mellin's Food was used with good results. A poor-house Superintendent wrote:—"I have found that the infant children are in a very bad condition; they cannot suck the mother's body, as no milk is procurable from, on account of starvation. They are now getting food by gratuitous relief. Still it will take some time to recoup their health. We cannot supply the milk to these children to nourish them properly. If they are supplied with Mellin's Food, it would help them much, and the poor children will have the proper nourishment. The preparation of this food is very simple, that is, to mix them up in boiled water. I have enquired in the locality that they would not object to use the same, as they will get great benefit to nourish their children." Mellin's Food was supplied as requested, and was generally used.

"One other fact, illustrative of the poor people forsaking their ancient customs, may be cited. In Khajouli poor-house the water was both boiled and filtered; the filter was the simple charcoal-and sand contrivance. The people quickly took to it, and admitted that it was better than the water they had been used to. This was not in a city, but a village where nothing of this kind had been previously attempted, and the success of this scheme is probably due to the fact of the filtering agents being substances that were used by or known to every one and used as such agents in many public institutions.

"The ration authorized by the Famine Code was not enough to induce any to go but those who were actually starving. The additions supplied by the Fund brought a certain number of people who had no home, and found their weekly dole barely sufficient to keep body and soul together.

"In Warisnagar there were 4 kitchens, at which 2,400 children were fed daily. The kitchen at Muktapur had a thousand of these urchins coming every morning for their meal. The Charge Superintendent here had everything arranged as regularly as a strict disciplinarian in a public school could wish. The children came in from a distance of over two or three miles in many cases, each with his or her ticket and dish, a girl of 12 often carrying a little brother or sister that could not walk, and many anxious mothers coming to see their children fed.

"The mites were arranged in rows of 100 each, and sat down waiting for their breakfast, though every one of the 100 tongues that could wag did so. At 10 o'clock the men appeared with the large trenchers full of rice and filled up the dishes, but the children were not allowed to begin till all had been served, or some would creep round from the front to the rear to get a little more like Dickens' hero. It seemed hard to keep them waiting; at first it could not be done, but after a few days they became quite obedient. It was very hard to keep the tiniest from eating, especially on treacle days, for the treacle mixed with rice formed a bait the baby fingers could not be kept away from. On the command to commence there was a dead silence, and every child was hard at work.

"These children towards the close of the famine were mostly in good condition."

42. In Monghyr a poor-house and kitchen were maintained from May to October under the personal charge of Babu Sivanandan Prosad Singh, Honorary Secretary of the District Relief Committee, and relieved from 150 to 200 persons daily. This was in addition to the travellers' rest-house described in paragraph 36. In Bhagalpur expenditure under Object I was not kept clearly distinct from that under Object III, and it must be admitted that in practice it is frequently difficult to draw the line clearly between the two classes. In the Madhipura subdivision the fund was used to supplement the Government dole, and to give relief to those who, though destitute, "could not be included in the list of recipients of Government gratuitous relief, owing to restrictions having been imposed by Chapter V of the Famine Code." The largest number of persons relieved per diem is said to have been 12,400 during the week ending the 5th June, and the total amount spent was Rs. 30,959. In the Sonthal Parganas a sum of Rs. 21,380 was spent under Object I, mainly in the Deoghur and Jamtara subdivisions, but the information supplied regarding it is not very full. The main feature of the administration of the fund was that it was left largely in the hands of private agencies. There are numerous missionaries working in this district, and these gentlemen rendered valuable service in the distribution of relief. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Carstairs, draws attention to the importation of American grain (the gift of the American people, and sent out in the S.S. *City of Everett* at the cost of the Government of the United States) by missionary gentlemen, "which went a great way to save the lives of many persons, and was greatly appreciated by those to whom it was distributed."

43. In the Chota Nagpur Division kitchens and poor-houses were maintained in Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Singhbhum. In the first-named district they were very successfully administered by Babu Adhar Kali Mukerji and

Maulvi Wahiduddin, and relieved 1,558 persons from first to last. In Lohardaga, where the kitchens numbered 22 in all, the largest were at Ranchi, Chutia, and Lohardaga. The first named was attended by numbers of children, and at one time apprehension was felt that persons with no claim to charitable relief were taking advantage of it, but steps were taken to prevent this. In Palamau, where the administration of the Fund was carefully supervised by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Renny, clothing, blankets, and *jhulus* were distributed to the poor on Government relief, and also to the respectable poor, but distinct accounts were not kept. Provision was also made for the reception of diseased paupers in the local hospital at the cost of the Fund. These were kept entirely separate from the ordinary patients, and on recovery were sent on to the relief works.

OBJECT II.

Orphans.

44. The support of orphans has absorbed only a very small part of the Fund in Bengal. It is a striking feature of the famine of 1897, and evidence of the success which has attended the relief operations in this Province, that the mortality from all causes during the year has not risen in any appreciable degree above the normal rate. The number of deaths directly due to the famine was extremely small, while those indirectly due, so far as it is possible to classify them, were not numerous. The term "orphan," however, has not been restricted to those children whose parents actually succumbed to the famine. It has been regarded as including also those who had lost their parents previously, and had been supported by other relatives or their fellow-villagers, when the latter by reason of the pressure of the famine were no longer able or willing to maintain them. It also includes children who had been deserted by their parents, of whom there were a certain number. After the crisis was over many of these were again claimed by or restored to their former guardians.

45. The following remarks by the Commissioner of Patna illustrate some of the difficulties that were experienced in dealing with orphans:—

"The relief of orphans gave some trouble, since many children were at first put forward for relief who were either not orphans at all or had a parent living capable of maintaining them; this was especially the case in Darbhanga, where, partly from ignorance and partly with intent to deceive, large lists of orphans were prepared, which collapsed on enquiry. Into these cases personal investigations were made by the Circle Officers and the members of Committee, and the original numbers were greatly reduced. The number of orphans who came on to our lists from the death of their parents during the present season was extremely small, but such cases did occur when the parents, often from some distant place, died in our poor-houses and hospitals. The vast majority of the orphans supported from the fund were poor children who had lost their parents before, and had been maintained by friends and relations till the necessities of the time and the opportunity of outside support caused them to be temporarily discarded."

46. The total expenditure under this head to the end of October was Rs. 13,505, and the number of orphans shown in the returns as relieved was 8,202. The latter figure, however, is misleading. A large part of it is due to the high numbers returned by three districts—Nadia (3,004), Muzaffarpur (2,021), and Darbhanga (870). In the first-named district many of the relieving agents returned all children as "orphans," and it was not possible subsequently to recast the figures. The same mistake has occurred in some other districts, though to a less extent. The Collector of Darbhanga, Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E., has made the following remarks as regards that district:—

"Very few orphans have been left on our hands at the close of the famine, as in most cases relations are left who are willing, now that the famine is over, to provide for them.

"A considerable amount of confusion was caused in the return from the fact that in some circles all children were put down as orphans under a somewhat inexplicable misunderstanding of the term. In other cases the parents receiving relief happened to have thought it would be easier to have the children provided for if they were brought up to the Famine Office as orphans. In one thana the Chairman, upon an orphan being brought to him, said it would be supported, and after the famine sent away to an orphanage. When this was announced the orphan turned round to the crowd, where the people were who had brought it, and cried for its mother and father, who at once came out and rescued it. This stopped further attempts to deceive this particular Chairman in this way. But other places

"furnished returns that needed a great deal of revision. Several circles returned all their children as orphans. One circle officer went further and returned his widows as orphans, and many put down as such all who have lost either father or mother or were without any visible means of support. In the former case the Babus seem to have looked up the meaning of the word in their English dictionaries, and found it to mean a child who had lost either parent. A personal inspection of the returns of one large charge, which was reporting 1,600 to 2,200 orphans on its lists, revealed the fact that out of 7 circles 5 in one week put down all their children as orphans, the total coming to 1,508. Another circle reported '641 orphans, including 580 widows.'

"There are no orphanages in the district except one under the charge of a German Missionary in Darbhanga. He has had a few admissions during the year, and many more applications than he could accept, but does not think the number is any larger this year than the average. But the only orphans which were actually supported by public funds were those in the poor-houses. These have been treated as the remainder of the children, and so no details can be given of their life during that period. Near Bohera two children were found deserted and taken to the orphanage. One died soon after, and its sister, which had been a weakly thing, was quite strong and lively, and at the close was adopted by a famine officer. Many orphans were thus found and provided for before the close of the work. But the number thus given was small in comparison with the total numbers under this head. In Khajouli only 5 orphans had finally to be provided for, but the number on the list reached 115 at the end of August. Most of them were taken by their relatives. The Charge Superintendent affirmed that these were all children who were stated to have no father and mother. To actually check this would be a useless waste of time. It is not a large number in a thana containing population of 300,000 people.

"Towards the close of the work they were gradually disposed of. In Darbhanga a Muhammadan gentleman adopted a boy aged eighteen months, who had been in the poor-house for some time, but the nurse of the poor-house, a woman who had been admitted as an inmate, but was very useful in looking after the youngest children and received the handsome salary of Rs. 3 a month for this, flatly refused to let the child go when the order for its adoption came. The child too was much attached to the nurse. The Muhammadan gentleman solved the difficulty by taking the woman into his service: the other orphans declared their intention of going with the nurse too, but they were otherwise disposed of. There has been no lack of people wishing to adopt orphans. The Maharajah of Darbhanga kindly offered to see some provided for, and Deputy Magistrates, clerks, and duftries have all sought these children."

Future maintenance of orphans.

47. According to the constitution of the Fund, it is contemplated not merely to support the orphans during the famine, but also to provide for the future maintenance of those who are not eventually taken over by their natural guardians, or by charitable persons or institutions. In Bengal, however, there will be few calls on the Fund for this purpose. The true number of orphans was small, as already explained; and a large proportion of them have already been taken charge of either by private persons or by various missionary agencies. Instances of these are given in the extract from Mr. Carlyle's report already quoted. It is not expected that the number requiring to be supported by the Fund will eventually exceed 120 in all. The balance in the hands of the Committee is sufficient to provide for these until they reach an age to earn their own living.

Object III.

Relief of the respectable poor.

48. The grant of relief to the respectable poor, the *bhadra lok* as they are locally termed, and to *purdanishin* women and their children, absorbed a larger part of the funds allotted to Bengal than any other form of charitable relief. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in his speech at the first and only meeting of the General Committee for the Province, on the 22nd January 1897, laid special stress on this form of relief, the need for which he considered more pressing, at least for the time being, than any other. The total amount expended under this head was Rs. 8,84,908, and the number of persons relieved up to the 31st October was 194,678. The chief forms of relief found suitable in Bengal for the respectable poor were—(*a*) gifts of clothing, which absorbed Rs. 14,841; (*b*) the provision of work in various forms, including paddy-husking, cotton-spinning, cloth-weaving, and the making of jute string; these absorbed Rs. 1,62,505; (*c*) doles of grain, Rs. 1,27,025; (*d*) doles in money, Rs. 5,18,770; and (*e*) cheap grain shops, Rs. 7,733. Besides these, there were various miscellaneous forms of relief, of local operation, which cost Rs. 54,030.

Clothing.

49. The chief expenditure on clothing was incurred in Champaran and Darbhanga, while smaller amounts were also expended in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Bhagalpur. The first-named Committee spent the considerable sum of Rs. 11,721 in providing clothing for 2,131 men, 7,818 women, and 2,763 children—12,712 persons in all. Four yards of cloth were given to each man, 6½ yards to each woman, and 3 yards to each child. Blankets were not given to these persons. In Darbhanga clothing was given to 2,477 persons, and in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Bhagalpur to 1,203, 525, and 645 persons, respectively. The sexes of these have not been reported.

Work supplied to non-professional persons.

50. The instructions of the Central Committee direct that work given as a form of relief to non-professional persons shall be shown under Object III, while work given to professional workers shall be entered under Object IV. It is doubtful whether this distinction rests on any sound basis: but even if it be correct in theory, in practice it has been found to result in confusion and want of uniformity. An attempt has been made to preserve the distinction in the returns; but in the present place it is preferable to deal with all relief given in the form of work, irrespective of the class of persons to whom it was given.

51. The chief forms of work resorted to by the Local Relief Committees were paddy-husking, the spinning of thread, the weaving of cotton cloth and silk, the twisting of jute string and rope, and of grass rope, and the grinding of corn flour.

52. In Bankura cotton thread was purchased by the Committee and advanced to weavers, of whom 137 families received relief in this way. The weavers were paid cash wages for their labour, and returned the woven cloth; of the latter a large part was distributed gratis, as a subsidiary form of relief to destitute women and children. Part of it was sold.

53. In Murshidabad, where much attention was paid to this matter by the Collector, Mr. Levinge, the relief of the spinners and weavers of coarse silk was a special feature of the operations. Many other forms of work were also resorted to. The following extract from Mr. Levinge's report is of interest:—

"The relief of spinners and weavers of coarse silk, referred to in the preceding paragraph, is a special feature of the Committee's operations. These persons are among the poorest of the population of the district, and even as early as November last, the possibility of great distress among them was specially brought to my notice. The coarse silks, called *matkas*, are worn chiefly in the Maharatta country, but owing to the prevalence of the plague in the Bombay Presidency, the *matka*-weaving industry suffered an almost total collapse. As these weavers are not cultivators, and have no other means of livelihood, the distress among them was very great. The Committee gave continuous employment to 150 families of weavers (consisting of about 700 persons), and through them, directly and indirectly, to 1,200 spinners. To Mr. Mukherjee is due the chief credit of the success of these operations. He induced the weavers to weave coarse silks in imitation of Assam silk, and these have been readily bought up both locally and in Calcutta. The working of this branch of relief has been particularly successful, the total expenditure incurred on *matka*-spinning and weaving being Rs. 11,423-13-9, and the sale-proceeds of the woven silks amounting to Rs. 10,149-6-6."

54. In Jessore and Khulna, paddy husking and jute-twisting provided work for 2,235 and 188 persons, respectively, most of whom were women. In the former district paddy-husking was not found wholly a success for this purpose. It is said that many of the women had no *dhenkies*, and it was difficult to get them to combine two or three together to work them. Jute-twisting was more popular. In the neighbouring district of Nadia no attempt seems to have been made to require any kind of work in return for the relief granted.

55. In Rajshahi and Pabna, paddy-husking was provided on a large scale, and in the former district advances of cotton thread for weaving and jute for twisting were also made. The system adopted was for the Committee to purchase paddy, which they advanced to the worker: the latter husked it, and returned a fixed proportion of rice to the Committee, retaining the balance as his remuneration. The rice thus returned was partly used for gratuitous relief either in the form of weekly doles, or as cooked food in the kitchens; but the greater part of it was sold in cheap grain shops, of which there were nine, to

selected persons, all of whom were earning less than Rs. 30 per month, on tickets authorizing them to receive from one seer to half-a-seer above the market rate. The money available was thus used over and over again. The whole of the expenditure has been shown under the head of work supplied to non-professional persons, but much of it really falls under other heads. The total sum expended was Rs. 77,100, 3,098 persons were relieved by paddy-husking and jute-twisting; 3,385 persons received grain doles for an average period of 8 months; and 700 families received relief through the cheap grain shops.

In Pabna the arrangements were similar, but on a less extensive scale, the total expenditure being Rs. 58,536. In the Dussuria circle of this district, where the distress was most acute, the arrangements for the distribution of paddy and receipt of rice were in charge of Miss Arnold, a lady missionary, of whose services the Collector and the Local Committee speak in the highest terms.

56. In the Patna Division, Darbhanga was the only district in which the provision of work was seriously undertaken The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,307, and 3,659 persons received relief. In Warisnagar jackets made by *purdanashin* ladies were bought by the Fund. In the town of Madhubani, cotton worth 2 annas at a time was issued to each woman, who returned to the Committee thread worth 2¼ annas, and received remuneration for her labour. The general system was to issue advances of cotton, or *sabai* grass, which were returned in the shape of thread or rope, the workers being paid in cash. Spinning-wheels had in some cases to be supplied to the women. Objections were at first raised by the Brahmans to do any work, but they gave way when made to understand that without it they would receive no relief.

57. In Hazaribagh an excellent system was introduced by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Herald. Each woman received 18 chitaks of cotton. At the end of a week she was expected to return one seer of thread, and would then receive 6 annas (subsequently reduced to 5 annas) as wages. Part of the thread was sold to the jail: but the greater part was advanced to weavers, who wove it into cloth, being paid at the rate of 4½ annas a seer for their work. This amount was considerably below the ordinary market rate of wages, thus avoiding all risk of competition with regular traders. The cloth thus obtained was partly distributed gratis to the destitute poor in poor-houses and on relief works, while a part was sold to persons just removed from destitution for the bare cost of the materials. The system afforded a three-fold measure of relief—to the women who spun the thread, to the weavers, and to those who received or bought the cloth. The arrangements reflect great credit on Mr. Herald and his fellow-workers. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur has made the following remarks on the subject:—

"In February the Committee set on foot the very useful system of relief by cotton-spinning and weaving, already noticed in paragraph 24 of this report. At Giridih the Rev. Dr. Dyer of the Sonthal Mission and Babus Joy Narain Sirkar, Kolyan Singh, and Satis Chandra Sen at the district head-quarters gave valuable aid. Operations continued, during the hot weather and rains until they were closed in September, a daily average of over 1,400 women of all classes (besides a few decrepit men) being employed during the whole of this time in spinning and some 700 other persons in weaving. Rupees 12,427 were spent in the purchase of raw materials and Rs 13,044 in wages. Maunds 546½ of thread were received back from the persons engaged in spinning, of which Rs. 1,006 worth was sold, the rest being given out to the weavers to make into cloth. Maunds 494¼ of cloth were received back from the latter. of which Rs. 6,157 worth is reported to have been sold, and Rs. 5,098 worth distributed in free gifts to 5,209 indigent persons at the kitchens and elsewhere. It is not clear whether there is any balance of cloth in hand."

58. Cotton-spinning was provided also in Lohardaga and Palamau, and to a certain extent in Manbhum. In the first-named district it did not prove a success, as the women were not accustomed to the work, and the sewing of *jhulas* was substituted. In Manbhum also it was not successful, except in the Pokhuria circle, where arrangements were made by the Rev. Mr. Campbell to provide each woman with a spinning-wheel and instruct her in its use. In Palamau, in addition to cotton-spinning, the grinding of *sattu* or corn flour was resorted to with great success. The following description of the system adopted is given by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. R. H. Renny, to whose careful supervision the success of the operations was largely due:—

"The work of *chhatu-grinding* was conducted on the contract system. Small advances not exceeding Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 were given to the *chhatu-grinders*. With this they purchased barley, gram, etc., which they pounded into *chhatu*. It was ascertained that about ⅞ of

"the raw materials were turned into *chhatu* and ⅛ were in husk and refuse. It was found that ⅞ of the *chhatu* so manufactured sold at a price sufficient to cover the cost of the raw materials; this being so, that quantity was sold, and the remaining ⅛ was granted as remuneration to the *chhatu-grinder*. The earning of each *chhatu-grinder* ranged from one to one and-a-half annas per diem. Women alone were relieved by this means. On an average 586 women were relieved daily for an average period of 91·27 days at a cost to the Committee of Rs. 305. This expenditure arose from the Committee electing not to realize advances made to women in extreme poverty. The balance of the outlay under this head has all been recovered. It will be observed from the above brief account that this admirably-conceived method of relief was very nearly a self-supporting one."

Doles in grain and money.

59. The largest expenditure under Object III was incurred in giving doles in grain or money to destitute persons of the respectable classes. There were only eight districts in which one or other of these forms of relief was not adopted, these being Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bogra, and Purnea, and the four non-affected districts mentioned in paragraph 2. In Midnapore, Pabna, and Chittagong grain doles only were given; in 17 districts money alone was given: and in the remainder both forms were employed. The largest expenditure was incurred in the following districts, all of which are among those most seriously affected:—

	Rs.
Darbhanga	1,31,005
Saran	86,793
Bhagalpur	81,461
Champaran	80,374
Muzaffarpur	65,454
Shahabad	25,387
Khulna	17,895

60. The numbers relieved in each district by doles of grain or money are shown in Appendix D. There is, however, a certain difficulty in dealing with these figures. Most forms of relief, such as gifts of clothing, grants for the purchase of seed or cattle, and meals to destitute travellers, consist each of a single payment: and no element of time enters into them. This is not the case with that form of relief which consists in the maintenance, for a longer or shorter period, of persons who would otherwise starve. To use the words of the Commissioner of Patna—"Relief from the Charitable Fund has been of two kinds, *viz.*, relief which was continuing, and that which has been given once for all: thousands have been fed day by day for months, while other thousands have received a gift out and out, and have passed off the stage" In these cases, a correct idea of the extent and value of the relief given cannot be obtained without taking into consideration the length of time during which each person was supported at the expense of the Fund. The instructions issued by the Central Committee enjoined that the number of separate individuals relieved for whatever length of time, should be shown, irrespective of the length of time each was in receipt of relief, with the result that a traveller who might have received a single meal would appear side by side with a *purdanishin* lady, who might have been wholly supported by the Fund for six or seven months. To avoid so misleading a result, the Committee have endeavoured to show in their returns, under the head of persons relieved by grain and money doles, the average monthly numbers relieved in each district. In all the districts chiefly affected, this has been done. In some others, however, the district returns do not admit of such a calculation: and to this extent the provincial totals must be regarded as only approximate.

61. Each District Committee had to consider whether grain doles or money doles were best adapted to the circumstances. The advantages and disadvantages of each method are thus stated by Mr. Carlyle, Collector of Darbhanga:—

"Upon the first point most Committees decided in favour of cash payments. The reasons given were various; in large thanas, where there were many centres of relief, and but few European officers in charge, the cash system was the simplest.

"In Warisnagar, however, with four main centres, the distribution of rice was decided upon, as there were European gentlemen to supervise the work at each centre; each too had a kitchen, and by buying large quantities of grain for both kitchens and gratuitous relief, much peculation was prevented. Where close supervision is possible, the distribution of grain is preferable, but it requires very careful watching, as if the grain is bought in large

"quantities from *baniahs*, unless checked by Europeans direct without native subordinates, considerable sums in the shape of commission will be embezzled in many cases. When the charge was too large to allow of constant check by the Chairman or some members of the Committee, constant abuses were prevalent. Thus grain could be bought by the Darbhanga seer weighing 83 tolas and distributed by the Calcutta seer of 80 tolas. This difference was, I am afraid, often considered by the native subordinates too trifling to appear in the accounts. A sharp and unscrupulous man could also always manipulate the native scales to weigh a seer less or more in twenty seers than there should have been.

"The distribution of money on the other hand, even if supervised as closely as the distribution of rice, was open to the objection that the recipients upon going home with their weekly pittance were often robbed. A man who came to take the dole of a sick person or *purdanashin* generally demanded one anna out of seven annas, and this could not be avoided, but often as not the poor soul who received the money direct, perhaps a blind old man or aged cripple, would be pounced upon by the chaukidar or *punch* of the village, and one or two annas taken from him. A person walking back with his dole of rice was not open to such danger. The *punch* or chaukidar would take enough for his present wants, but he would not rob each of a dozen people of his village.

"At Madhubani Town the Sub-Committee decided that grain was preferable to money, as most of the people were in debt, and when a few native gentlemen were all of the same mind, it was plain that they foresaw how, if money was given, the creditors would obtain it by fair means or foul; they recognised that it was not one of the objects of the Fund to drag people out of debt, but to help them in time of famine."

62. The arrangements made for selecting suitable cases, for bringing the dole to the hands of the recipient, and for ensuring that the relief granted from the Fund should not overlap that given by the State were substantially the same in all districts, though differing in minor points. The following extracts from the report of the Collector of Champaran exhibit the working of the system in a district in which the arrangements were very efficiently managed:—

Relief administered by the Charitable Fund, the complement of that given by Government, and measures adopted to prevent overlapping.

"As almost all the gentlemen referred to were Honorary Circle officers in the chain of Government agencies, the relief administered by the Fund and that given by Government was prevented from overlapping, and at the same time maintained close touch with each other. The objects to which the money granted by the Charitable Fund was to be devoted were clearly defined; and as soon as the local Committees were in full working order, the Government relief officers abstained from taking on to their lists, or retaining on them, individuals and families of high caste and respectable status, and instructed the members of local Committees to relieve all of this class whom they had found deserving of it. The exclusion of such people from the Government lists prevented all overlapping in the administration of relief. The Hindu castes that were considered *primâ facie* deserving of relief from the Charitable Fund instead of being compelled to accept it under Government arrangements were respectable Brahmans, Babhans, Rajputs, and Kayasths, the female members of whose families almost always live in seclusion. In addition to these Muhammadans of good status and Hindus of other respectable castes, who occupied a position of consideration in their villages, were admitted to relief from the Fund if the *purda* system obtained in their families. In all cases, of course, the primary qualification was their destitute condition. It was not difficult to comply with this condition. It is an admirable trait in their character that the self-respect of Hindus of the castes referred to makes them extremely reluctant to accept public charity in any form. The difficulty indeed has been to induce them to accept relief rather than starve, and much tact had to be displayed in dispensing it. It was for this reason that every possible endeavour was made to enlist the aid of non-official gentlemen in administering this form of relief, and that the regular famine officers of Government were not at first associated with it in any way. The comparatively small number relieved under Object III of the Fund—16,108 at the maximum period, or a daily average throughout of 7,003—indicates that this form of charity was dispensed with careful discrimination, and test enquiries made in the villages by auditing officers appointed by the District Committees show that relief has been limited to eligible individuals. At the same time it would be an unjustifiable inference from the paucity of the numbers to argue that relief was not brought within the reach of every person in need of it. The vital statistics of the year show that, making full allowance for cholera having been much less than usual, the mortality of the whole period during which famine has prevailed has not been above the normal. The remarks I have made apply to relief granted under Object III. Precautions of a similar nature were taken which prevented orphans receiving relief simultaneously from Government and from the Fund. Comforts granted under Object I were given only in poor-houses, and under the direction of the Government Medical Officers in charge of these. Donations under Object IV were all granted by Government Relief Officers, who prepared the lists of recipients simultaneously with those of persons who were to receive loans from Government for similar purposes, as will be explained more fully in discussing relief under that head in Part III of this report. All this relief given in this district from the Fund was purely gratuitous. From my knowledge of the working of the measures adopted, I have no hesitation in giving the assurance, that the operations of the Fund and of Government in no way overlapped, and that both systems at the same time maintained close touch with each other.

"The main form of the relief given to the respectable poor has been the grant of cash doles to the families and individuals selected for it. The amount thus expended was Rs. 79,701-10-1, and with this an average of 7,003 persons were relieved every month at a cost of Re. 1-6-9 per mensem, or 8·8 pies per diem. For the most part the grants were made monthly, but one local Committee gave them weekly and other two fortnightly. The arrangements under which this form of relief was administered have been described already in paragraph 18 of this report. The District Committee instructed local Committees that a fair rate to go by would be to give up to Rs. 2-8 a month for an adult and Re. 1-4 for a child as a maximum, omitting from the calculation children under 5, where there were several, and that in a large family an allowance of Re. 1-8 a head all round might suffice. The average rate, as has been stated, works out to Re. 1-6-9, so that the instructions issued must have been followed. I may mention that in the case of every Committee where relief under this head has not been given under the personal supervision of a European planter living in the midst of those who received it, inspecting auditors, specially appointed by the District Committee for the purpose, have tested the lists and amounts shown in the accounts as distributed, and in every case the accounts rendered were proved correct by the admission of the recipients. In the case of one local Committee, however, many of the recipients at first acknowledged a sum less than what was in the accounts; but it was found that they had misunderstood a notice that had been issued shortly before that those who had received Government loans would have to pay up this year; and when the auditor went round next day to correct this impression, the true amounts were acknowledged."

Money doles.

63. Cheap grain shops were opened in Patna, Saran, Rajshahi, Hazaribagh, and a few other districts. In Appendix F is given an extract from the report of the Collector of Saran, Mr. Chapman, containing a clear and interesting account of the Chapra cheap grain shops. These were under the personal management of Mr. Mazharul Haque, Honorary Secretary of the District Relief Committee, to whose care and indefatigable attention their marked success was mainly due.

Cheap grain shops.

64. Of the miscellaneous expenditure recorded under Object III, it is sufficient to say that for the most part it consisted of relief given to persons who would have been in receipt of gratuitous relief from the State, had such relief been organised in the districts where it was concerned.

Miscellaneous expenditure under Object III.

OBJECT IV.

65. The expenditure under Object IV, though large in itself, bears a smaller proportion, 41·6 per cent., in Bengal to the total expenditure than in other severely affected provinces. The reasons for this are two. In the first place, the mortality among the cattle in Bengal, whether from disease or from want of water and fodder, was happily less than elsewhere, and the grants required for providing the cultivators with fresh cattle were comparatively small. Secondly, some delay was occasioned in consequence of the different views held by the Provincial Committee and the Central Committee as to the propriety of giving relief under this head in the form of charitable loans. Acting on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Patna, the Committee authorized the employment of their funds in this manner with the view partly of sifting out undeserving applicants and partly of lessening the risk of demoralizing the people by wholesale gifts of money. The intention was that loans, carrying no interest, should be granted from the fund to cultivators who had come to the end of their resources, and had no security, or only insufficient security, to offer, and who were therefore not eligible to receive advances from Government under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, but who nevertheless were not without a reasonable expectation of being eventually able to repay the money. In such cases the Provincial Committee held that to grant relief in the form of a charitable loan, rather than in that of an out and out gift, would enable the recipient to preserve his self-respect, and was a truer form of charity than if the money were given him outright. The Central Committee, however, took exception to the proposal, mainly on the ground that loans were not in accordance with the purposes for which the fund had been established. The discussion which ensued occupied so much time that eventually, in July 1897, to avoid further delay the Provincial Committee decided to grant no more loans for the future, leaving each Divisional Commissioner to exercise his own discretion in respect of those loans which had already been issued. Partly owing to this regrettable delay, and partly to the disinclination of many district officers to make gifts where loans would have been preferable, the total sum spent was less than it would otherwise have been.

66. The chief forms in which relief was given under Object IV were (*a*) the provision of work for professional labourers and artizans; (*b*) grants for the rebuilding of houses; (*c*) grants of money (and in a few cases, in kind) to enable cultivators to procure seed-grain and plough-cattle; (*d*) loans for the same purpose; and (*e*) valedictory doles. The first of these has been dealt with in paragraph 51 of this report, and the second is not important.

Grants for the purchase of seed and cattle.

67. By far the largest expenditure was under the head of grants for the purchase of seed and cattle, which absorbed Rs. 5,20,265 out of a total of Rs. 8,09,947. It was largest in Darbhanga (Rs. 1,54,438), Saran (Rs. 1,29,147), Muzaffarpur (Rs. 1,02,329), and Champaran (Rs. 87,531); and was also considerable in Nadia and Jessore. The number of payments made in these four North Bihar districts was 23,482, 32,040, 29,857, and 16,883 respectively; each payment represents the relief given to one household, and the number of individuals who benefited thereby was at least five times as great.

68. The administration of this branch of charitable relief, and also of the grant of charitable loans, was conducted through the agency of Government officers to a greater extent than was the case with any other form of relief from the fund. The chief reason for this was that, before the time came for the issue of gifts or loans for the purchase of seed and cattle, enquiries had been proceeding for some time into the applications submitted everywhere for advances from Government under the Agriculturists' Loans Act; and a great mass of information had thus accumulated in the hands of the district officers. This information to a great extent governed the grant of relief from the Fund: and it was manifest that it could be more expeditiously and efficiently applied by the District Officer at first hand than by the Relief Committee at second hand. The Committee are again indebted to Mr. Duncan Macpherson, Collector of Champaran, for the following clear account of the system observed in selecting suitable cases and distributing the money.

Expenditure on object IV (enabling the poor to make a fresh start in life.)

"The principal expenditure of the fund has been on object IV (aid given to those who lost all to enable them to make a start in life again). It took three forms—(*a*) grants for purchase of seed-grain (Rs. 87,531-5-4), (*b*) valedictory money doles to those who were in receipt of gratuitous relief from Government or the fund (Rs. 21,062-10-11), and (*c*) assistance in rebuilding houses destroyed by inundation (Rs. 304). The total amounted to Rs. 1,08,898-0-3. All relief on this object (except a few grants to the respectable poor made by the Bettiah Committee) has been distributed under the personal supervision of the officers of Government, who also prepared the lists of eligible recipients.

(*a*) Grants for seed.

(1) For *bhadoi* and *aghani* seed.

More than six-sevenths of the seed grants was distributed in the end of May and during June, the time when seeds for the rains crops and winter rice is required, and 70 per cent. of this was given out in the Hardih and Bagaha thanas in the north of Bettiah, where the people were in the worst plight of all. Elaborate arrangements were made for ascertaining who were fit recipients for this form of relief and for distributing the grants. The work was entrusted to the Government Relief Superintendents and their assistants, who were all either gazetted officers or of equivalent status. These officers were at the same time charged with the preparation of lists of persons who were to receive loans from Government for similar purposes, and the enquiries were conducted simultaneously. In each village, in consultation with the principal residents and others who knew their circumstances, a list was prepared of all on the rent-roll, except those who were excluded as being sufficiently well off or able to procure loans from private sources. This list was prepared in three parts:—

(i) Cultivators unable to borrow privately, but from whom there would be a reasonable prospect of recovering the grants, and who had security to give for this.

(ii) Cultivators unable to repay loans or to give sufficient security, but who have not had to resort to relief works.

(iii) Cultivators who were reduced to earning a living by coming on to relief works.

Class (i) were to receive loans from Government. Classes (ii) and (iii) were to receive donations from the Charitable Fund, but as it was understood at the time the arrangements were made that the Bengal Committee had approved of a recommendation of the Commissioner that a large portion of these grants should be given by way of loan, instructions were issued that those in class (iii) should be given to understand that they would be liable to repay the grant without interest, when they might be able to do so, and an acknowledgment to this effect was to be taken from them. Eventually, however, classes (ii) and (iii) were put on the same footing, all receiving out and out free grants. The two classes were distinguished only in view of the proposals understood to be pending. The result is that no loans at all have been granted from the fund in this district. Careful

"rules were laid down by me for adequate enquiry by a responsible officer, for regulation of the maximum sums to be given for payment of the grants in his immediate presence, and for the submission of detailed lists of payments vouched for by a couple of leading residents of the village concerned; and I am in a position to give the assurance that the whole of this money has been properly expended on the object for which it was granted. It is true that the auditor deputed by the Bengal Committee reported to it that my instructions had not been obsesved by the Bettiah Local Committee; but such grants were not made through its agency at all, and what the auditor referred to were a very few cases in which the Bettiah Committee supplemented the monthly dole to the respectable poor by special grants to enable them to procure seed. It is important that I should mention this matter here to correct the unfavourable impression the auditor's report no doubt created. Altogether 16,883 heads of cultivating families have received seed grants from the fund, the payment to each averaging only Rs. 5-2-11, so that the instructions issued limiting the grants to what was absolutely necessary were rigidly complied with."

Charitable loans.

69. Charitable loans were chiefly given in the Chota Nagpur Division and in the districts of Khulna and Monghyr, and aggregated in all Rs. 1,10,249. The experienced Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, Mr. Arthur Forbes, C.S.I., who paid great attention to the subject of loans, has expressed regret at the decision of the Provincial Committee regarding them, the reasons for which have been briefly explained in paragraph 65. In Appendix G will be found an extract from Mr. Forbes' report, which contains some instructive criticisms and suggestions. The Committee are of opinion that Mr. Forbes' remarks should receive attentive consideration if charitable relief should be undertaken on a future occasion.

70. The system observed in Lohardaga, where about Rs. 25,000 were advanced in the form of loans, is described in the following extract from the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Streatfeild:—

"*Charitable loans under object IV.*—The grant of the Provincial Committee has been of the greatest use in this district. As already noticed in section (*b*), the bulk of the grant has been advanced in the interior through the agency of missionary and other gentlemen. Rupees 26,425-14 have been advanced in all to agriculturists, but as accounts have not been received for Rs. 1,500 disbursed by the Munsif of Lohardaga, Rs. 24,925-14 only have been shown as disbursement in the statements A and B. Out of this amount only Rs. 4,994 were advanced at head-quarters. The following is the substance of the instructions which I issued for the guidance for these gentlemen:—(1) Care should be taken that loans in no case exceed the actual requirements of the borrower for the sowing of his own land. (2) Loans should not be made to those who have means to buy seed-grain, or sufficient credit to borrow such means on reasonable terms. (3) An agreement should be executed by those taking loans in a form prescribed by me (a copy of it is annexed to this report) stipulating that the loan would be recoverable from them under the Public Demands Recovery Act. No other security has been taken, as the loans have been as a rule given in small sums. They have been made repayable on or before the 31st January next. In the case of loans distributed at head-quarters, enquiries were made by Government officers before the loans were actually granted. Lately when the sowing season had passed, these loans were given for the support of cultivators during the agricultural season. As I have observed in my report on Government famine operations, the great advantage of the Relief Fund loans was this, that I was not bound by strict rules as to their distribution, and was therefore able to distribute them through missionaries and other local sources, thus saving the applicants from a tiresome and expensive journey to Ranchi, at a time when they had scarcely the means to live at home, as well as a troublesome enquiry by a Government officer and a long wait for the money. I found it impossible in this district to distribute the sums placed at my disposal in free gifts, or even in loans without interest. The people are quite incapable of distinguishing between grants from Government and those from charitable funds, and those assisted by Government would have been unable to understand why they were granted less easy terms than others relieved from the Fund, and would have given me great difficulty in collecting the sums due from them. I was therefore compelled to grant all loans from both sources on the same terms. In collecting sums due to the Relief Fund the greatest leniency will of course be shown, and to ensure that no unnecessary harassment is caused to the debtors of the Fund, I propose to collect, as far as possible, through the gentlemen who originally paid out the loans."

71. In Khulna, where over a quarter of a lakh of rupees was advanced, the loans are said to have been very useful in extending the cultivation of *aus* rice and thus shortening the period of distress. The following extract from the report of the Collector, Mr. Vincent, is interesting.

"The advantages derived from this wise step were immense. *Aus* paddy used to be grown in very small quantity in the affected area, and though there were lands fitted for

"its cultivation they were kept fallow. When it was given out that loans would be given for cultivation of this early crop, people were enthusiastic and commenced to till their lands, with the result that not less than three times the land which used to be cultivated in ordinary years was sown down. Even those to whom no advances were given caught the contagion as it were, and brought their lands under cultivation. The effect was that, when the *aus* paddy came into the market, prices became easier and the pinch of distress was almost over."

Valedictory doles.

72. A very useful form of relief under object IV was suggested by the Commissioner of Patna, and employed mainly in the affected districts of the Patna and Presidency Divisions, and the Manbhum district. This was the grant of a small sum of money, usually Rs. 2 a head for adults, to each person who was still in receipt of gratuitous relief in any form at the close of the relief operations. These payments were intended to enable these poor people to live, with the help of such charity as their fellow villagers could give them, till the ripening of the next harvest, or till they found some other means of earning a living. They also served incidentally another purpose, by marking the end of outside relief, in a manner which was recognized and understood by the people.

The Chittagong cyclone.

73. One special item of expenditure may be noticed in this place. This is the grant of sums aggregating Rs. 50,000 to the Chittagong district for the relief of sufferers by the cyclone of the 24th October 1897. By this calamity a tract of 193 square miles of country was submerged by a storm-wave; the growing crops over a still larger area were almost totally destroyed; all houses and personal property were wrecked, and great numbers of cattle were drowned. The loss of human life is not yet accurately known, but is believed to exceed 10,000. Immediately after the occurrence, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal requested the Committee to place funds at the disposal of the local authorities for the relief of the sufferers; and during the following fortnight grants, amounting in all to Rs. 50,000, were accordingly remitted to the Commissioner of the Division. No detailed accounts have yet been furnished of the expenditure incurred, but these will be incorporated in the final balance sheet. Expenditure of this kind does not fall strictly under the head of famine relief, but the Committee were of opinion that the subscribers to the Fund would approve of the application of the money to the relief of sufferers from such a calamity as a cyclone; and this view has also been accepted by the Central Committee.

Final balance sheet.

74. The present report covers the whole of the operations of the Fund in Bengal down to the 31st October 1897. By that date, charitable relief had come to an end everywhere, except in Champaran, Manbhum, and to a very small extent in one or two other districts. It is therefore not proposed to issue any further report. All that remains to be done is to settle outstanding claims; to withdraw from the District Relief Committees their unspent balances, except such as were specially subscribed for district expenditure; to transfer to the Local Government the funds to be applied to the future maintenance of famine orphans; and to refund any surplus that may remain to the Central Committee. All necessary steps have been taken for these purposes, and it is probable that the final balance sheet of the Bengal Branch of the Fund will be issued at a very early date.

75. Of the blessings which the Charitable Relief Fund has carried to the people of this province, it is not necessary to say much. It has fulfilled the purpose for which it was raised. It has lightened the burden of suffering in multitudes of simple homes. It has stretched out a friendly hand to thousands who held aloof from the colder and more formal charity of the State. And if the gratitude of these has not been loudly proclaimed, it is none the less sincere and abiding. The donors of this munificent charity need feel no fear that their splendid gift was unneeded or unwelcome, or that it has failed to bring forth its full fruit in due season;

for "in charity there is no excess, neither can angel or man come in danger by it."

Acknowledgment of services.

76. In conclusion, the Committee desire to express their appreciation of the services of the numerous ladies and gentlemen who have assisted in the administration of the Fund. Their acknowledgments have already been expressed in paragraph 23

of this report to the Commissioners of Divisions for the care and judgment with which the funds placed at their disposal were distributed; and in particular their thanks are due to Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., Commissioner of Patna, who in the midst of pressing anxieties and overwhelming duties yet found time to actively supervise the management of charitable relief. Their thanks are also due to the Collectors of all the affected districts, and especially to Mr. Duncan Macpherson, C.I.E., of Champaran, Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E., of Darbhanga, Mr. Earle and Mr. Chapman of Saran, and Mr. Hare and Mr. Maude of Muzaffarpur, each of whom, as Chairman of the local Relief Committee, has been the mainspring of action, and guided the proceedings throughout.

They also desire to acknowledge the great services rendered by the gentlemen, both official and non-official, who have discharged the duties of Honorary Secretaries of the respective Relief Committees, and especially by Mr. Mazharul Huq and Babu Raghubans Sahai of Saran, by Mr. H. Wheeler, C.S., by Mr. J. M. Wilson of Muzaffarpur, by Babu Sri Nath Gupta of Khulna, Babu Shiva Nandan Prasad Singh of Monghyr, Babu Nagendra Nath Sarkar of Bhagalpur, Rai Jadu Nath Mukerji Bahadur of Hazaribagh, and Dr. R. M. Banerji of Palamau.

Lieutenant M. F. Harding, 19th Madras Infantry.
" G. R. Casells, 35th Sikhs.
" B. M. Battye, 6th Bengal Cavalry.
" H. L. Hole, 19th Madras Infantry.
" W. M. Grimley, 20th Panjab Infantry.
" J. H. Hudson, 22nd Madras Infantry.
" R. B. G. Strong, 1st Madras Lancers.
" S. K. B. Rice, 35th Sikhs.

Their thanks are also due to the Military Officers who were employed on famine duty, and in particular to Lieutenant Hudson and the other gentlemen marginally noted whose names have been singled out by the District Officers for honourable mention on account of the excellent service which they rendered as Chairmen of Committees or otherwise.

Very valuable aid has been rendered in many districts by the members, both ladies and gentlemen, of various missionary bodies. Among these may be mentioned Miss Arnold of Pabna, Dr. and Mrs. Morrison of Rajshahi, the Rev. Dr. Dyer of Giridih, the Rev. A. Campbell of Pokhuria, the Rev. D. G. Flynn, the Rev. W. Norman, S.J., the Rev. F. Hahn, and the Rev. W. Kiefel of Lohardaga. The Committee also desire to express their obligations to the following gentlemen who have rendered very useful and active service in connection with the famine operations:—Mr. Allen Peppe, Manager of the Chota Nagpur Estate, Swami Akhananda of Murshidabad, Babu Tarini Pershad of Rohini, Monghyr district, Babu Lutchmi Pershad Singha of Sakarpura, Monghyr, Mahashoy Tarak Nath Ghose of Bhagalpur, and Mr. E. Milne of Jagdispur.

The Commissioner of Patna and all the District Officers of North Bihar have referred to the great assistance rendered by the indigo-planters, who in spite of a disastrous indigo season, and notwithstanding the great losses entailed on them as landlords by the famine, nevertheless spent large sums on relief works, and devoted a great deal of time and energy in assisting in the administration of relief and in supervising the operations of the Fund. The gentlemen whose names have been specially brought to notice by the Commissioner are Mr. G. R. Macdonald of Moniara, Mr. T. R. Filgate of Bahrauli, Mr. H. H. Macnamara of Ramkola, Mr. J. Rutherford of Cheyton Pursa, Mr. H. Murray and Mr. W. H. Christian of Bagaha, Mr. C. Still of Ramnagar, Mr. F. A. Hudson of Seraba, Mr. G. H. Dalrymple Hay of Jagaolia, and Mr. Hay Webb of Muktapore.

The list of zamindars, merchants, pleaders and other private gentlemen whose services have contributed to render the operations of the Fund successful is so long that the Committee cannot attempt to single out any names from among those who are most prominently mentioned in the divisional reports. A list of these is given in Appendix H. To one and all of these, and to very many other gentlemen, official and non-official, European and native, in all ranks and conditions of life, the warm thanks of the Committee are due, for the time, the labour and the energy which they have ungrudgingly devoted to the work.

E. N. BAKER, *Honorary Secretary.*

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Chairman.*

The 31st January 1898.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of the objects to which private subscriptions may legitimately be devoted.

GOVERNMENT fully accepts general responsibility for saving the lives of the people in tracts in which famine prevails; and it is essential that private charity, while working side by side with, should not interfere with or overlap the operations which are organised for this purpose. There is, however, ample scope for its exercise in supplementing these operations, in mitigating suffering, and in relieving distress which falls just short of absolute destitution. Especially private contributions might usefully be expended on the following objects:—

Firstly: *in supplementing the subsistence ration which alone is provided from public funds, by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or of clothing, for the aged or infirm, for the patients in hospitals, for children, and the like.*

As guardian of the public purse, and in view of the magnitude of the calamity, Government is obliged to limit its assistance to what is absolutely necessary for the preservation of life.

Secondly: *in providing for the maintenance of orphans.*

Every famine leaves behind it a number of waifs who have lost or become separated from those who should be responsible for them, and for whose maintenance it is necessary to provide till they are of an age to support themselves.

Thirdly: *in relieving the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government relief, accompanied as it must be by official enquiry into, and by some kind of test of the reality of the destitution which is to be relieved.*

The feeling of the sacredness of the "purdah" or domestic privacy is intensely strong in India; and it is most difficult for any official organisation to reach, or even to ascertain with certainty the existence of, distress of this nature.

Fourthly: *in restoring to their original position, when acute distress is subsiding, those who have lost their all in the struggle, and in giving them a fresh start in life.*

The peasant cultivator may often thus be saved from losing his holding, through sheer inability to cultivate it, and from sinking to the position of a day-labourer.

APPENDIX B.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR BENGAL.

HON'BLE C. C. STEVENS, C.S.I.,
succeeded by
HON'BLE W. H. GRIMLEY, } *Chairman.*

Hon'ble Sir G. C, Paul, K.C.I.E.
Mr. A. H. James.
Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I.
Hon'ble C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
,, M. Finucane, C.S.I.
Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerjee.
Sir. P. Playfair, C.I.E.
Mr. C. E. Smyth.
Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.
Babu Nalin Behari Sircar.
,, Gonesh Chandra Chandra.
Hon'ble Norendro Nath Sen.
Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Turner.
Mr. J. G. Womack.
Nawab Syed Amir Hossain, C.I.E.
Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjee, Bahadur, C.I.E.
Mr. W. R. Bright.
Babu Sitanath Roy.
Maulvi Muhammed Yusuf, Khan Bahadur.
Mr. C. H. Moore.
,, C. Laurie Johnstone.
Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
Hon'ble Surendranath Banerjee.
Raja Shew Bux Bogla.
Mr. W. D. Cruickshank.
,, R. D. Mehta.
Hon'ble Guru Prasad Sen.
,, Rai Isser Chandra Mitter, Bahadur.
Mr. T. W. Spink.
Babu Kali Nath Mitter.
Rev. H. Whitehead.

Rev. F. W. Warne.
,, Father Lafont, C.I.E.
Babu Romanath Ghose.
Raja Binoy Krishna.
Babu Chandi Lall Singh.
Mr. E. V. Westmacott.
,, E. N. Baker, *Honorary Secretary.*

APPENDIX C.

Circular No. 1, dated Calcutta, the 29th January 1897.

From—E. N. BAKER Esq., Honorary Secretary, Bengal Provincial Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund,

To—The District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner of

I AM directed by the Executive Committee for Bengal, of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, to invite your attention to the proceedings of a public meeting held in Calcutta on the 14th instant, over which his Excellency the Viceroy presided, and at which the Resolutions quoted in the margin were unanimously passed. The proceedings of that meeting have been reported in the public press, and will doubtless have been perused by you.

Resolution :—That the meeting recognises the fact that the time has come when a Charitable Fund should be formed for the relief of distress in the famine-stricken districts of India, such relief being supplementary of the operations of Government and designed to meet cases not clearly or adequately covered by those operations, and that to this end, subscriptions should be invited from the well-to-do throughout this country, and contributions from abroad be thankfully received.

Resolution :—That this meeting accepts the statement of the objects to which private subscriptions may legitimately be devoted, as set forth by Government in the *Gazette of India* of the 9th January, and the organisation there suggested for the collection and administration of subscriptions to the Fund; and *resolves* that a General Committee composed of the following gentlemen* be appointed, with power to add to their number, and to appoint an Executive Committee to administer the Fund.

* *Vide* list annexed.

2. At the instance of the Central Executive Committee which was appointed under the second of the two Resolutions referred to, a meeting was held on the 22nd instant, under the presidency of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at which it was resolved to form a Provincial Committee for Bengal, composed of the gentlemen named in enclosure A of this letter; and an Executive Committee composed of the gentlemen named in enclosure B was appointed to administer the Charitable Relief Fund in Bengal.

3. The Executive Committee for Bengal would now request that steps may be taken for the formation of Local Committees in each district of the Province, and for the raising of subscriptions to be administered by those Committees, in accordance with the principles approved by Government and accepted by the Central Committee. Enclosure A contains the names of gentlemen resident in your district who are on the Provincial Committee, who it is thought may appropriately be invited to serve on the Local Committee for ( ) with any others who may be co-opted by them. It will be understood that this list is a nucleus only. The Executive Committee have no doubt that in the district of ( ) there are many other gentlemen of good position, who will be willing to serve, and they regard it as important that the co-operation of all such should be secured, in order that the Local Committee may be as strong and representative as possible. In the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in which the Executive Committee fully concur, the Local Committee should be essentially non-official in character, and this should be borne in mind when determining its composition. It should, however, be associated with the district and subdivisional officials. This is considered desirable in order to ensure that funds supplied by private charity shall not interfere with or overlap the operations of Government officers, who are responsible for doing all that is necessary to save the lives of the people in tracts in which famine prevails. The Executive Committee hope that no time may be lost in arranging for the appointment of a Local Committee for ( ) in accordance with these suggestions, and they request that, when this has been done, the names of the gentlemen of whom it is composed may be communicated to them. Any changes in its composition from time to time should be similarly reported.

4. In addition to the Local Committee for the district, it will probably be desirable to form one or more Sub-Committees to deal with subdivisions or other smaller areas. This is a point on which your experience and the views of the leading residents will be the best guide If you should consider this course desirable, the same principles which have been indicated in respect of the district committee should, *mutatis mutandis*, be observed. The Executive Committee would be glad to be informed what course is decided on in this matter.

5. As soon as the Local Committee has been appointed, it is desirable that a meeting should be called, at a very early date, at which you should explain the place which it will hold in the machinery for dispensing charitable relief, the objects with which it has been formed, and the principles to be observed by it in the discharge of its functions. In this connection, your attention is invited to enclosures C and D of this letter. The first of these contains a sketch of the organization which has been devised for the collection and administration of private subscriptions: the second is a statement of the objects to which private subscriptions may legitimately be devoted.

6. The primary objects with which it is proposed to establish Local Committees are (*a*) the raising of subscriptions, and (*b*) the detailed administration of the relief funds raised by private charity in concert with the local authorities. With regard to the former, the Executive Committee suggest that subscribers should be informed that their subscriptions can be devoted (*i*) to the needs of all parts of India which may be distressed, or (*ii*) specially to meet the needs of the province of Bengal, or of any particular district or area. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed the opinion that, having regard to the circumstances of the case, it is preferable that subscriptions raised in Bengal should be applied to the relief of distress in this province, and the Executive Committee desire to endorse this view. Effect will, however, be given to any wishes that may be expressed by individual subscribers in this matter. The local knowledge and influence of the District Committee should be invaluable in inviting subscriptions and administering the funds; and the executive Committee rely confidently on their assistance in making the appeal successful. The authority of Government has been obtained to depositing all sums received in the district treasury to credit of an account to be entitled the "( ) Branch, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund." An account should be submitted at the end of each fortnight, beginning from the 1st February 1897, in the form hereto annexed (enclosure E), showing the amounts collected from time to time. Each Committee should keep a register in a suitable form, showing separately all sums received by it under each of the three heads of enclosure E, and the corresponding remittances to the Executive Committee, and other expenditure. At the end of each fortnight, all sums designated by the subscribers as devoted for the needs of India generally, or to those of the province of Bengal, should be remitted to the Executive Committee by Remittance Transfer Receipt.

7. The funds to be administered by the Local Committee will consist of (*i*) subscriptions designated by the donors as intended for the relief of distress within the district: and (*ii*) sums allotted by the Bengal Executive Committee. The objects on which these funds may properly be expended are set forth in enclosure D of this letter and are four in number. It is considered that the Local Committee should have a free hand in the administration of these funds, and there is no intention to dictate any course of action, beyond laying down the general injunction that the principles formulated in enclosure D should be observed. I am directed, however, to invite special attention to the third clause of the enclosure, which runs as follows, viz:—"In relieving the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for the Government relief, accompanied as it must be by official inquiry into and by some kind of test of the reality of the destitution which is to be relieved." His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Committee believe that, in present conditions, the funds at the disposal of the Local Committee can be most usefully laid out in this manner, and I am to suggest that applications for aid under the three other permissible heads may properly be deferred until the Committee has dealt with all reasonable claims on behalf of the respectable poor, and of *purdah* ladies and other persons who, by the custom of the country, are unable to apply for Government relief.

8. In order to ensure that, as far as possible, no case of these kinds shall be overlooked, I am to suggest that each member of the Local and Sub-Committees should be invited to take personal charge of a suitable area, and that he should arrange to visit, either in person or through some reliable agent, every village in such area at frequent intervals. For this purpose, the Committee will, no doubt, be able to enlist the services of members of Local and District Boards and Union Committees, members of panchayats, and the like. It cannot be doubted that such visits will bring to light many persons whose caste, usages and feelings preclude the application of a labour test—women of good family and others—who may be in great, though silent, distress. In dealing with cases of this class, the Local Committee may find it advisable to provide light forms of employment, such as spinning, weaving, and the husking of rice, occupations which can be carried on in the people's own homes. In some cases, relief might most conveniently take the form of selling grain, under due precautions, at less than cost price. This system should, however, it is considered, only be sparingly resorted to. Grain should not, of course, be sold in this way to the public generally, but only to persons of the class described in this paragraph, *i.e.*, to the respectable poor and to ladies, who, in the opinion of the Local Committee, are unable to come on to the State Relief Works.

9. The extent and intensity of distress vary in different districts of Bengal, and are greater in some places than in others. If your district is among those which are more severely affected, it is probable that whatever sums may be subscribed within it, and more, will be required for local expenditure. If, on the other hand, it is happily among those which are more fortunately circumstanced, the Local Committee will, it is hoped, recognize the justice of setting free much of what they are able to collect for the relief of more pressing necessity elsewhere. Even in those districts which are least affected by the failure of the rains, the high range of prices must be the cause of some distress, and occasions will still arise for the issue of relief in the manner described above.

10. In addition to the fortnightly statement of subscriptions collected (enclosure E), the statements in the annexed forms F and G should be submitted at the end of each fortnight, beginning from the 1st February next. These are required for transmission to the Central Committee.

11. An early opportunity should be taken by each Local Committee to appoint office-bearers, including a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, who will be responsible for the keeping up of the necessary accounts, for submitting the prescribed returns, and making the authorised disbursements.

ENCLOSURE C.

Sketch of the Organisation which is suggested for the Collection and Administration of private Subscriptions.

(1) A Central Committee, to be termed the Indian Committee for the provision and administration of charitable relief, to be established in India. The General Committee to be unlimited in numbers, and nominations of representatives from each Province likely to be affected by famine to be invited.

The General Committee to nominate an Executive Committee consisting of not more than members to undertake the actual administration of the business of the Committee.

The head-quarters of the Committee to be at Calcutta. The functions of the Central Committee will be—

(*a*) to receive moneys transmitted from England or other countries, and also moneys that may be subscribed in India for the general purposes of the Committee. The fund so created to be termed "The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1897;"

(*b*) to apportion these moneys between the different Provinces;

(*c*) to arrange, in concert with the Government, the system upon which charitable relief is to be applied.

(2) A Committee to be formed in each Province, which will receive the moneys apportioned to that Province by the Central Committee, and also any moneys subscribed specially to meet the needs of the Province, will distribute these moneys to Local Committees, and will generally direct the action of the Local Committees. The Provincial Committee will act in concert with the Local Government, and will be responsible for seeing that the money allotted by the Central Committee is spent on the declared objects of the Fund and with the approval of the Local Government.

(3) Local Committees to be formed as the Provincial Committees may determine. The detailed administration of the Relief Funds will be in the hands of these Local Committees acting in concert with the local authorities.

(4) The collection of money in England to be in the hands of a Committee or other agency which will be set on foot in such manner as the Secretary of State may deem advisable.

ENCLOSURE E.

Statement of subscriptions collected.

I.—Amount subscribed in the district for the needs of India generally, and remitted to the Bengal Executive Committee—

(*a*) Up to date of last report.
(*b*) Since date of last report.

II.—Amount subscribed for expenditure within Bengal only and remitted to the Bengal Executive Committee—

(*a*) Up to date of last report.
(*b*) Since date of last report.

III.—Amount subscribed for expenditure within the district, and credited in the District Treasury—

(*a*) Up to date of last report.
(*b*) Since date of last report.

FORM F.

PROVINCE OF ——————

Cash Account for the fortnight ending ——————

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	A.	P.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Opening balance ...				Expenditure under heading 1 of enclosure D, if any			
2. Remittances from Bengal Executive Committee ..				Expenditure under heading 2 of enclosure D, if any			
3. Recoveries (if any) by sale of manufactures and otherwise ...				Expenditure under heading 3 of enclosure D			
4. Local subscriptions for expenditure to meet special needs of the district.				Expenditure under heading 4 of enclosure D, if any			
				Other expenditure, if any ...			
Total ...				Total ...			

FORM G.

PROVINCE OF ——————

Statement of Persons receiving Charitable Relief, chargeable to the Central Relief Fund, for the fortnight ending ——————

1. Average daily number of persons receiving relief under heading I (if any).
2. Ditto ditto ditto II (ditto).
3. Ditto ditto ditto III
4. Ditto ditto ditto IV (if any).

APPENDIX D.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, 1897.

Provincial Committee for Bengal.

No. 1.—*Cash Account from the commencement of operations up to 31st October 1897.*

Receipts.

1

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Opening balance, if any—						
(a) Provincial Committee ...	......			......		
(b) Commissioners of Divisions ...	......			......		
(c) District Committees ...	......			......		
2. Remittances from Central Committee—						
(a) From General Fund (net)	....			15,18,750	0	0
(b) "Ear-marked" for the Province	.....			[illegible]0,959	2	6
3. Local subscriptions for the Province—						
(a) Collected directly by, or remitted to, the Provincial Committee ...	1,38,900	6	2	.....		
(b) Collected by District Committees for their own use	3,30,287	2	7	....		
(c) Collected by District Committees and remitted direct to other districts of the same Province ...	950	0	0	4,7[illegible],137	8	9
4. Other receipts (Miscellaneous)—						
(a) Provincial Committee ...	22,[illegible]79	9	0	......		
(b) District Committees ...	1,1[illegible],978	8	4	1,4[illegible],958	1	4
Total Rs. ..				2,02,804	12	7

Expenditure.

2

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Under Object I				2,11,285	10	5
2. Ditto II				13,505	5	2¼
3. Ditto III				8,81,908	5	9½
4. Ditto IV				8,0[illegible],947	9	3½
5. Miscellaneous—						
(a) Provincial Committee	2,[illegible]89	3	4			
(b) District Committees ...	24,594	7	5½	26,883	10	9½
Total expenditure ...	.....			19,46,480	9	6¾
6. Closing balances—						
(a) With Provincial Committee ...	86,705	7	7			
(b) With Commissioners of Divisions ...	17,900	0	0			
(c) With District Committee	1,51,718	11	6¼	2,56,324	3	1¼
Total Rs. ...				22,02,804	12	7

Receipts not intended for the Province

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscriptions realised for India generally ...	28,[illegible]88	7	10
Ditto ditto other Provinces ...	2,088	0	0
Total ..	30,[illegible]76	7	10
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,33,78	4	5

Remittances of receipts not intended for the Province.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Remittances by Provincial or District Committees—			
To Central Committee ...	*18,669	8	0
Total ..	18,[illegible]69	8	0
Balance not remitted ..	12,306	15	10
GRAND TOTAL ..	22,33,781	4	5

* Includes Rs. 803 for other Provinces, of which Rs. 628 was remitted to the Central Committee by the Provincial Committee, and Rs. 175 by District Committee of Dinajpur; and Rs. 63-11-[illegible] for India by District Committee of Bankura.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. 2.—*Abstract statement of Receipts and Disbursements of each district in the Province of Bengal, including Calcutta, from the commencement up to the 31st October 1897.*

DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.						Balance, if any.	Amount refunded to the Honorary Secretary, Calcutta.	REMARKS.
	Opening balance, if any.	Funds raised locally.	Remittances from the Provincial Committee.	Other receipts.	Total.	Object I.	Object II.	Object III.	Object IV.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan ...	...	7,083 14 0	6,000 0 0	...	13,083 14 0	1,573 2 6	...	9,870 12 0	...	196 10 6	11,579 9 0	1,504 5 0	500 0 0	
Birbhum ...	...	5,376 12 6	3,000 0 0	...	8,376 12 6	...	126 7 9	6,009 11 3	53 14 0	242 2 9	6,432 3 9	1,944 8 9	1,700 0 0	
Bankura ...	...	3,067 15 0	24,000 0 0	284 8 0	27,[illegible] 7 0	40 15 3	714 0 0	13,420 12 6	10,625 12 6	163 4 0	24,961 12 3	2,387 10 9	2,000 0 0	
Midnapore	...	4,013 3 0	Nil	332 5 4	4,345 8 4	...	......	1,258 7 7	......	162 14 0	1,451 5 7	2,894 2 9	Nil.	
Hooghly ...	...	2,310 3 0	Nil	...	2,310 3 0	...	...	...	...	101 2 9	1,1[illegible]1 2 9	2,209 0 3	Nil.	
Howrah ...	...	1,[illegible]00 0 0	Nil	...	1,[illegible]00 0 0	...	59 3 0	181 8 0	8 8 0	22 8 0	271 11 0	828 5 0	Nil.	
24-Parganas	...	7,130 12 3	Nil	...	7,130 12 3	...	50 0 0	4,230 8 0	...	204 8 9	4,485 1 3	2,645 11 0	Nil.	
Nadia ...	...	8,841 14 0	27,000 0 0	1,078 2 3	36,920 0 3	...	856 8 9	15,612 7 9	11,915 8 0	468 10 0	28,853 8 6	8,066 13 9	Nil.	
Murshidabad	..	27,011 8 3	10,000 0 0	12,972 7 6	49,983 15 9	..	..	11,728 1 9	32,645 11 9	1,2[illegible]6 1 9	45,009 15 3	4,[illegible]54 0 6	Nil.	
Jessore ...	...	7,315 0 0	35,400 0 0	74 15 1½	42,789 15 1½	22,186 13 10	203 6 10½	5,106 0 5¼	12,612 7 9	617 7 6	40,809 4 4½	1,980 10 8¾	Nil.	
Khulna ...	...	5,460 11 6	62,500 0 0	478 2 1	68,438 13 7	5,708 0 10	326 8 4	28,272 1 9½	31,868 10 5¼	1,152 15 8	66,356 5 4	2,082 8 3	Nil.	
Rajshahi ...	...	19,180 2 3	39,500 0 0	39,663 5 6	98,344 7 9	247 13 10½	......	77,617 2 0	2,454 12 0	3,724 14 10	84,134 10 8¼	14,218 13 0¼	8,000 0 0	
Dinajpur ...	...	5,713 14 0	1,000 0 0	...	6,713 14 0	...	...	4,[illegible]22 2 3	..	220 12 6	4,242 14 9	2,470 15 3	Nil.	
Jalpaiguri ...	...	2,535 4 0	4,000 0 0	......	6,535 4 0	......	121 0 0	2,876 5 3	...	35 8 0	3,032 13 3	3,502 6 9	2,000 0 0	
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	
Rangpur ...	...	1,669 8 0	1,000 0 0	...	2,609 8 0	249 8 3	......	763 7 4	...	1 13 2	1,014 12 9	1,594 11 3	1,000 0 0	
Bogra ...	...	2,340 8 0	2,000 0 0	1 0 0	4,341 8 0	......	......	1,045 5 0	......	23 15 6	1,069 4 6	3,272 3 6	Nil.	
Pabna ...	...	8,106 4 0	14,000 0 0	43,763 8 5½	65,869 12 5½	...	......	58,536 5 1½	......	1,089 11 3	59,626 0 4½	6,241 12 1	5,500 0 0	
Dacca ...	...	446 11 0	4,000 0 0	2,075 6 6	6,522 1 6	83 6 6	......	6,434 10 0	...	4 1 0	6,522 1 6	Nil	Nil.	
Mymensingh	...	14,096 14 6	5,000 0 0	0 0 6	19,096 15 0	......	......	16,003 5 0	...	235 7 2	16,218 12 2	2,798 2 10	2,400 0 0	
Faridpur ...	...	2,260 2 0	11,400 0 0	107 13 0	13,767 15 0	8,918 5 3	70 0 0	2,303 0 0	...	184 11 9	11,476 1 0	2,291 14 0	Nil.	
Backergunge	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil.	
Tippera ...	...	3,319 12 2	Nil	.....	3,319 12 2	108 13 0	2 0 0	1,295 0 0	100 0 0	61 10 3	1,567 7 3	1,752 4 11	Nil.	
Noakhali ...	...	13,996 5 6	8,500 0 0	...	22,496 5 6	...	131 13 0	14,947 9 6	...	26 10 6	14,663 1 0	8,433 4 6	Nil.	
Chittagong ..	...	7,639 13 9	4,000 0 0	9 3 9	11,649 1 6	32 13 0	...	4,873 15 3	207 8 0	2[illegible]6 1 8	5,340 6 8	6,328 10 10	4,000 0 0	
Patna ...	...	14,[illegible]11 12 1	4,000 0 0	137 10 0	18,149 6 1	1,418 11 4½	854 14 0	11,[illegible]52 7 3	1,180 12 6	1,157 4 9½	15,894 1 11	2,255 4 2	Nil.	
Gaya ...	...	15,104 12 5	Nil	7 2 0	15,111 14 5	7,780 12 2	5 0 0	9,71[illegible] 10 0	10 0 0	41 14 3	17,805 4 5	[illegible]06 10 0	Nil.	
Shahabad ...	...	(1) 5,[illegible]12 12 7	79,[illegible] 0 0	3 4 0	8[illegible],016 0 7	213 14 0	123 7 3	25,104 12 [illegible]	3,[illegible]70 2 6	401 4 8	30,103 [illegible] 2	49,[illegible] 7 5	49,000 0 0	
Saran ..	...	1,[illegible] [illegible] 1	2,76,[illegible] 0 0	...	2,7[illegible] 9 1	8,[illegible]74 10 5	1,592 9 3	9[illegible] 11 7	1,35,[illegible]14 11 6	1,670 12 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	
Champaran .	...	8,2[illegible]7 14 8	2,57,[illegible] 0 0	...	2,65,207 14 8	2[illegible],[illegible]68 8 0	3,[illegible]86 12 0	[illegible] 9 3	1,0[illegible] 0 3	2,1[illegible] 11	2,38,759 10 5	28,448 4 3	[illegible] 0 0	
Muzaffarpur	...	(2) 1,716 0 0	2,4[illegible],000 0 0	...	2,50,716 0 0	27,2[illegible]5 3 1	2,887 11 0	65,45[illegible] 5	[illegible] 3 [illegible]	1,1[illegible]	[illegible]	4[illegible] 7	[illegible]	
Darbhanga ..	...	4[illegible]9[illegible] 3 9	4,41,000 0 0	4,641 9 8	4,5[illegible],[illegible]70 13 5	3[illegible],138 2 8	1,337 14 0	1,3[illegible] 14 2	2,[illegible]7,580 3 6	3,606 5 2	4,10,919 7 6	42,751 [illegible] 1[illegible]	36,000 0 0	
Monghyr ...	...	34,057 14 0	Nil	422 9 3	34,48[illegible] 7 3	7,726 14 6	25 8 0	5,871 [illegible]4 0	16,155 8 0	355 0 0	28,134 12 6	6,345 10 9	......	
Bhagalpur ..	...	24,981 0 0	64,500 0 0	70 1 0	89,551 1 0	4,588 10 3	...	81,891 9 9	544 15 0	164 3 3	87,192 6 3	2,338 10 9	......	
Purnea ...	...	4,457 8 0	2,000 0 0	...	6,457 8 0	...	...	4,915 10 0	..	70 0 0	4,985 10 0	1,471 14 0	......	
Malda ...	...	7,899 3 3	Nil	...	7,899 3 3	......	52 8 0	5,748 6 3	..	...	5,800 14 3	2,098 5 0	......	
Sonthal Parganas...	...	(3) 16,837 0 0	16,500 0 0	19 13 6	33,356 13 6	21,379 9 2	55 0 0	1,076 0 7	6,702 6 0	317 13 11	29,53[illegible] 13 8	3,825 15 10	...	
Cuttack ...	...	6,535 4 3	19,000 0 0	424 7 8	25,959 11 11	......	...	13,6[illegible] 8 2	.	1,60[illegible] 4 8	15,2[illegible]5 12 10	10,663 15 1	...	
Balasore ...	...	......	Nil	......	Nil	...	......	...	....	..	...	Nil	......	
Puri ..	...	1,493 11 6	18,000 0 0	...	19,493 11 6	240 8 0	...	12,507 12 0	1,546 8 0	91 8 0	14,315 4 0	5,178 7 6	..	
Hazaribagh	...	5,403 9 0	26,500 0 0	12,230 8 3	44,134 1 3	7,161 6 3	......	20,021 4 0	10,671 6 6	257 8 11	39,011 9 8	5,122 7 7	......	
Lohardaga ...	...	8,150 5 4	30,400 0 0	20 9 9	38,570 15 1	9,547 13 8	...	1,3[illegible]8 10 1	24,925 14 0	119 2 6	35,931 8 3	2,[illegible]39 6 10	..	
Palamau ...	...	2,357 0 0	31,000 0 0	1,175 7 3	34,532 7 3	1,731 1 8	40 2 6	7,920 5 9	15,841 7 6	334 1 3	25,870 1 11	8,662 5 4	6,000 0 0	
Manbhum ...	...	1,527 0 0	51,980 0 0	......	53,507 0 0	5,656 13 5	30 0 0	11,870 14 3	35,785 8 10	133 11 6	53,507 0 0	Nil	.	
Singhbhum	...	1,512 10 0	3,000 0 0	4 8 0	4,517 2 0	122 14 9	......	372 1 6	1,830 0 0	22 3 3	2,347 3 6	2,169 14 6	1,180 0 0	
Total	...	3,31,587 2 7	18,27,180 0 0	1,19,978 8 4	22,78,395 10 11	2,03,511 3 8	12,155 5 2¼	8,8[illegible],1[illegible]8 5 9½	8,09,947 9 3¼	24,594 7 5¼	19,34,396 15 4¾	*3,43,998 11 6¼	1,92,260 0 0	
Bengal Provincial Committee	...	(4) 61,884 5 0 (5) 77,016 1 2	(6) 18,64,709 2 6	(7) 22,979 9 0	20,26,589 1 8	7,724 6 9	350 0 0	1,720 0 0	....	2,289 3 4	12,083 10 1	†3,61,705 7 7	‡2,75,000 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL ..	...	4,70,137 8 9	...	1,42,958 1 4	......	2,11,235 10 5	13,505 5 2¼	8,84,908 5 9½	8,09,947 9 3¼	26,883 10 9¼	19,46,480 9 5¾	§5,13,424 3 1¾	.	

(1) Includes Rs. 500, subscription for Shahabad, raised in other districts.
(2) " " 250 " " Muzaffarpur ditto.
(3) " " 200 " " Sonthal Parganas ditto.
(4) By Provincial Committee.
(5) By Districts and sent to Provincial Committee.
(6) Remittance from the Central Committee.
(7) Unexpended balance of the Bengal Distress Relief Fund.

* Net balance, Rs 1,51,718-11-6¼.
† Deducting Rs 1,52,800 remitted to Commissioners.
The net balance, therefore, after refund of Rs. 2,75,000 to Central Committee is Rs. 86,705-7-7.
‡ Refunded to the Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary, Central Committee.
§ Deducting Rs. 1,92,250 refunded to Honorary Secretary, Calcutta, by various districts, *vide* column 14.

APPENDIX

No. 3.—*Abstract statement showing for each district in the Province of Bengal, including*

Districts.	Object I.					Object II.	Object III.				
	A.—Clothing, blankets, &c., to persons in receipt of Government relief, whether in poor-houses, kitchens, or outside.	B.—Other expenditure in poor-houses or kitchens.	C.—Other expenditure on persons in receipt of Government relief outside poor-houses.	D.—Other relief under heading "Object I."	Total.	Orphans.	A.—Supply of clothing to respectable poor not in receipt of Government relief.	B.—Provision of work to respectable poor (other than that shown under heading "object IV" as provided for professional workmen).	C.—Grain or cooked food doles to respectable poor.	D.—Money doles to respectable poor for purchase of food.	E.—Cheap grain shops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan ..	...	1,573 2 6	...	...	1,573 2 6	...	...	...	...	9,879 12 0	...
Birbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	126 7 9	...	...	...	627 6 0	...
Bankura ...	...	37 7 9	0 8 0	2 15 6	40 15 3	714 0 0	...	16 0 0	174 4 6	18,230 8 0	...
Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,288 7 7	...	...
Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	59 3 0	...	...	...	181 8 0	...
24-Parganas .	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 6	...	...	...	885 0 0	...
Nadia	...	...	.	...	...	856 8 9	571 0 0	...	2,748 9 6	12,282 14 3	...
Murshidabad ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	293 14 9	...	120 0 0	42 8 0	...
Jessore ...	...	...	...	22,186 13 10	22,186 13 10	236 6 10½	10 0 0	4,081 9 3½	700 1 2	305 6 0	...
Khulna ...	1,354 3 0	2,765 14 7	7 14 6	1,580 0 0	5,708 0 10	326 8 4	7 15 0	34 12 6	7,159 13 3½	10,785 9 8	...
Rajshahi ...	...	247 13 10½	...	...	247 13 10½	...	81 2 0	75,801 5 1½	1,190 4 5½	560 1 5	...
Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,022 2 3	...
Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	131 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	...	...	249 8 3	...	249 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,055 15 2½	2,480 5 11	...	...
Dacca ...	...	83 6 6	...	...	83 6 6	...	...	...	...	6,434 10 0	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,476 0 3	...
Faridpur ...	...	...	...	8,918 5 3	8,918 5 3	70 0 0	...	...	...	2,303 0 0	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera ...	...	48 13 0	...	60 0 0	108 13 0	2 0 0	...	...	751 10 0	184 2 0	...
Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	131 13 0	...	...	...	13,907 9 6	...
Chittagong ...	32 13 0	...	...	...	32 13 0	...	...	...	4,873 15 3	...	...
Patna ..	...	...	...	1,448 11 4½	1,448 11 4½	854 14 0	...	...	...	9,514 11 8	1,537 11
Gaya ...	...	7,786 12 2	...	...	7,786 12 2	5 0 0	...	17 0 0	3,142 11 7	6,601 14 5	...
Shahabad ...	30 0 0	111 4 6	...	72 9 6	213 14 0	123 7 3	...	17 3 0	...	25,387 9 9	...
Saran ...	5,624 0 9	58 12 0	...	971 13 8	6,654 10 5	1,292 9 3	...	...	15,529 3 4	71,264 6 3	6,196 2
Champaran ...	23,968 11 1	4,301 0 8	...	1,098 10 3	29,368 6 0	3,786 11 0	11,721 7 2	...	672 8 0	79,701 10 1	...
Muzaffarpur ..	27,265 3 1	...	...	...	27,265 3 1	2,887 11 0	...	...	...	65,454 11 5	...
Darbhanga ...	26,088 1 8	6,442 7 3	...	607 9 9	33,138 2 8	1,337 14 0	1,785 12 9	2,307 0 0	42,967 6 10	88,037 10 7	...
Monghyr ..	...	2,375 11 0	...	5,351 3 6	7,726 14 6	25 8 0	10 8 0	...	...	3,725 10 0	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	2,505 6 3	2,083 4 0	4,588 10 3	...	383 13 0	99 1 3	28,144 1 0	53,317 10 6	...
Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1 6	...	...	...	...
Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8 0	...	...	...	5,748 6 3	...
Sonthal Parganas.	403 7 6	4,605 12 1	43 1 3	16,328 4 4	21,379 9 2	55 0 0	...	...	820 3 7	255 13 0	...
Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4 9	12,528 15 2	367 4 3	...
Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri ...	...	...	240 8 0	...	240 8 0	...	12 2 0	...	987 14 0	11,507 12 0	...
Hazaribagh ...	5,047 15 6	2,413 6 9	...	...	7,461 6 3	...	...	20,361 13 6	...	239 6 6	...
Lohardaga ...	...	9,547 13 8	...	...	9,547 13 8	...	...	516 2 3	590 4 4	15 4 3	...
Palamau ...	1,405 11 3	325 6 5	...	...	1,731 1 8	40 2 6	...	3,164 11 6	...	4,755 9 6	...
Manbhum ...	233 12 0	...	5,453 1 5	...	5,686 13 5	30 0 0	...	...	...	11,870 14 3	...
Singhbhum ...	...	122 14 9	...	...	122 14 9	...	..	...	146 1 6	226 0 0	...
Total ...	91,452 15 7	42,847 15 5½	8,499 15 8	60,710 4 11½	2,03,511 3 8	13,155 5 2½	14,841 12 2	1,63,505 14 4½	1,27,025 12 0	5,17,050 6 6	7,733 13
Bengal Provincial Committee.	10 11 3	7,713 11 6	...	...	7,724 6 9	350 0 0	...	...	...	1,720 0 0	...
GRAND TOTAL	91,463 10 10	50,561 10 11½	8,499 15 8	60,710 4 11½	2,11,235 10 5	13,505 5 2½	14,841 12 2	1,63,505 14 4½	1,27,025 12 0	5,18,770 6 0	7,733 13

D—*continued.*

Calcutta details of relief expenditure from the commencement up to the 31st October 1897.

II.		OBJECT IV.							OBJECT V.	
F.—Other relief under heading "Object III."	Total.	A.—Provision of employment to professional workmen.	B.—Assistance towards rebuilding or repairing of houses.	C.—Money grants for purchase of cattle, seed-grain, &c., to cultivators.	D.—Assistance to cultivators by grants in kind.	E.—Loans recoverable.	F.—Other expenditure under heading "Object IV."	Total.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	9,879 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 10 6	11,579 9 0
5,382 5 3	6,000 11 3	...	...	53 14 0	...	...	...	53 14 0	212 2 9	6,432 3 9
...	13,420 12 6	2,828 4 6	3,795 0 0	1,909 8 0	...	2,000 0 0	2 6 0	10,025 12 6	163 4 0	24,964 12 3
...	1,288 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 14 0	1,451 5 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101 2 9	101 2 9
...	181 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 8 0	8 8 0	22 8 0	271 11 0
3,315 8 0	4,230 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204 8 9	4,485 1 3
...	15,602 7 9	...	269 0 0	10,929 14 0	726 10 0	...	...	11,925 8 0	468 10 0	28,853 2 6
11,271 11 0	11,728 1 9	31,631 3 6	...	...	...	...	1,014 8 3	32,645 11 9	1,236 1 9	45,609 15 3
...	5,106 0 5½	38 8 0	70 0 0	11,985 0 0	...	...	508 15 9	12,612 7 9	697 7 6	40,809 4 4½
10,833 15 4	28,272 1 9½	...	...	...	1,240 8 8	25,773 8 0	3,843 10 0½	30,866 10 8½	1,182 15 8	66,356 5 4
64 5 0	77,697 2 0	109 12 0	...	...	...	...	2,315 0 0	2,454 12 0	3,724 14 10	84,124 10 8½
...	4,022 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 12 6	4,242 14 9
2,876 5 3	2,876 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 8 0	3,032 13 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
763 7 4	763 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 2	1,014 12 9
1,045 5 0	1,045 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 15 6	1,069 4 6
...	58,536 5 1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080 11 3	59,626 0 4½
...	6,434 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1 0	6,522 1 6
12,587 4 9	16,063 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235 7 2	16,298 12 2
...	2,303 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184 11 9	11,476 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
359 4 0	1,295 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	61 10 3	1,567 7 3
...	13,907 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10 6	14,066 1 0
...	4,873 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	207 8 9	207 8 9	226 1 8	5,340 6 8
...	11,052 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	1,480 12 6	1,480 12 6	1,057 4 9½	15,894 1 11
...	9,761 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	41 14 3	17,605 4 5
...	25,404 12 9	...	...	1,077 0 0	...	...	2,793 2 6	3,870 2 6	401 4 8	30,103 9 2
...	92,989 11 7	...	100 0 0	1,29,147 15 6	...	...	6,266 12 0	1,35,514 11 6	1,670 12 0	2,38,122 6 9
...	92,095 9 3	...	304 0 0	87,581 5 4	...	...	21,062 10 11	1,08,898 0 3	2,610 15 11	2,36,759 10 5
...	65,454 11 5	...	...	1,02,320 15 9	...	...	4,737 4 0	1,07,067 3 9	1,198 10 2	2,03,873 7 5
...	1,35,097 14 2	...	189 0 0	1,54,438 3 6	...	...	82,972 0 0	2,37,599 3 6	3,646 5 2	4,10,319 7 6
185 12 0	3,871 14 0	...	...	142 12 0	...	16,012 12 0	...	16,155 8 0	355 0 0	28,134 12 6
...	81,894 9 9	...	176 4 0	...	...	100 0 0	268 11 0	544 15 0	164 3 3	87,192 6 3
4,901 8 6	4,915 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	4,985 10 0
...	5,748 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,800 14 3
...	1,076 0 7	28 0 0	...	6,588 2 0	...	...	86 4 0	6,702 6 0	317 13 11	29,530 13 8
777 0 0	13,686 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,609 4 8	15,295 12 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,507 12 0	...	...	1,546 8 0	...	...	...	1,546 8 0	20 8 0	14,315 4 0
...	20,621 4 0	5,089 6 6	...	206 0 0	...	5,286 0 0	...	10,671 6 6	257 8 11	30,011 9 8
186 15 3	1,308 10 1	...	...	...	...	24,925 14 0	...	24,925 14 0	149 2 6	35,031 8 3
...	7,920 5 0	781 7 6	...	6,859 0 0	...	8,174 0 0	...	15,844 7 6	334 1 3	25,870 1 11
...	11,870 14 3	...	...	5,310 12 0	...	26,197 0 0	4,277 12 10	35,785 8 1	133 11 6	53,507 0 0
...	372 1 6	...	...	50 0 0	...	1,780 0 0	...	1,830 0 0	22 3 3	2,347 3 6
54,030 10 8	8,83,188 5 9½	40,506 10 0	4,908 4 0	5,20,265 14 1	1,976 2 8	1,10,249 2 0	1,32,046 8 6½	8,09,947 9 3½	24,594 7 5½	10,34,396 15 4½
...	1,720 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,289 3 4	12,083 10 1
54,030 10 8	8,84,908 5 9½	40,506 10 0	4,908 4 0	5,20,265 14 1	1,976 2 8	1,10,249 2 0	1,32,046 8 6½	8,09,947 9 3½	26,883 10 9½	10,46,480 9 [illegible]

APPENDIX D—*concluded.*

No. 4.—*Abstract statement showing for each district in the Province of Bengal, (including Calcutta) details of persons on charitable relief from the commencement up to the 31st October 1897.*

District.	Object I.					Object II.	Object III.							Object IV.							Object V.	
	A.—Clothing, blankets, &c., to persons in receipt of Government relief, whether in poor-houses, kitchens or outside.	B.—Other expenditure in poor-houses or kitchens.	C.—Other expenditure on persons in receipt of Government relief outside poor-houses.	D.—Other relief under heading "Object I."	Total.	Orphans.	A.—Supply of clothing to respectable poor not on receipt of Government relief.	B.—Provision of work to respectable poor [other than that shown under heading "Object IV" as provided for professional workmen].	C.—Grain or cooked food doles to respectable poor.	D.—Money doles to respectable poor for purchase of food.	E.—Cheap grain shops.	F.—Other relief under heading "Object III."	Total.	A.—Provision of employment to professional workmen.	B.—Assistance towards rebuilding or repairing of houses.	C.—Assistance where only money grants have been given by provision of cattle, seed-grain, &c., to cultivators.	D.—Assistance to cultivators by grants in kind.	E.—Loans recoverable.	F.—Other expenditure under heading "Object IV."	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Burdwan	...	26,430	...	...	26,430	...	...	...	...	(1)3,266	...	...	3,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,696
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	149	...	3,345	3,494	...	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	3,687
Bankura	466	...	1	4	491	414	343	2	70	4,086	...	...	4,5[illegible]1	157	1,386	394	...	301	6	2,224	...	7,680
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215	...	...	...	1,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	53	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	64
24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	Not known.	...	...	...	199	...	1,111	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,310
Nadia	...	...	...	...	...	3,004	1,203	...	(1)552	(1)5,387	...	...	7,442	...	90	7,156	422	...	...	7,668	...	18,114
Murshidabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	15	5	...	4,000	4,545	(3)2,000	...	...	...	...	1,843	3,843	...	8,388
Jessore	...	...	...	17,573	17,573	246	40	2,[illegible]35	395	112	...	...	2,782	11	10	6,951	...	...	1,875	8,847	...	29,448
Khulna	3,036	4,316	(2)3	3,945	11,300	113	77	188	423	1,7[illegible]0	...	14,958	17,336	...	...	5,425	333	6,857	7,202	19,817	...	48,566
Rajshahi	...	900	...	...	900	...	279	3,098	3,385	561	(1)700	Not known.	8,023	26	...	...	...	...	2,537	2,623	...	11,546
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1)359	...	...	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	1,716	1,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,779
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	(2)18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	764
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	868	868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	868
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,594	(1)202	...	...	...	2,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,796
Dacca	...	59	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	(1)1,580	...	...	1,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,639
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1)479	...	8,488	8,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,967
Faridpur	...	...	...	6,172	6,172	42	...	...	...	556	...	...	556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,770
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	31	...	20	51	1	...	...	167	95	...	161	423	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	461
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	309	...	...	...	(1)3,920	...	...	3,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,229
Chittagong ...	Not known.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1)647	...	...	...	647	...	...	...	...	...	Not known.	...	...	647
Patna	...	...	...	569	569	116	...	...	...	(1)899	Not known.	...	899	...	...	...	...	...	625	625	...	2,209
Gaya	...	43,000	...	...	43,000	1	...	15	235	1,322	...	...	1,572	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	...	43,693

Shahabad	32	66	...	34	133	2	...	13	...	6,546	...	...	6,559	...	...	843	...	...	1,101	1,444	...	8,187
Saran	7,779	(2)252	...	374	8,405	517	...	...	5,714	(1)2,715	(1)8,849	...	17,281	...	43	32,040	...	...	3,125	35,207	...	61,410
Chumparan ...	13,316	(2)596	...	309	14,131	(2)226	12,712	...	(1)138	(1)16,934	...	...	19,784	...	88	16,663	...	...	18,027	34,998	...	69,129
Muzaffarpur ...	26,696	...	...	...	26,696	2,021	...	...	...	(1)7,989	...	...	7,969	...	...	29,857	...	...	2,468	33,845	...	69,031
Darbhanga ...	26,949	(2)1,077	...	848	38,874	879	2,477	3,659	5,444	(1)18,664	...	...	21,244	...	48	23,483	...	...	36,259	59,789	...	110,777
Monghyr	...	422	...	11,863	12,234	7	51	...	...	337	...	30	418	...	...	37	...	Not known.	...	37	...	12,746
Bhagalpur	...	...	(1)2,283	(3)3,000	5,232	...	645	Not known.	(1)4,976	(1)3,690	...	...	9,311	...	Not known.	...	...	1	17	18	...	14,561
Purnea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,435	8,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,435
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	959	...	...	959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	966
Sonthal Parganas...	835	4,174	390	33,824	39,223	4	...	...	113	38	...	...	151	24	...	1,746	...	...	185	1,955	...	41,333
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	(1)3,750	(2)144	...	44	4,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,055
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	...	...	(1)421	...	421	...	14	...	(1)758	(1)12,865	...	...	13,637	...	...	728	...	...	...	728	...	14,786
Hazaribagh ...	9,212	1,558	...	...	10,770	...	...	1,429	...	93	...	...	1,522	710	...	92	...	1,687	...	2,689	...	14,981
Lohardaga	...	7,260	...	...	7,260	...	...	102	(1)48	30	...	Not known.	180	...	...	...	...	8,571	...	8,571	...	16,011
Palamau	2,449	127	...	...	2,576	2	...	2,433	...	(1)285	...	...	2,718	246	...	2,977	...	2,094	...	5,317	...	10,613
Manbhum	271	...	6,806	...	7,077	30	...	...	...	(1)958	...	...	958	...	...	2,412	...	6,248	8,149	16,809	...	24,874
Singhbhum ...	...	124	...	...	124	...	...	...	(1)73	(1)51	...	...	123	...	...	312	...	309	...	621	...	868
Total ...	90,961	89,393	9,871	78,534	268,758	8,202	18,386	15,885	28,599	78,019	9,549	43,903	194,340	3,154	1,664	130,859	755	26,268	83,628	246,328	...	717,628
Bengal Provincial Committee.	...	2,120	...	...	2,120	Not available.	...	...	...	338	...	...	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,458
GRAND TOTAL ...	90,961	91,513	9,871	78,534	270,878	8,202	18,386	15,885	28,599	78,357	9,549	43,903	194,678	3,154	1,664	130,859	755	26,268	83,628	246,328	...	720,086

(1) Monthly average number.
(2) Daily ditto.
(3) Approximately.

APPENDIX E.

Statement of Subscriptions realized in the Province of Bengal from the opening of the fund to the 31st October 1897.

DISTRICT.	For the district.			For Bengal.			For India and other provinces.			Total.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Burdwan	7,083	14	0	751	8	0	......			7,835	6	0
Birbhum	5,376	12	6	1,975	11	0	4,972	0	0	12,324	7	6
Bankura	3,067	15	0	250	0	0	63	11	6	3,381	10	6
Midnapore ...	4,013	3	0	3,459	0	0	3,311	7	9	10,783	10	9
Hooghly	2,310	3	0	475	0	0	763	0	0	3,548	3	0
Howrah	1,100	0	0	......			......			1,100	0	0
24-Parganas ...	7,130	12	3	200	0	0	100	0	0	7,430	12	3
Nadia	8,841	14	0	......			......			8,841	14	0
Murshidabad ...	27,011	8	3	62	8	0	7	0	0	27,081	0	3
Jessore	7,315	0	0	......			......			7,315	0	0
Khulna	5,460	11	6	289	0	0	155	0	0	5,904	11	6
Rajshahi	19,180	2	3	......			......			19,180	2	3
Dinajpur	5,713	14	0	340	0	0	3,062	12	9	9,116	10	9
Jalpaiguri	2,535	4	0	......			......			2,535	4	0
Darjeeling ...	......			740	0	0	1,385	15	3	2,125	15	3
Rangpur	1,609	8	0	11,447	15	6	200	0	0	13,257	7	6
Bogra	2,340	8	0	1,010	0	0	......			3,350	8	0
Pabna	8,106	4	0	......			......			8,106	4	0
Dacca	446	11	0	12,522	0	0	......			12,968	11	0
Mymensingh ...	14,096	14	6	4,244	10	0	2,840	0	0	21,181	8	6
Faridpur	2,260	2	0	270	0	0	......			2,530	2	0
Backergunge ...	......			2,244	10	8	......			2,244	10	8
Tippera	3,319	12	2	......			7,539	7	4	10,859	3	6
Noakhali	13,996	5	6	......			......			13,996	5	6
Chittagong ...	7,659	13	9	......			714	0	0	8,373	13	9
Patna	14,011	12	1	51	0	0	50	0	0	14,112	12	1
Gaya	18,104	12	5	......			......			18,104	12	5
Shahabad	(1)8,012	12	7	......			......			8,012	12	7
Saran	1,055	9	1	......			......			1,055	9	1
Champaran ...	8,207	14	8	......			......			8,207	14	8
Muzaffarpur ...	(2) 1,746	0	0	480	8	0	......			2,226	8	0
Darbhanga ...	4,929	3	9	......			51	8	0	4,980	11	9
Monghyr	34,057	14	0	50	0	0	100	0	0	34,207	14	0
Bhagalpur ...	24,961	0	0	1,450	0	0	250	0	0	26,661	0	0
Purnea	4,457	8	0	3,478	8	0	1,130	0	0	9,066	0	0
Malda	7,899	3	3	27	0	0	......			7,926	3	3
Sonthal Parganas ...	(3)16,837	0	0	2,000	0	0	......			18,837	0	0
Cuttack	6,535	4	3	19,871	10	2	1,757	12	0	28,164	11	0
Balasore	......			2,989	10	9	......			2,989	10	9
Puri	1,493	11	6	24	0	6	850	13	3	2,368	9	3
Hazaribagh ...	5,403	9	0	......			......			5,403	9	0
Lohardaga ...	8,150	5	4	......			......			8,150	5	4
Palamau	2,357	0	0	3,750	0	0	......			6,107	0	0
Manbhum	1,527	0	0	500	0	0	......			2,027	0	0
Singhbhum ...	1,512	10	0	2,061	12	0	......			3,574	6	0
Total ...	3,31,237	2	7	77,016	1	2	29,304	7	10	4,37,557	11	7
Calcutta	......			61,884	5	0	1,672	0	0	63,556	5	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,31,237	2	7	1,38,900	6	2	30,976	7	10	5,01,114	0	7

(1) Includes Rs. 500 subscription for Shahabad raised in other districts.
(2) „ „ 250 ditto Muzaffarpur ditto ditto.
(3) „ „ 200 ditto Sonthal Parganas ditto ditto.

APPENDIX F.

An extract from the report of the Collector of Saran, No. 240F.C., dated 24th November 1897.

"10. Three cheap grain shops were open in the Chapra town from the 29th June to the 10th October. Rice was sold at them at two seers per rupee cheaper than the prevailing rate. The average number relieved at them was 8,848, and included not only inhabitants of the town, but residents of villages within a radius of 6 to 8 miles, one of the most distressed tracts in the district. Their organisation was as follows.

"11. They were managed by a Sub-Committee of six members. The shops were opened on the 29th June 1897 with a capital of Rs. 10,000. Subsequent purchases were made with the sale-proceeds. The total quantity of rice purchased was 6,161 maunds 7 seers 1 chitak for Rs. 29,851-6. The total quantity of rice sold was 6,161 maunds 7 seers 1 chitak. The cost price thereof was Rs. 30,417-12-3, and their sale-proceeds Rs. 24,221-10-3. The loss to the Committee, amounting to Rs. 6,196-2, represents the amount actually given away in relief. Sales were allowed at the rate of 4 chitaks for each child, 8 chitaks for each woman and 12 chitaks for each man per day. The number of persons in the families relieved, 1896, consisted of 4,308 males, 5,139 females and 3,938 children, total 13,385.

"12. The applications for purchase were made to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee in a printed form, stating (1) the name of the applicant with residence and profession, (2) number of males, females and children to be relieved, (3) quantity of grain required by them for their daily use, and (4) reasons for their seeking relief in this shape. The application was to contain a report of a Municipal Commissioner or of a member of the Relief Committee, or of some gentleman residing near the applicant's house as to the correctness of the statements made therein. In case of applicants residing in villages, the report was made by the punch, patwari, zamindar or Government Circle Officers. Most of the applications were again enquired into by the Chairman or some member of the Sub-Committee.

"13. If the applicant was found fit for relief, a pass was issued to him, and his name registered in a register kept by the Chairman, which contained the name, caste, profession and residence of the purchaser, the quantity of grain he would be allowed to purchase every week, the number of males, females and children for which the purchase was allowed, the name of the shop from which the purchase would be made, the number of the shop register, the date of issue of the pass and the signature of the Chairman. A pass was then granted to the applicant under the signature of the Chairman, showing the number of the pass, the name, caste, profession, residence of the purchaser, the quantity of rice he was allowed to purchase every week, the name of the shop from which he was to purchase, and the number of the shop register. At each shop also was kept a register called the shop register, which showed the names of the purchasers, the quantity they were allowed to purchase every week, and their number in the register kept by the Chairman. A sale-book was kept at each shop in which the quantity of grain sold and the price received were entered. The entries were totalled every evening. Another book, called the *Jama Kharach Bahi* (register of receipts and expenditure), was also kept at each shop, in which were entered the quantity of rice received for sale from the goladar by the shopkeeper, the quantity sold during the day, and the price received.

"14. The establishment for the grain-shop consisted of a goladar on Rs. 15 a month, four chaukidars on Rs. 5 a month, three clerks (one for each shop) at Rs. 8 a month, and three shopkeepers on Rs. 3 a month. The goladar kept accounts with dates of the grain purchased and of the grain given to the shopkeeper for sale. Every evening the goladar took from the shopkeeper the sale-proceeds of the day after examining the sale-books, and gave them receipts for the money. The goladar then remitted the money to the Chairman, who granted a receipt for it. The Chairman entered the amounts in his cash-book, and remitted the money periodically to the Secretary, who deposited it in the treasury.

"15. When a purchaser went to a shop, he presented his pass to the clerk of the shop. The clerk compared the pass with his shop register, and entered in the pass and in the sale-books the date, the quantity of rice the purchaser wished to buy (not being more than he was allowed to buy), and the price. The purchaser then went to the shopkeeper, and the shopkeeper sold the quantity noted on the pass on receipt of the price thereof. Although purchasers could buy at one time the whole quantity allowed to them for a week, many of them could not afford to do it. Many purchased twice and thrice a week and some twice a day. The last class of purchasers generally belonged to the labouring classes."

APPENDIX G.

An extract from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur's letter No. 1890F., dated 8th January 1898, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

"There was for some time considerable uncertainty in respect of the conditions under which payments should be made to distressed cultivators from the allotments by the Charitable Fund, and in the end an unfortunate decision was come to, viz., that all such payments should be made either in the shape of merely nominal loans, without security or interest, or in free and unconditional gifts. There can be no doubt that a much more useful manner of applying this money would have been in making advances on exactly the same terms as to interest and liability to repay as in the case of ordinary Government loans, with the instruction to district officers added that close scrutiny into the validity of the security offered need not be made, and that applications should not be rejected merely on the ground of the security being doubtful, and with the further proviso that all recoveries should go to a "reserve fund" for the help of such cultivators as might, in the end, be found to be unable to repay their loans from the Government fund, and were therefore liable, under the rules, to have distress warrants executed against them. An enlarged scope for charity would thus be offered in saving insolvent debtors from being sold up; while there would be a distinct advantage in the district officers being able to make advances from Government funds with greater freedom and rapidity (an important point), with the knowledge that he had this reserve at his back. Government would probably also feel itself justified in making more liberal allotments, without fear of injury to the interests of the general taxpayer. Moreover, there would be a decided advantage, from an administrative point of view, in all payments being made in the first instance on one and the same system and with similar conditions attached, to say nothing of the demoralising effect likely to be caused by the inevitable scramble for free gifts. In the result, the disbursing officers found themselves much embarrassed by the diversity of practice which was insisted on. The hope held out of getting relief unconditionally necessarily acted as a direct incentive to the fraudulent concealment of real circumstances, and a new difficulty was thus created. It was not reasonable to suppose that the disbursing officers could discriminate in the rush of applicants, and without time to test the numerous claims for exceptional treatment, and there can, I fear, be little doubt that a considerable portion of the charitable subscriptions have gone to persons who could have repaid, at least in part, without any hardship, and that others no better or not so well off have had to be denied. Amongst the unsuccessful applicants there was naturally much heart-burning. They could not understand there being any difference in the treatment of cases, and it was not possible for the disbursing officers to avoid making mistakes. The fact is that the decision referred to required the test to be made at the wrong time. The merits of each case of the kind cannot be foretold by instinct. The only practical test, where applications are numerous and time is short, is the after-test, *viz., when recovery proceedings are taken;* and it needs, I think, little demonstration to show that if the charitable grants had been used in the manner suggested, the combined funds (Government and charitable) would have gone much further, and with more equal results than was possible under the restrictions imposed. Advances could have been made with liberality and rapidity, and the application of the test at the proper time (*i.e.*, in the shape of recovery proceedings) would have resulted in the distribution of the charitable allotment exactly when it was needed and without any waste. I am glad, however, to say that the greater part of the grants to this Division had been disbursed in the manner suggested before final orders had been received. To those who prove to be unable to repay in whole or part, the necessary remissions will be made; and the recoveries will be used in saving other insolvent debtors from being sold up."

APPENDIX II.

*Lists of Zamindars, Merchants, Pleaders and other gentlemen whose services have contributed to render the operations of the Fund successful.**

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Burdwan—

Dr. Jagabandhu Mittra.
Babu Hera Lall Barman.
" Rakhal Dass Banerjee.
Mr. H. Walmsley, C.S.
Babu Monomohun Singha.
" Harendro Kumar Ghose.
" Banka Bihary Singha.
" Purna Chandra Sen, Civil Hospital Assistant.
Raja Bun Behari Kapur.

Birbhum—

Mr. Rico.
Babu Nilratna Mukerjee.
Dr. Fleming.

Bankura—

Rai Bhuban Mohan Raha Bahadur.
Babu Kulada Prosad Mukerjee.
" Denonath Dey.
" Binode Bihary Mandul.

Midnapore—

Mr. K. B. Dutt, Barrister-at-law.
Babu Bhuban Chandra Banerjee.

Hooghly—

Rai Lolita Mohun Sinha Bahadur.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

24-Parganas—

Babu Upendranath Sahoo.
The Shovabazar Raj Family.
Babu Mani Lall Banerjee.
Hon'ble J. Pratt, C.S.

Murshidabad—

Svami Akhananda.
Mr. Malcolm, of Ramnagar Factory.
" Keogh, of Sujapur Factory.
" Stenhouse, of Dumkole.
Babu Charu Krishna Mozumdar.
Mr. Mukerji, of Berhampore.

Jessore—

Maulvi Mahommed Hadeque.
" Apsaruddin Khan Chowdhury.
Babu Banowari Lal Bose.
" Bholanath Ghose.
" Bhuban Ananda Chakravarti.
" Taruk Chandra Sen.
" Radha Charan Roy.
" Kedar Nath Sikdar.
" Abinash Chandra Sarkar.
" Kali Prossanna Sarkar.
" Durga Sankar Sen.
Maulvi Syed Abul Fazel Monaim, zamindar of Mirzanugur.
Babu Kali Das Ghosh.

* Those gentlemen who have been mentioned in the body of the Report are not included.

Khulna—

Babu Saroda Charan Gan.
,, Purna Chandra Ray.
,, Setal Chandra Chatterji.
,, Bepin Behari Sen.
,, Deno Nath Bhattacharji.
,, Nobeen Chandra Mitra.
,, Bemola Prosad Gupta.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

Rajshahi—

Mr. Fraser Forbes.
,, W. Renwick.
Babu Akhay Kumar Maitra, Pleader.
,, Bhuban Mohun Maitra, Pleader.
,, Horo Kumar Sarkar, Zamindar.
Maulvi Syed Tuffuzal Hossein.
,, Abbas Talukdar.
Babu Hari Pada Bannerjee.
,, Lal Behari Bose.
,, Bijoy Krishna Banerjee.
Mr. N. C. Ghosh, Silk Planter of Durgapur.
Babu Kedar Nath Madak, Assistant Surgeon of Nator.

Dinajpur—

Swami Trigunatila.

Rangpur—

Babu Pria Nath Maittra.

Pabna—

Babu Kali Churun Sen.
,, Gopal Chundra Lahiri.
,, Nagendra Nath Sanyal.
,, Hari Mohun Lahiri.

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca—

Nawab Sir Ashanullah, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
Raja Rajendra Narain, Rai Bahadur.
Babu Lal Mohun Saha Banikya.

Mymensingh—

Maharaja Kumud Chandra Singh, of Susang.
Rai Radha Ballab Chaudhuri Bahadur.
Babu Dharani Kant Lahiri.
Mr. R. T. Dundas.
Babu Umesh Chandra Chakravarti.
,, Devendra Bijay Bose.
,, Bipin Bihari Chatterji.
,, Chandra Sekhar Kar.
,, Hem Chandra Chowdhry, of Ambaria.
Maharaja Surjya Kant Acharjya.
Babu Jagat Kishore Acharja Chaudhuri.
Rai Jogendra Kishore Rai Bahadur.
Srimati Biswaswari Debi,
Srimati Jahnavi Chaudhurani, and
Srimati Bindubashini Chaudhurani, of Kagmari.
Nawab Sir Ahsanulla Bahadur, of Dacca.
Rani Hemanta Kumari Debi, of Patia.
Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Rai, of Nator.

Faridpur—

Babu Satis Chundra Das.
Babu Ambika Charan Mozumdar.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Noakhali—

Dr. Vipina Chundra Ray.
Babu Jashoda Kumar Roy.
,, Rajoni Kanta Aich.
The Sub-Manager of the Bhalua Estate.
Miss Saker, of the Baptist Mission.

PATNA DIVISION.

Patna—

Babu Ram Anugra Narain Singh.
Syad Tajammal Hossain Khan.
Syad Fazl Imam, Khan Bahadur.
Syad Badshah Nawab.
Maulvi Janat Hasain Khan.
Mr. Sharfuddin, Barrister-at-Law.
Munshi Surjya Kumar.
Babu Guru Das Chakrabarti.
" Purnendra Narain Sinha.

Gaya—

Maulvi Mohiuddin Ahmad.
Mr. W. J Howard, Barrister-at-Law.
" A. Halim, ditto.
" N. Shah, ditto.
Babu Upendra Chandra Mittra, Pleader.
Maulvi Khairat Ahmad, Pleader.
The Mohunt of Bodh Gaya.
Mr. R. Corydon.

Shahabad—

Mr. F. H. Harding, C.S.
" E. Mylne, of Jagdispur.
Babu Mathura Nath Banerjea, Pleader.
" Chatarbhuj Sahai, Pleader and Zamindar.
The Maharani of Dumraon.
Babu Mahanand Sahai.

Saran—

Babu Audh Behari Saran Misser.
Mr. F. F. Lyall, C.S.
" Lister, C.S.
" Coutts, C.S.

Champaran—

The Maharani of Bettiah.
Babu Krishnadhan Mukerjea.
Maulvi Wahiduddin Haider.
Mr. T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
" J. R. Lowis.
The Motihari Branch of the Theosophical Society.
Babu Audh Bihari Saran.
Mualvi Muhammad Ibrahim.
Babu Ganendra Nath Bose.
" Tez Bahadur Rana.
Mr. P. W. Smith, of Seeraha.
" F. Boxwell.
" J. B. Wood, C.S.
" H. Coupland, C.S.
Babu Sarat Chandra Chatterji.

Muzaffarpur—

Babu Vishvanath Pershad Mahta.
" Ramji Pershad.
" Ambika Pershad.
Rev. H. Jackson.
Maulvi Ali Mirza.

Darbhanga—

Mr. Blackwood, C.S.
" Smither. C.S.
Babu Umapada Bose.
Mr. Wright, of Khajauli.
" Renny, of Phulparas.
" W. B. Haycook, C.S.
" Fallet, of Singhya.
" Webb, of Warisnagar.
" Simmonds.
" Hume.
" Coventry.
" Rawlins.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

Monghyr—

Babu Karunamoy Banerjee.
,, Sita Kanta Ghosh.
Revd. B. Evans.
Mrs Bien.
Maulvi Fazul Karim.
Abdur Rahman.
Revd. Mr Macphail.
Mr. H. Christian.
Maharaja Sir Ravaneshar Prashad Singh, K.C.I.E, of Gidhour
Babu Tarini Proshad, of Rohini.
,, Lachmi Prashad Singha, of Sakarpura.

Bhagalpur—

Mahasay Taraknath Ghose.
Maharaja of Sonbursa, C.I.E.
Raja Shib Chandra Bannerji.
Babu Tilakdhari Lal.

Malda—

Babu Hari Nath Palit.
,, Rati Kanta Chowdhury.
Mr. J. R. Hollow.
Babu Raj Narain Mukerjee.
,, Sarat Chandra Roy Chowdhury.

Sonthal Parganas—

Babu Girish Chundra Dey.
Dr. Kelly.
Babu Chundra Narain Gupta.
Rai Sital Chandra Nihar Bahadur.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Cuttack—

Babu Gopal Bullub Das.
,, Braja Durlav Hazra.
,, Tara Prosonno Acharjee.

Puri—

Babu Haris Chundra Ghosh
,, Sosi Bhusan Ghosh.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

Hazaribagh—

Mr. Clair Smith.
,, A. W. Warde-Jones.
Babu Seo Sahai Lal.
,, Suresh Chander Das.
,, Krishna Chander Ghose.
Dr. A. H Nott.
Akhauri Brahma Deo Narain Sing.
Babu Narendra Kumar Ghosh.
,, Adharkali Mukherji.
,, Kalyan Singh.
,, Jay Narain Sarkar.
,, Satis Chander Sen.
Maulvi Wahiduddin Ahmed.
Dr. K. Kennedy, of the Dublin Mission.
Babu Aghore Nath Chatterjee.

Lohardaga—

The missionaries and pastors of the Ranchi Anglican Mission and the missionaries of the Roman Catholic Mission in Chota Nagpur.
The missionaries and pastors of the German Evangelical Lutheran (Gossner's) Mission in the Lohardaga district.
Mr. R. C. Roy, Barrister-at-Law.
Bara Lall Mirtunjoy Nath Sahi Deo, of Palkote.
Rai Naba Krishna Rai Saheb.
Babu Sarada Kumar Aikat.
,, Durga Charan.
,, Abinash Chandra Mitra.

Palamau—

Rai Thakurai Govind Prosad Singh Bahadur, Zamindar.
Thakurai Jadu Nath Singh.
Babu Ram Churun Singh.
Rai Kishun Bux Rai Bahadur.
Babu Khetter Lal Singha.
„ Nagendra Nath Mukerjee.
„ Rakhal Mohun Banerjee.
„ Paresh Chundra Dutta.
„ Madhu Sudan Banerjee.
Munshi Anokhi Lal.
Maulvi Syed Akram Hossein, Zamindar.
„ Abdul Satter.
Thakur Jagadiswar Doyal Singh, Zamindar.
Kuor Laljiwan Singh.
Babu Moti Lal Sirkar.
„ Ram Chundra Banerjee.

Manbhum—

Babu Prosonno Kumar Dey, retired Assistant Surgeon.
„ Rajani Kanta Sirkar, Pleader.

Singhbhum—

Babu Mohini Mohun Ghosh, Pleader.
„ Nalini Mohun Sanyal.
„ Kali Pada Ghosh.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1897-98.

No. 131B., dated Calcutta, the 14th February 1898.

From—E. V. Levinge, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

Salt.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Grimley.

I am directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the third quarter of 1897-98, comprising the months of October, November and December 1897.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under review amounted to 25,13,815 maunds, as compared with 23,27,693 maunds in the previous quarter, and 24,40,628 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 58,09,049 against Rs. 66,79,141 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 57,12,378 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In all cases fractions are omitted.

3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the *golas* in Orissa during the quarter under review, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in the table (I) below :—

Table I.

1	2
	Puri.
	Mds.
Balance at the close of the previous quarter ...	5,67,926
Manufactured or added during the quarter ...	......
Total ...	5,67,926
Sold during the quarter	5,255
Wastage	......
Total ...	5,255
Balance at the close of the quarter	5,62,671

The total sales of locally-made salt during the quarter under review amounted to 5,255 maunds, as compared with 4,100 maunds in the previous quarter, and 9,272 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The subjoined table (II) shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter

under review, as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the last two years:—

TABLE II.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Third quarter.		Third quarter.		Third quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
I.—United Kingdom	14,17,888	16,01,961	9,87,488	10,15,811	13,13,286	12,32,320
II.—Hamburg	3,39,462	3,29,282	2,06,888	1,07,690	1,72,059	1,81,302
IV.— Muscat	24,202	60,262	1,200	78,262	35,800	82,180
Aden	3,17,140	2,08,755	2,57,7.5	3,14,085	......	1,83,550
Linga	1,71,470	47,812	1,83,050	25,386	1,47,765	42,382
Rawayah	2,04,147	1,91,516	2,96,722	4,50,539	1,28,897	1,64,456
Salief	2,000	13,060	1,200	98,230	71,564	1,35,907
Hanjam	1,25,903	35,076	......	63,788	1,49,722	43,634
Singapur	......	......	1	1	......	......
V.— Madras	......	......	8,922	8,596	20,000	13,493
Coconada	......	......	......	......	13,810	13,810
VI.— Bombay	1,50,612	1,45,213	1,35,234	1,30,595	2,01,584	1,48,374
Total ...	28,12,914	26,32,940	20,78,488	22,92,903	22,54,489	22,41,408

5. Table III shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter under review, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED.	Third quarter of 1896-97.	Fourth quarter of 1896-97.	First quarter of 1897-98.	Second quarter of 1897-98.	Third quarter of 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government salt golas	13,11,553	10,11,989	8,10,746	16,05,486	13,46,159
Kidderpore Dock ditto	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto private salt golas	5,866	34,824	4,135	6,104	56,104
Chittagong Government salt golas	60	16,361	91,121	2,62,022	1,95,683
Ditto private ditto	20,235	......	......	......	......
Narayanganj (Bonded Warehouse of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.)	2,320	21,464	10,860	2,185	22,700
Khulna (ditto)	6,774	4,382	3,823	1,850	1,770
Balasore (ditto)	3,936	910	6,742	4,374	408
Chandbali (ditto)	10,684	10,224	22,066	16,082	11,702
Bhairab Bazar (ditto)	2,000	225	175	12,000	2,000
Jhalakati (ditto)	......	......	......	9,500	23,309
Total ...	13,63,428	11,00,279	9,50,565	19,19,603	16,59,835

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several pass-stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the last two years, are shown in the table (IV) below:—

TABLE IV.

PERIOD.	BY WATER.					BY RAIL.			BY STEAMERS AND FLATS.	
	Viâ Balitkhal.	*Viâ* Sankrail.	*Viâ* Gewankhaly.	*Viâ* Kidderpore.	*Viâ* Balliaghata.	*Viâ* Kuthtollah Ghat.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal, Bengal Central and South-Eastern Railways or *viâ* Chitpur.	Quantity despatched to the interior (excluding Orissa).	Quantity despatched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Third quarter of 1895-96...	1,52,826	1,18,952	78,996	67,867	5,00,283	23,651	8,09,945	2,23,293	1,79,690	19 050
Ditto of 1896-97 ..	1,18,958	1,11,688	73,505	58,509	3,16,155	748	11,18,373	2,51,731	1,42,752	35,430
Ditto of 1897-98...	1,37,118	1,07,620	86,152	41,487	3,48,517	792	10,59,109	1,55,088	2,06,316	13,770

		Mds. s.
October	... ...	374 20
November	... ...	374 30
December	... ...	749 20
Total	...	1,498 30

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter amounted to 1,498 maunds and 30 seers, as noted in the margin, against 2,623 maunds and 10 seers in the previous quarter and 11,991 maunds and 10 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

8. The quantity of saltpetre salt removed from the refineries during the quarter on payment of duty amounted to 4,640 maunds, as compared with 6,137 maunds in the previous quarter and 6,982 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to the published market reports, were as follows :—

		Tons.
October	... ...	13,700
November	... ...	6,430
December	... ...	36,230
Total	...	56,360

It is reported that two sailing vessels were *en route* for Calcutta at the close of the quarter with 5,600 tons of salt from Hamburg.

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter :—

TABLE V.

Description of salt.	Fortnight ending 15th October 1897.	Fortnight ending 31st October 1897.	Fortnight ending 15th November 1897.	Fortnight ending 30th November 1897.	Fortnight ending 15th December 1897.	Fortnight ending 31st December 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool Panga	80 4 0	85 4 9	86 0 8	83 11 8	84 5 8	82 6 8
Hamburg Karkach	75 0 7	80 10 4	79 10 4	76 9 4	74 10 2	.....
Muscat ditto	56 0 0	53 8 0	56 5 4	56 8 0	57 0 0	56 10 8
Jeddah ditto	59 12 0	60 0 0	60 8 0	60 13 4	60 12 4	59 10 9
Bombay ditto	72 8 0	67 8 0	84 14 6	63 5 0	55 0 0	50 10 6
Rock ditto	......	......	......	......	......	.....

11. The following table (VI, shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong, Narayanganj, Khulna, Balasore, Chandbali, Bhairab Bazar (Mymensingh) and Jhalakati (Backergunge) during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarter of the previous year :—

TABLE VI.

Port or Station.	Description of salt.	Admitted into Bond.		Cleared.	
		Third quarter of 1896-97.	Third quarter of 1897-98.	Third quarter of 1896-97.	Third quarter of 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong	Liverpool	......	13,927 0 0	41,250 12 0	54,514 0 0
	Hamburg	......	4,098 0 0	......	7,250 0 0
Narayanganj	Liverpool	15,000 0 0	68,500 0 0	26,975 0 0	85,317 0 0
Khulna	Ditto	28,409 0 0	12,126 0 0	24,377 0 0	11,850 0 0
Balasore	Ditto	11,006 0 0	8,288 0 0	7,064 0 0	11,900 0 0
Chandbali	Ditto	24,930 0 0	28,000 0 0	14,[illegible] 0 0	31,346 0 0
Bhairab Bazar ...	Ditto	24,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	22,000 0 0	22,000 0 0
Jhalakati	Ditto	......	57,000 0 0	......	43,076 0 0
	Total ...	1,13,339 0 0	2,03,929 0 0	1,37,752 12 0	2,67,153 0 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from Cuttack and Puri.

THE EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

No. 239I.

Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 18th February 1898.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Embankment and Drainage Reports for the year 1896-97.

The expenditure incurred during the year on embankments and drainage and other miscellaneous irrigation works in Bengal, which are not dealt with in the Canal Revenue Report, is shown below:—

	Rs.
I.—Embankments, Class A, in Orissa	1,04,544
Ditto, do. B, Schedule D, and other Government embankments ...	1,76,846
Ditto, do. C, maintained under contract ...	99,861
Ditto, do. D, maintained by annual apportionment of charges	16,718
II.—Works carried out by Civil Officers in Government or temporarily-settled estates	28,891
III.—Works undertaken under the provisions of the Drainage Act	19,652
IV.—Drainage works carried out at the cost of Government	9,267
V.—Drainage works carried out under the Embankment Act	1,44,924
Total ...	6,00,703

2. *I.—Embankments maintained by the Irrigation Department.*—The public embankments in Bengal are divided into two classes—

1st.—Embankments the property of Government which are maintained at the public expense.

2nd.—Embankments maintained by Government officers at the cost of the persons interested.

In the first class there are—

A.—The embankments in Orissa which are maintained under Act XXXII of 1855.

B.—The embankments enumerated in Schedule D of Act VI (B.C.) of 1873, among which are included those of the Burdwan Raj estate taken over by Government in 1804, and some additional lengths which have at various times been added to the schedule under the provisions of section 43 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882, as also two small embankments in the Pabna and Bogra districts.

In the second class there are—

C.—The embankments of which the cost of maintenance is recovered from the persons interested by the payment of a fixed annual charge under a contract extending over a term of years not exceeding 30, as provided for in sections 63—68 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882.

D.—The embankments of which the cost of maintenance is recovered from the persons interested by an annual apportionment of the actual charges.

Embankments A in Orissa are also, for departmental purposes, further classed as follows:—

Class I.—Capital or Canal embankments constructed and maintained as part of the Orissa Canal system and intended to be above high flood-level.

Class II.—Ordinary or Agricultural embankments on large rivers above high flood-level to be maintained permanently at their present height.

,, III.—Embankments of local importance, such as marginal embankments outside canal embankments which will probably be eventually abandoned.

,, IV.—Embankments of doubtful utility and harmful effect which it is undesirable to retain.

,, V.—Embankments which have been abandoned and are not repaired.

The capital embankments, Class I, are not treated of in this report.

3. *Lengths of embankments.*—The lengths of embankments in each class are shown below:—

Embankments.	Lengths.	
1	2	
	Miles.	Feet.
Embankments the property of Government maintained at the public expense—		
Class A.—In Orissa	*552	3,894
Class B.—Schedule D and other Government embankments ...	1,117	3,621
Embankments not the property of Government maintained at the cost of the persons interested—		
Class C.—Maintained under contract	473	1,812
Class D.—Maintained by annual apportionment of charges ...	78	4,964
Total for 1896-97 ...	2,222	3,731
Total for 1895-96 ...	2,219	3,230
Difference (increase) ...	3	501

* In addition to these there are 168 miles of effective flood banks maintained in connection with the Orissa Canals.

In Class A embankments there was no change.

In Class B embankments there is an increase of 1 mile 4,911 feet. In the Hooghly district there is an increase of 2 miles 1,539 feet, while in the Midnapore district there is a decrease of 1,908 feet. These alterations in the lengths were found by remeasurement of the embankments made during the year.

In Class C embankments there was no change.

In Class D embankments there is an increase of 1 mile 870 feet. This increase was caused by the addition of the Daudpur embankment, along the Bur Gandak river, in the Muzaffarpur district.

4. *Floods.*—In the Orissa Circle the flood of July-August 1896 in the Mahanadi river was very high. The highest reading of the gauge at Naraje was 92·10, which is just the same as the highest readings of the floods of 1872 and 1892. The most striking feature of this flood was its unusual duration which caused a considerable number of breaches, and put under water large areas of country which are protected from ordinary floods. There were also very high floods in the Brâhmini and Byturni rivers. Several breaches occurred, but the damage done to the canal works was not serious.

In the South-Western Circle there were several floods, most of which were of ordinary character. The floods which occurred in the Cossye river at the end of August were high, and did considerable damage to the marginal embankment on the right bank of the Midnapore Canal below Panchkura, and breached the Kherai embankments. Considerable damage was also done to the Amersee

embankment on the Kaliaghye river by the waves caused by a strong north wind during the floods of July—August 1896. The Selye river was in high flood in August, and several breaches occurred in its embankments. The flood in the Nadia rivers was abnormally low, and caused no serious damage to the embankments. In the Bhagirathi river the highest reading of the gauge at Berhampore on the 27th August was 25·33, which was nearly 6 feet below the highest recorded flood-level in 1890. The floods in the Hooghly river were of ordinary nature. There was a very high flood in the Damodar river on 22nd July, which did considerable damage to the spurs and embankments on its right bank. The erosion of the Bidyadhari river at Bansra continued throughout the year, and it appears that the Eastern Bengal State Railway line will have to be retired further back. There were no floods in the Haldi and Panchpara rivers. The Mutai and Subarnarekha rivers were in high flood, and the latter badly damaged the Bhograi embankment, which the flood of the Burrabollong river was not above the average.

In the Northern Circle there were no high floods in any of the rivers.

In the Sone Circle, the floods being of ordinary character, very little damage was done to the river protective works, and no breaches occurred in any of the embankments.

5. *Original works.*—There were no original works undertaken or executed in the Orissa, Sone, and Northern Circles during the year. In the South-Western Circle, the only work started was the construction of a retired line of embankment at Bhagwangola at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,35,610. Two miles only of the embankment were taken up as a famine test-work and carried out by piece-work contractors with local labour. As the rates were too low and the scarcity was not so intense as to compel the villagers to undertake the earthwork at such rates, little progress was made with the work.

6. (*a*) *Ordinary repairs.*—The cost of ordinary repairs to the Government embankments in the Orissa Circle was Rs. 33,975, against Rs. 40,210 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,235. The average of the nine years ending 1895-96 was Rs. 64,320. In the South-Western Circle the expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 1,36,293, against Rs. 1,38,428 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,135. The Orissa embankments in the Balasore district were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 10,083, against Rs. 4,493 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 5,590 during the year is due to the cost of repairing the damages caused to the embankments by floods and of closing the breaches in the Bhograi embankment. Of the total outlay of Rs. 1,36,293 on repairs, Rs. 90,592 was expended on embankments protecting the Burdwan Raj estate in the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum and Midnapore, against Rs. 78,459 in the previous year. In the Midnapore and Burdwan districts Rs. 6,097 and Rs. 2,919, respectively, were expended on flood damage repairs in addition to the expenditure of Rs. 50,365 and Rs. 19,242 on ordinary repairs to embankments. All the embankments in the circle were maintained in an efficient state. In the Sone Circle, where there are no Government embankments, the expenditure was incurred on the maintenance of the C and D class embankments. The amount expended during the year on the C class embankments was Rs. 60,033, against Rs. 44,107 in the previous year. The expenditure on the Saran embankment was Rs. 38,590, or Rs. 20,133 more than last year. This increase is due to the construction of three retired lines at a cost of Rs. 25,579. In the Tirhut embankments, there was an increased expenditure of Rs. 2,308, while there was a decrease of Rs. 6,515 in the Champaran embankment, due to the heavier payments on account of the Dekaha retired line having been made in the previous year. The expenditure on the D class embankments was Rs. 15,259, or Rs. 5,411 more than the previous year. In the Northern Circle, Rs. 712 were expended on repairs to the Chandan embankment in Bhagalpur district, Rs. 288 on the Belwa bund in Purnea district, Rs. 634 on the Malda embankment in Malda district, and Rs. 175 on the Pabna embankment in Pabna district. There was no expenditure on the Chota Manika embankment in Bogra district, as no repairs were necessary.

(*b*) *Breaches and retired lines.*—In the Orissa Circle, the expenditure incurred on repairs to the revetments of river banks and the river-improvement works, and for constructing retired lines and filling in of breaches was

Rs. 60,486, against Rs. 57,420 in the previous year. The average of the nine years ending 1895-96 was Rs. 45,574. More than two-thirds of the expenditure was on repairs to the revetments and river-improvement works. The most important works carried out were—(1) in the Mahanadi Division, the groins and revetment at Bogla on the left bank of the Katjuri river for protecting a portion of the Machgong Canal, and the rubble stone revetments for arresting erosions, &c., at various places on the Katjuri, Dhowria and Bhargovi rivers and on the Puri road which were maintained at Rs. 5,247, and Rs. 12,679 respectively; (2) in the Brahmani-Byturni Division, the extension of the revetment at Nilkantapur, on the right bank of the Brahmani river, which necessitated a short length of the Pattamoondi Canal being retired; and (3) in the Acquapada-Jajpur Division, the renewal of the portions of the revetment on the right bank of the Brahmani river, which were injured by the high flood and slipped into the river, and a small extension of the revetment to a little above the site of the railway bridge which was being constructed. In the South-Western Circle, several breaches occurred in the Schedule D embankments in the Cossye Division, owing to the high floods in the Cossye and Selye rivers and much damage was done. There were no breaches in the Rupnarain and Damodar embankments or in the embankments in the Nadia rivers and Northern Drainage and Embankment Divisions. In the Balasore Division, the Bhograi embankment was badly damaged by the high flood in the Subarnarekha river. The expenditure incurred in constructing retired lines was Rs. 40,811, against Rs. 23,133 in 1895-96, as detailed below:—

			1896-97.	1895-96.
			Rs.	Rs.
In Murshidabad district	...	...	17,823	10,952
" 24-Parganas "	...	...	1,719	1,959
" Midnapore "	...	...	...	2,192
" Hooghly "	...	...	21,269	7,732
" Burdwan "	...	...	...	298
			40,811	23,133

In the Sone Circle there were no breaches in any of the embankments. Three retired lines in the Saran embankment were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 25,579, in addition to the river protective works on the Saran, Champaran and Tirhut embankments on which Rs. 13,972 was expended during the year. The Sagrampur retired line was started by famine labour owing to serious damages caused to the Champaran spurs. The protective works on the Turki, Bazitpur and Monghyr embankments and those along the Bur Gandak river for the protection of the Secundrapur maidan at Muzaffarpur were maintained at an aggregate cost of Rs. 4,179.

During 1895-96 the Bur Gandak river encroached considerably, and threatened to breach the municipal embankment in Muzaffarpur, known as the "Daudpur bund." On the representation of the Municipality, the Irrigation Department agreed to undertake the construction of protective works for the protection of the bund and of a retired line behind them in case the protective works fail to protect completely the town of Muzaffarpur and neighbouring villages from floods, and to charge the expenditure to takavi (*vide* Bengal Government letter No. 32T.—*I.*, dated 6th June 1896, to the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle). During the year a retired *churki* and special protective works were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,204 and Rs. 5,495, respectively, to stop the encroachment of the river.

7. *Financial.*—The cost of repairs to the Orissa embankments (Class A) was Rs. 1,04,544, against Rs. 1,02,123 in 1895-96, the rate being Rs. 189 per mile, against Rs. 184. The amount expended on Class B embankments was Rs. 1,76,846, against Rs. 1,61,633, or at the average mileage rate of Rs. 158, against Rs. 144 in the previous year.

As regards Class C embankments maintained by Government under the contract system, the actual cost incurred was Rs. 99,861, against Rs. 79,896,

showing an increase of Rs. 19,965, the average rate per mile being Rs. 211, against Rs. 168 in the previous year. The expenditure exceeded the contract rate only in the case of the Saran embankment, owing to the construction of three retired lines necessitated by the threatened encroachment of the Bur Gandak river.

The sums payable under contract for this class of embankments, compared with the maintenance charges, including book charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant, are shown in the following table, together with the amount recovered during the year and the balance remaining to be recovered:—

Year.		Midnapore District.		Saran District.		Champaran District.		Muzaffarpur District.		Total.		Recoveries.	Balance to be recovered	Surplus.	Deficit.
		Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	...	53,303	55,000	4,114	23,900	......	......	...	......	57,423	78,900				
1882-83	..	60,320	55,000	76,938	23,900	......	......	......	......	1,43,258	78,900				
1883-84	...	48,398	55,000	64,971	23,900	......	......		......	1,13,369	78,900				
1884-85	...	36,168	55,000	32,059	23,900	36,039	13,000	52,987	10,415	1,57,253	1,02,315				
1885-86	...	52,509	55,000	18,080	23,900	10,503	13,000	14,476	10,415	95,148	1,02,3 5				
1886-87	...	40,009	55,000	18,251	23,900	11,780	13,000	14,247	10,415	84,340	1,02,315	*	*	*	*
1887-88	...	45,198	55,000	34,787	23,900	23,887	13,000	17,960	10,415	1,21,840	1,02,315				
1888-89	...	48,121	55,000	27,449	23,900	35,507	13,000	18,719	10,415	1,20,796	1,02,315				
1889-90	...	41,475	55,000	33,757	23,900	57,544	13,000	18,801	10,415	1,51,667	1,02,315				
1890-91	...	24,165	55,000	17,348	23,900	68,540	13,000	16,335	10,415	1,26,648	1,02,3 5				
1891-92	..	26,291	55,000	31,038	23,900	63,275	13,000	9,394	10,415	1,29,807	1,02,315				
1892-93	...	55,087	55,000	24,538	23,900	38,848	13,000	21,770	10,415	1,40,241	1,02,315	1,04,158	42,079	...	37,926
1893-94	...	73,983	55,000	30,474	23,900	30,161	13,000	16,038	10,415	1,50,536	1,02,315	1,09,045	38,097	.....	48,281
1894-95	..	70,635	55,000	31,880	23,900	19,244	13,000	24,211	10,415	1,50,970	1,02,315	80,038	81,324	..	48,655
1895-96	...	48,718	55,000	28,557	23,900	29,561	13,000	13,351	10,415	1,20, 95	1,02,315	75,592	77,827	.....	18,280
1896-97	...	56,351	55,000	47,370	23,900	14,243	13,000	10,666	10,415	1,28,570	1,02,315	1,26,510	55,024	....	26,255
Total	.	7,86,825	8,80,000	5,22,122	3,82,400	4,59,022	1,69,000	2,54,192	1,35,395	20,02,161	15,68,795	15,11,771	55,024	......	......

* Details not obtainable.

It will be seen from the above figures that Government is a loser by Rs. 26,255 on the working of the year, and that the outstanding balance to be recovered from the persons interested amounts to Rs. 55,024.

The loss to Government in 1895-96 was Rs. 18,280, and the average annual loss for the nine years ending with 1895-96 was Rs. 33,502.

In the Midnapore district the amount payable under contract for the takavi embankments is ordinarily quite sufficient for the maintenance of the embankments. There was excess expenditure over the contract amount in five years only since the introduction of the contract system in 1881-82. In 1882 83 the excess was Rs. 11,320, in 1892-93 Rs. 87, in 1893-94 Rs. 18,983, in 1894-95 Rs. 15,635, and during the year under review Rs. 1,351. It was mainly due to the cost of repairing damages caused to the embankments by floods.

As regards the Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur embankments, the maintenance charges are generally in excess of the contract amounts. They were less only in four years in Saran, two years in Champaran and one year in Muzaffarpur since the introduction of the contract system there. The excess is chiefly due to the heavy cost of constructing retired lines and protective works for preventing encroachments of rivers.

On embankments of Class D (Appendix C) the actual outlay incurred during the year was Rs 20,649, and the amount outstanding from the previous year was Rs. 16,721, while the recoveries and adjustments made by the Civil Department were Rs. 17,548, the balance unadjusted at the end of the year being Rs. 19,822. Compared with the figures supplied by the Board of Revenue (Appendix B), it will be seen that the collections of the year were Rs. 43,584, or Rs. 26,036 in excess of those reported by the Superintending Engineers. No explanation of this discrepancy has been given by the Board of Revenue. The figures given in the Board's return (Appendix B) include only the amounts which have been accepted and apportioned by the Civil Department, and hence no comparison can be made between the "advances" and "outstanding balances" as reported by the Board and as given by the Superintending Engineers.

The figures supplied by the Board (Appendix B) are shown in a more concise form in the following statement. The recoverable amount or demand falling due within the year was Rs. 77,298, the amount collected was Rs. 43,584

the recoveries falling short of the amount of the demand were therefore Rs. 33,714:—

	Due during the year.		Falling due in subsequent date.		Total.	
	Column of Board's return.	Amount.	Column of Board's return.	Amount.	Column of Board's return.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs		Rs.		Rs.
Outstanding advances	6	71,438	......	2,30,225	2	3,01,663
Advances of the year	7	4,527	......	21,821	3	26,348
Interest	8	626	......	......	8	1,333
	9	698	......	......	9	
	10	9	......	......	10	
Total ...	......	77,298	......	2,52,046	......	3,29,344
Collections of the year, including remission	17	43,584	......	......	17	43,584
Balance (arrear)	26	33,714	27	2,52,046	26 & 27	2,85,760
Total ...	......	77,298	......	2,52,046	......	3,29,344

The Joki Embankment (Class D) in the Midnapore district shown in Appendix C has been brought under the contract system for five years, from the 1st April 1896, the amount payable for the period being fixed at Rs. 2,000. It was maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 197 only against Rs. 647 in the previous year.

8. *Agricultural public works and miscellaneous and sanitary improvements carried out in Government or temporarily-settled estates in Bengal by Civil Officers from the grant placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue.*—The amount expended during the year was Rs. 28,891. Its distribution by districts, as reported by the Board of Revenue, is given in the subjoined statement:—

Division.	District.	Expenditure.
		Rs.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	270
Presidency ...	24-Parganas	2,397
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri and Bogra ...	2,827
Dacca ...	Backergunge	1,402
Chittagong ...	Noakhali	250
Patna ...	Patna	1,800
	Gaya	4,865
	Shahabad	3,009
	Saran	200
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur	990
Orissa ...	Balasore	450
	Puri	6,832
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	464
	Singhbhum	2,288
	Lohardaga	847
	Total : ...	28,891

The nature of the expenditure is shown below:—

	Rs.
Construction and repairs of embankments and bundhs ...	8,298
Excavation and repairs of tanks	4,462
Construction and repairs of wells for irrigation and other purposes	4,055
Excavation and repairs of khals for drainage and other purposes	1,300
Construction and repairs of irrigation channels and *pynes* ...	3,019
Repairs to bridges and culverts	146
Construction and repairs of *ahars*	3,318
Repair of aqueduct	80
Construction and repairs of roads	1,025
Ditto ditto of bungalows, sheds, dispensaries &c. ...	1,709
Purchase of ferry boats	214
Plantation of trees	501
Agricultural experiments	250
Purchase of water for irrigation purposes and water-rate ...	71
Miscellaneous petty works for sanitary improvements ...	443
Total ..	28,891

The principal works of construction and repairs to embankments for agricultural improvements carried out in the Government estates were (1) the *bheris* and embankments in the Diamond Harbour subdivision and embankments and sluices in the Port Canning estates in the 24-Parganas district, on which Rs. 2,396 was expended, and (2) bunds in the Singhbhum and Hazaribagh districts, which cost Rs. 2,288 and Rs. 463, respectively.

In the Jalpaiguri district Rs. 1,000 were expended on an irrigation channel, and in the Bogra, Backergunge, Malda and Lohardaga districts the expenditure of Rs. 1,173, Rs. 1,402, Rs. 750 and Rs. 847, respectively, was incurred mainly in constructing and repairing bunds, tanks, khals, *pynes* and wells. In the Noakhali district a sum of Rs. 250 was expended in conducting experiments for the cultivation of potato, gram, wheat and some English vegetables.

In the Patna district Rs. 1,800 were expended mostly on earthwork in 18 estates and on the construction and repairs of wells and culverts, while in the Gaya and Shahabad districts the expenditure of Rs. 4,865 and Rs. 3,009, respectively, was mainly confined to the construction and repairs of *ahars*, wells and *pynes*. In the Saran district a sum of Rs. 200 was expended on the construction of wells only.

In the Puri and Balasore districts the expenditure of Rs. 6,831 and Rs. 450, respectively, was incurred solely on the construction and repairs of bunds, wells, tanks, bungalows, boarding-houses and roads. Besides these, Rs. 443 was expended on works for sanitary improvements, such as clearing old tanks and jungles, &c., in the Bogra, Bhagalpur and Malda districts.

9. *Works undertaken under the provisions of the Drainage Act, VI (B.C.) of 1880.*—The drainage works (five in number) lie in the southern parts of the Hooghly district in the South-Western Circle. Four of them, viz., the Dankuni, Howrah, Rajapur, and Burrajolla, have been completed, and the costs of their maintenance have been capitalized. The fifth (Ampta project) is still under consideration. Regarding this the Superintending Engineer, South Western Circle, writes:—

"This basin is different from that of the other drainage schemes, in so far that the bheel land is higher, and that it has direct connection for drainage into the Hooghly through the Purana khal. With these advantages it is only in years of exceptional rainfall that the crops in the Ampta swamp suffer; and as this only happens once in six or seven years, in my opinion any further consideration of this project may be indefinitely postponed."

The following is an account given by the Superintending Engineer of the expenditure incurred on the construction of the drainage schemes, inclusive of charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant:—

			Rs.	
(1) Dankuni Drainage Works		... ...	4,04,159	(completed.)
(2) Howrah	ditto	... ...	2,72,062	(ditto).
(3) Rajapur	ditto	}	9,10,286	(ditto).
(4) Burrajolla	ditto			

10. The lengths of the schemes, their channels, and the areas drained by them are the same as given in the previous years' reports. The maintenance charges of the Dankuni and Howrah drainage schemes were capitalized at an annual cost of Rs. 4,390 and Rs 2,000, respectively, in the years 1891-92 and 1893-94, and those of the Rajapur and Burrajolla Drainage schemes were capitalized in the year 1896-97 at an annual cost of Rs. 5,000.

11. The Dankuni drainage works were efficiently maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,511, against Rs. 2,527 in the previous year. These charges include a portion of the Drainage Deputy Collector's salary, amounting to Rs. 900. The increased cost is mainly due to silt-clearance on which more than Rs. 5,000 was expended.

12. The Howrah drainage works were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 4,108, against Rs. 3,299 in 1895-96. This sum includes a portion of the Drainage Deputy Collector's salary amounting to Rs. 2,400.

13. The Rajapur drainage scheme was efficiently maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,407, against Rs. 4,259 in the previous year. The maintenance charge of the Burrojolla scheme was Rs. 626, against Rs. 1,422 in 1895-96. Portion of the Drainage Deputy Collector's pay charged to these schemes amounted to Rs. 4,423.

The Board of Revenue supplies the following figures regarding the Dankuni and Howrah Drainage projects—

	Rs.
Demand of the year recoverable out of sums advanced by Civil Department	1,53,852
Collections of the year	59,278
Outstanding balance at end of year	94,574

No figures are given by the Board for the Rajapur and Burrojolla projects.

14. *Efficiency of the Drainage Works.*—The drainage schemes have proved very successful, as they have not only reclaimed large tracts of lands lying in their basins, but have also efficiently drained them and the high lands surrounding. In seasons of drought and scanty rainfall they contribute towards irrigating these lands by taking in water from the river Hooghly.

15. *Drainage works carried out at the cost of Government.*—On the Baliaghye main drain four culverts were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,430, and a dock and four sidings were constructed for Rs. 943 and Rs. 459, respectively. The Surpai sluice channel bund was cut at a cost of Rs. 116 and reconstructed at Rs. 589. Dredging was started on the Sadar khal to remove silt and improve it, but, owing to a break down of the dredger, little work was done. Silt was also cleared from the Mirzapur, Panipia, Aucknagurea, Baiunda, Naraindurì, Kalabaria, Talpati, Harikhali, Sadar and Udbadal khals, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,651. For repairing the Bulli Bhil drainage works Rs. 3,079 were spent during the year.

16. *Drainage works carried out under the Embankment Act, II (B.C.) of 1882.*—Applications being submitted under section 18 of the Act by the Manager of the Bhowanipore Wards' Estate, three drainage sluices at Satpukur, Bindal and Kulpi in the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division in miles 113-114, 52-53 and 69-70 of the Schedule D Embankments Nos. 77, 68 and 71, were sanctioned during the year for Rs. 1,14,141, Rs. 34,130 and Rs. 66,289, respectively, and their construction was commenced in February 1897. The sluice at Satpukur is of six vents, that at Bindal of two vents, and that at Kulpi of three vents, and they will drain an area of 59 square miles of land. The expenditure incurred on them till the end of March 1897, when more than half of each was completed, was Rs. 51,835, Rs. 13,512 and Rs. 42,434 respectively. These sluices have contributed much towards the improvement of the drainage of the southern portion of the 24-Parganas district. Another application being submitted by Babu Radha Kissore Ghose and others of 24-Parganas district, an irrigation sluice at Tellary between the 19th and 20th miles of Schedule D, Embankment No. 61, was sanctioned in September 1896 for Rs. 6,978, and its construction was started in January 1897, and by the end of March 1897 it was nearly completed. The sluice will irrigate an area of 5,000 bighas. The Tangrabichi

sluice in 24-Parganas district, which was referred to in last year's report, was completed at a cost of Rs 46,550, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 24,259. The Churrial khal drainage scheme in the district of 24-Parganas was maintained during the year for Rs. 809, against Rs. 929 in the previous year. The total expenditure up to 31st March 1897 amounts to Rs. 1,42,069. Of the 14 small sluices in the Government Schedule D Embankments in the district of 24-Parganas, 8 were repaired during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 727. The Kumrul sluice in the 53rd mile of the Damodar Left Embankment, together with its channel, was repaired and maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 360, against Rs. 816 in the previous year. A small masonry stop dam and regulator was built during the year in the middle of the Kumrul irrigation sluice channel in the 50th mile of the Damodar left embankment for the irrigation of the high lands situated on the banks of the channel at a cost of Rs. 517, exclusive of Tools and Plant and Establishment charges. Plans and estimates for rivetting the bank of the Burabullong river, near the Nulcool lock, are under consideration of the Superintending Engineer, as also the project regarding the drainage of the Dubda jheel in Range III of the Orissa Coast Canal. The management of the Kalabaria khal from the head of Barunda and Naraindari khal to its junction with the Sadar khal was made over to the Burdwan Raj Estate for a period of 10 years on the 1st February 1897.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of its appendices (A to C) be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, and submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department, for information.

Ordered, also, that copies of this Resolution and of its appendices (A to C) be forwarded to the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and Financial Departments, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, Commissioners of the Patna, Bhagalpur, Rajshahi, Presidency, Burdwan, and Orissa Divisions, Superintending Engineers of the Orissa, South-Western, Sone, and Northern Circles, and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Colonel*, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

List of public Embankments in Bengal in charge of Government Officers, showing their lengths and the actual cost of repairs (without charges for Establishment) during the year 1896-97.

Name of Civil Division.		District.	Miles of Embankments. Maintained at the expense of Government. Class A.	Maintained at the expense of Government. Class B.	Maintained at the expense of the persons benefited. Under contract. Class C.	Maintained at the expense of the persons benefited. By annual apportionment of charges. Class D.	Maintained at the expense of the persons benefited. Total.	Total miles of Embankments.	Expenditure of the year on Works and Repairs. Class A. Total.	Class A. Rate per mile.	Class B. Total.	Class B. Rate per mile.	Class C. Total.	Class C. Rate per mile.	Class C. Contract rate.	Class D. Total.	Class D. Rate per mile.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Orissa Embankments.	M. Ft.	M. Ft.	M. Ft.	M. Ft.	M. Ft.	M. Ft.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintained under Act XXXII of 1855.	Orissa	Balasore	63 3,312	......	......	......	......	63 3,312	11,595	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cuttack	231 4,516	......	......	......	......	231 4,516	57,157(a)	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Puri	257 1,346	......	......	...	......	257 1,346	33,792	130		...	...	...	...	...	.
		Total, Orissa Embankments.	552 3,894	......	...	...	...	552 3,894	1,04,544	189	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
		Embankments other than Orissa.															
Maintained under Act II (B.C.) of 1882.	Patna	Muzaffarpur	......	......	52 400	27 3,240	79 3,640	79 3,640	...	...	...	.	9,942	191	10,415	12,519	453
		Darbhanga	......	......	......	17 3,360	17 3,960	17 3,960	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	2,034	115
		Saran	...	......	119 4,222	...	119 4,222	119 4,222	...	...	...	...	3[illegible],500	322	23,000	...	...
		Champaran	...	...	56 3,[illegible]		56 3,[illegible]	56 3,[illegible]	...	.	.	...	11,501	203	13,000	...	..
		Gaya	......	..	.	1 670	1 670	1 670	.	.	..			...		732	117
		Total	......	...	228 3,3[illegible]2	46 2,[illegible]	275 612	275 612	.	..			60,033	267	47,315	14,685	316
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	......	......	......	3 2,960	3 2,960	3 2,960	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	712	200
		Malda	......	2 2,204	......	......	......	2 2,204	...	...	634	262	...	...	...	...	..
		Purnea	......	......	......	2 4,014	2 4,014	2 4,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	288	104
		Monghyr	......	......	......	11 1,320	11 1,320	11 1,320	...	...	...	...	.		...	574	51
		Total	......	2 2,204	.....	17 3,014	17 3,014	19 5,218	...	..	634	262			.	1,574	87
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	......	6 4,703	......	.....	......	6 4,703	...	...	1,181	171	...	...	..	...	...
		Pabna	......	0 5,150	......	......	.....	0 5,150	...	...	175	179	..	...	...	...	...
		Bogra	.....	0 360	.....	......	......	0 360	...	...	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	......	7 4,933	.....	......	....	7 4,933	..	..	1,356	171	...	..	...	.	.
	Presidency	Murshidabad	......	95 0	......	......	......	95 0	...	...	27,262	287	..	...	...	...	...
		Nadia	......	0 4,000	......	...	......	0 4,000	...	...	20	2	..	...	..	...	...
		24-Parganas	......	216 3,522	.. .	2 1,320	2 1,320	218 4,842	...	...	25,820	119	...	..	.	(—)135	...
		Total	......	312 2,242	... .	2 1,320	2 1,320	314 3,562	...	...	53,102	170			..	(—)135	..
	Burdwan	Burdwan	......	82 1,100	.....	......	......	82 1,100	...	...	22,161	269	...	...	.	..	...
		Birbhum	......	3 1,320	.....	.....	......	3 1,320	...	...	472	145	...		...	...	..
		Hooghly	......	164 3,365	...	6 0	6 0	170 3,365	-	...	42,653	259		...		518	66
		Midnapore	......	544 4,297	244 3,790	6 3,320	251 1,830	796 847	...	...	56,462	103	39,828	163	55,000	(—)24	...
		Total	......	794 4,802	244 3,790	12 3,320	257 1,830	1,052 1,352	...	...	1,21,754	153	39,828	163	55,000	494	[illegible]
		Total Embankments other than Orissa.	553 3,894	1,117 3,621	473 1,812	78 4,964	552 1,496	1,669 5,117	...	...	1,76,840	158	99,861	211	1,02,315	16,718	214

(a) Includes Rs. 41,698 being cost of river revetment and training works, not immediately connected with the embankments. Excluding this amount, the rate per mile of embankment is Rs. 66 only.
(b) No expenditure was incurred during the year.

APPEN

[COMPILED BY THE

Return No. XXVIII for the year 1896-97, relating to

Divisions and Districts.	Outstanding Advances.				Classification of the demand of the year.						Col		
	Total amount advanced in preceding years outstanding on 1st April 1896.	Total amount advanced during the year.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Unrecovered interest of previous year.	Amount due during the year out of the sum shown in column 2, *i.e.*, instalments falling due for the first time and arrears of previous instalments.	Amount due during the year out of the sum shown in column 3.	Unrecovered interest of previous years, *i.e.*, amount shown in column 5.	Interest payable on account of sums in column 6, *i.e.*, interest made payable with the instalments of principal, and interest chargeable during the year on failure to pay instalments on the due dates.	Interest similarly payable on account of sums in column 7.	Total of five preceding columns.	On account of column 6.	On account of column 7.	On account of column 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BURDWAN DIVISION.													
Birbhum District ...	1,649	.	1,649	...	57	...	...	82	...	139	57	..	..
Midnapore „ ...	92,052	1,422	93,474	11	21,610	791	11	221	8	22,611	14,777	454	11
Hooghly „ ...	20,630	2,341	22,971	20	20,630	903	20	59	...	21,612	6,325	134	20
Total ...	1,14,331	3,763	1,18,094	31	42,297	1,694	31	362	8	44,392	21,159	588	31
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.													
24-Parganas District ..	1,62,266	8,371	1,70,637		4,265	95	...	32	...	4,392	3,390	27	...
Total ...	1,62,266	8,371	1,70,637	...	4,265	95		32	.	4,392	3,390	27	...
BIHAR.													
PATNA DIVISION.													
Patna District ..	57	36	93	2	57	36	2	..	1	96	44	25	1
Gaya „ ...	5	2	7	...	5	2	.	.	...	7	5	2	..
Muzaffarpur „ ..	14,910	8,129	23,039	120	14,910	..	120	174	...	15,204	9,134	...	95
Darbhanga „ ..	5,332	3,347	8,679	473	5,142	...	473	76	...	5,691	3,238	..	164
Total ...	20,304	11,514	31,818	595	20,114	38	595	250	1	20,998	12,421	27	260
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.													
Monghyr District ...	1,407	872	2,279	...	1,407	872	...	54	...	2,333	668	.	...
Bhagalpur „ ...	...	1,088	1,088	...	...	1,088	...	......	...	1,088	...	1,088	...
Purnea „ ..	3,355	740	4,095	...	3,355	740	...	......	...	4,095	3,257	178	...
Total ..	4,762	2,700	7,462	...	4,762	2,700	...	54	...	7,516	3,925	1,266	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,01,663	26,348	3,28,011	626	71,438	4,527	626	698	9	77,298	40,895	1,908	291

DIX B.

BOARD OF REVENUE]

Embankment Advances, under Act II (B.C.) of 1882.

LECTIONS—				BALANCES.										
				Principal—			Interest—							
On account of column 9.	On account of column 10.	Total.	Remissions.	Due on account of column 6.	Due on account of column 7.	Total.	Due on account of column 8.	Due on account of column 9.	Due on account of column 10.	Total.	Total of columns 21 and 25.	Not due during the year out of total in column 4.	Received in advance during the year on account of future instalments.	REMARKS.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
82	..	139	...	...	...	...	..	...			..	1,592	...	
197	6	15,445	...	6,833	337	7,170	...	24	2	26	7,196*	71,073	...	* Steps have been taken to recover this balance under Public Demands Recovery Act.
55	...	6,534	...	14,305	769	15,074		4	..	4	15,078	1,438	...	
334	6	22,118	...	21,138	1,106	22,244	..	28	2	30	22,274	74,103	...	
32	..	3,449	...	875	68	943	...	...	..	...	943	1,66,277	862	
32	..	3,449	...	875	68	943	..	..	...	...	943	1,66,277	862	
...	...	70	...	13	11	24	1	...	1	2	26	...	1	
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..		...	...	
64	...	9,298	...	5,770	...	5,770	25	110	..	135	5,911†	8,129	103	† Rupees 960 is under recovery by the certificate procedure, and necessary steps are being taken to realise the remainder.
...	.	3,402	...	1,904	...	1,904	309	76	..	385	2,289	3,537	1,809	
64	...	12,772	...	7,693	11	7,704	335	186	1	522	8,226	11,666	1,913	
54	...	722	...	739	872	1,611	...	...	...	...	1,611‡	...	87	‡ Warning post-cards have been issued for the recovery of a portion of the balance and the remainder is covered by certificate
...	...	1,088	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	24	
...	...	3,435	...	98	562	660	..	...	...	...	660§	...	...	§ Certificates have been issued for the balance of Rs. 66
54	...	5,245	..	837	1,434	2,271	..	...	...	...	2,271	...	111	
484	6	43,584	...	30,543	2,610	33,162	335	214	3	552	33,714	2,52,046	2,886	

APPEN

(I)

[COMPILED BY THE

Return No. XXVIII for the year 1896-97, relating to

Division and Districts.	Outstanding Advances.			Unrecovered interest of previous year.	Classification of the demand of the year.						Col		
	Total amount advanced in preceding years outstanding on 1st April 1896.	Total amount advanced during the year.	Total of columns 2 and 3.		Amount due during the year out of the sum shown in column 2, i.e., instalments falling due for the first time and arrears of previous instalments.	Amount due during the year out of the sum shown in column 3.	Unrecovered interest of previous years, i.e., amount shown in column 5.	Interest payable on account of sums in column 6, i.e., interest made payable with the instalments of principal, and interest chargeable during the year on failure to pay instalments on the due dates.	Interest similarly payable on account of sums in column 7.	Total of five preceding columns.	On account of column 6.	On account of column 7.	On account of column 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BURDWAN DIVISION.													
Hooghly (Dankuni Drainage Scheme).	465 −312(a) 153	...	153	...	153	...	...	185	...	338	381	...	...
Howrah Drainage Scheme.	4,15,150	...	4,15,150	...	77,004	...	...	76,510	...	1,53,514	52,175	...	...
Total ...	4,15,303	...	4,15,303	...	77,157	...	...	76,695	...	1,53,852	52,556	...	...

(a) Rupees 312 deducted from the demand as per Accountant-General, Bengal's

DIX B.

BOARD OF REVENUE.]

Drainage Advances, under Act VI (B.C.) of 1880.

LECTIONS—				BALANCES.										
				Principal—			Interest—							
On account of column 9.	On account of column 10.	Total.	Remissions.	Due on account of column 6.	Due on account of column 7.	Total.	Due on account of column 8.	Due on account of column 9.	Due on account of column 10.	Total.	Total of columns 21 and 25.	Not due during the year out of total in column 4.	Received in advance during the year on account of future instalments.	REMARKS.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
57	...	438	...	—228	...	—228 } *	...	128	...	128	—100	...	...	* Rupees 500 was apportioned in excess at the time of apportionment of Dankuni capitalized debt. The balance of Rs. 24,829 is being realized under the certificate procedure.
6,665	...	58,840	...	24,829	...	24,829 }	...	69,845	...	69,845	94,674	3,38,146	...	
6,722	...	59,278	...	24,601	...	24,601	...	69,973	...	69,973	94,574	3,38,146	...	

letter No. T. A.—646, dated 4th September 1896, as it was wrongly apportioned on Government lands.

APPENDIX C.

[COMPILED FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.]

Statement showing the outlay incurred, recoveries made, and balance outstanding on account of Embankments and Drainage Works (class D) maintained during the year 1896-97.

CIRCLE.	Name of Embankments and Drainage Works.	DISTRICT.	Balance at end of 1895-96.	Outlay during 1896-97.	Total to end of 1896-97.	Amount recovered and adjusted by the Civil Department during 1896-97.	Balance unadjusted on 31st March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	EMBANKMENTS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sone ...	Daudpur embankment ...	Muzaffarpur	...	10,696	10,696	...	10,696
Sone ...	Turki ditto ...	Ditto ...	8,256	4,553	12,809	8,256	4,553
Sone ...	Bazitpur ditto ...	Darbhanga	2,711	2,453	51,61	2,711	2,453
Sone ...	Monghyr ditto ...	Monghyr ...	832	713	1,545	832	713
Sone ...	Sukri ditto ...	Gaya ...	78	162	240	78	162
South-Western.	Madaria khal ditto ...	Hooghly ...	623	518	1,141	623	518
South-Western.	Tolly's Nala ditto ...	24-Parganas	(−)37	(−)35	(−)72	...	(−)72
South-Western.	Joki ditto ...	Midnapore	1,118	197	1,315	566	749
South-Western.	Petty repairs to takavi sluices...	24-Parganas	99	368	467	304	163
South-Western.	Removing zamindari embankments.	Ditto ...	6	...	6	6	...
South-Western.	Repairing zamindari embankments not under contract system	Midnapore	...	24	24	24	...
Northern	Chandan embankment ...	Bhagalpur	...	712	712	712	...
Northern	Belwa ditto ...	Purnea ...	3,035	288	3,323	3,436	(−)113
	Total Embankments ...	......	16,721	20,649	37,370	17,548	19,822
	DRAINAGE WORKS.						
	Kumrool sluice channel ...	Hooghly ...	1,900	1,343	3,243	815	2,428
	Srinagar do. ...	24-Parganas	1	...	1	...	1
	Alumpur do.	Ditto ...	7,257	358	7,615	7,615	...
	Tangrabichi do.	Ditto	22,291	29,062	51,353	...	51,353
	Satpukur do.	Ditto ...		51,835	51,835	...	51,835
	Kulpi do.	Ditto ...	...	42,434	42,434	...	42,434
	Bindal do.	Ditto ...	...	13,513	13,513	...	13,513
	Churrial khal drainage project	Ditto ...	929	1,217	2,146	2,146	...
	Tellary sluice	Ditto ...	...	4,565	4,565	...	4,565
	Dainan basin	Midnapore	1	597	598	110	488
	Total Drainage Works ...	......	32,379	1,44,924	1,77,303	10,686	1,66,617
	GRAND TOTAL ...	......	49,100	1,65,573	2,14,673	28,234	1,86,439

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON THE WHEAT CROP OF BENGAL IN 1897-98.

THE following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 21st February 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Preliminary Note on the Wheat Crop of Bengal in 1897-98.

Explanatory.—In previous years, only the principal wheat-growing districts furnished this Department with returns of the wheat crop; but, as all wheat-growing districts shewed the area under wheat in their forecasts of the *rabi* crop, it has been thought advisable to include their returns in the present note, so as to bring the figures in it into accordance with the figures which will appear in the *rabi* forecast to be issued by this Department later in the year.

The figures for normal area have been revised on the basis of the returns of actual cultivation submitted during the past five years. Further enquiries are being made with a view to ascertaining the correct figures to be given under this head. Where a cadastral survey has been completed for the whole of a district, the figures compiled in the course of that survey have been adopted.

2. *Character of the season.*—The column of remarks in the district returns shows that all the districts had sufficient rainfall during the season, except Murshidabad, Shahabad, and Balasore; but even in these districts the outturn will not be materially affected by the deficiency. There was copious rainfall over the greater part of the Province in September and October. This chiefly accounts for the larger area under wheat this year. December and January have been, however, practically rainless, and this may have a prejudicial effect on the outturn. There was no rain in the Patna Division in the months of November, December, and January; while in the Bhagalpur Division there was only scanty rainfall in November, and no rainfall in December and January. As these are the chief wheat-growing Divisions, the condition just described will have considerable effect on the general outturn.

3. *Area sown.*—The area sown this year (1,573,900 acres) is much larger than that sown last year (1,361,600 acres). The increase is 212,300 acres, or more than 15 per cent. over last year's area. The wheat-growing area in the Patna

Division is 791,100 acres, or about half, and in the Bhagalpur Division 409,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the whole wheat-growing area of those Provinces. The only important wheat-growing districts in Lower Bengal are Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Nadia, and Rangpur, which show 150,500, 76,900, 31,400, and 30,700 acres, respectively, under this crop in the present year.

4. *Estimated outturn.*—From the district returns, it will be seen that with the exception of Jessore, where the area under wheat is very small, all the districts expect at least a 10-anna crop; Champaran returns a bumper or 20-anna crop; 13 districts return an average or 16-anna crop; Patna and the Sonthal Parganas return a 15-anna crop; the remaining districts return an outturn varying from 14 to 10 annas.

Estimating by Divisions, the Patna Division expects some thing over an average crop, the Bhagalpur Division a 15½-anna crop, and the rest of the Divisions together about a 13-anna crop. The general outturn may be estimated at 15 annas against 10 annas, the estimated outturn of last year.

N. G. MUKERJI,

Asst. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(Countersigned.)

P. C. LYON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 10th February 1898.

First Forecast of the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1897-98.

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under wheat.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
BURDWAN.	Burdwan ...	1,350	1,100	1,300	6	16	There is no reason why an average crop should not be gathered.	
	Birbhum ...	5,000	100	5,400	6	14	There has been very little rain since November 1897: but as the lands under wheat crop are, in a great measure, irrigated from tanks, a 14-anna crop is expected.	
	Bankura ...	5,500	2,800	6,000	6	14	The weather has been very favourable for the cultivation and growth of this crop, and consequently a large area has been cultivated during the year. The outturn may also be estimated at 14 annas if the weather continues favourable.	
	Midnapore ...	2,100	1,600	2,600	11	13½	Owing to timely rainfall during the ploughing and sowing season, a larger area has been brought under cultivation, and the outturn is expected to be better this year.	
	Hooghly ...	100	85	100	7	16	The season being favourable, a large area has been sown with wheat, and the outturn is expected to be 16 annas. In Jehanabad, however, the rains in October were considered unfavourable to the cultivation of wheat.	

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under wheat.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	300	100	200	5	16	The increase in the area under wheat crop this year as compared to that of last year is due to favourable rainfall. The same cause also accounts for the increase in the estimated outturn of the present year.	
	Nadia	35,000	6,600	31,400	2½	11	The increase in the normal area is owing to the fact that the Subdivisional Officers of Meherpur and Chuadanga have this time furnished separate and revised figures after fresh enquiries. Revised figures have also been furnished for the Sadar subdivision. The increase in the area sown this year as well as in the outturn is due to the seasonable rainfall.	
	Murshidabad	130,000	92,600	150,500	3	11	The increase in area as compared with that of the previous year is due to the favourable rains of the year. The crop will not be a 16-anna one on account of want of rain in December.	
	Jessore ...	1,600	1,700	1,800	8	4	....	The low estimate of outturn has not been explained.
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	75,000	69,400	76,900	6	12	The increase both in the area sown and in the estimated outturn is due to sufficient moisture in the land on account of flood and rain.	
	Dinajpur ...	1,800	1,800	1,800	11	12		
	Jalpaiguri ...	3,200	4,000	2,400	5	11	The decrease in area sown this year is due to the fact that owing to the failure of the paddy crop last year, a large area was brought under wheat cultivation as an experimental measure in the Alipur subdivision, but during the current year no such cultivation has been made there. The increase in outturn is due to more favourable weather than that of last year.	
	Darjeeling ...	5,100	5,100	5,100	8	11	Seasonable rainfall accounts for the increase in the outturn.	
	Rangpur ...	34,000	32,700	36,700	11	14	The decrease in area sown is due to the late flood in the Gaibanda subdivision. On the whole, the prospects of this crop appear to be fair, and a better outturn is expected.	

RAJSHAHI.	Pabna ...	16,000	11,600	16,000	8	16	The cultivators got a good season for sowing, there being sufficient moisture in the soil, due to a comparatively high flood and fair rainfall; hence the increase in the area sown. The outturn is also likely to be better for the same reason.
DACCA.	Mymensingh	8,000	8,000	8,000	8	10	The increase of two annas in the estimated outturn is due to the recent rainfall.
	Faridpur ...	2,000	2,200	1,800	8	10	The prospects would have been much better had there been rain in November and December 1897.
PATNA.	Patna	105,000	102,000	106,400	12¼	15½	The increase in the area sown and the expected outturn is due to seasonable rainfall at the time of ploughing and sowing.
	Gaya	131,500	132,200	142,900	16	15	
	Shahabad ...	120,000	153,500	120,000	10½	14	The normal area has been revised. Want of rain early in January and more rain at the sowing will affect the outturn to a certain extent.
	Saran	130,000	89,500	123,900	13	16½	Owing to favourable rain this year, the crop appears to be sharing the good prospects of all *rabi* crops.
	Champaran ...	118,000	87,000	118,000	12	20	The areas have been corrected throughout according to the final results of the cadastral survey. There is good moisture in the soil owing to copious rain in the beginning of October, and this gives promise of a bumper crop. The area sown would have been greater but for lack of seed.
	Muzaffarpur	71,000	71,000	71,000	11	16	The normal area has been revised on the basis of the Settlement Department figures; hence the areas in columns 4 and 5 differ from the figures reported in the forecast for 1896-97. The increased outturn may be attributed to the favourable rainy season of the year.
	Darbhanga ...	100,000	90,000	109,600	12	16	The increase in area and outturn is due to the soil retaining sufficient moisture during the sowing season.
BHAGALPUR.	Monghyr ...	100,000	97,200	90,900	11½	14	Owing to timely rainfall a larger area has been sown and a better outturn is expected.
	Bhagalpur ...	193,000	199,900	190,200	13	16	Owing to excessive moisture, a portion of the area could not be sown in Supaul, and hence the decrease in column 6, but the rainfall has favourably affected the prospects of the crops.
	Purnea ...	24,000	24,500	21,500	11	14	The prospect of outturn this year is better, but on account of the high price of seed-grains, many fields have been left uncultivated.
	Malda ...	60,000	47,000	55,500	12	16	The conditions of weather and moisture have been good, and so a fairly good crop is expected.
	Sonthal Parganas.	14,000	8,300	11,900	8	15	The distribution of rainfall was favourable this year; hence the better outturn.
ORISSA.	Cuttack ...	1,500	1,000	2,100	4	13	Rain in November damaged the prospects of the crop; hence the outturn is expected not to be more than 13 annas.
	Balasore ...	500	300	100	8	16	
	Angul and Khondmals.	100	100	100	6	16	

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under wheat.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	8,100	8,000	8,000	9	16	Rainfall being favourable, 16 annas outturn is expected.	
	Lohardaga ...	1,300	500	1,400	13	12	The area sown this year is much greater than that of last year owing to the favourable condition of the soil during sowing time.	
	Palamau ...	14,700	4,500	14,300	5	12	Owing to sufficient moisture in the grounds, which was due to good rain, a larger area of land as compared with last year's was sown.	
	Manbhum ...	5,000	1,600	3,200	3½	16	The increase in area sown and outturn expected are both due to the equally distributed rainfall during the season. These figures have not yet been fully tested.	
	Singhbhum ...	2,500	1,600	2,600	8	16	The increase is due to seasonable rainfall.	
	Total Bengal	1,526,200	1,361,600	1,573,900	10	15		

NOTE ON THE LATE COTTON CROP IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

THE following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
The 21st February 1898. *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Note on the Late Cotton Crop in Bengal for the year 1897-98.

[*N.B.*—Returns have been received from all districts, except Manbhum.]

Explanatory.—The present report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the late cotton crop of these Provinces which is sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in the hot weather. The report on the early cotton crop was published by this Department on the 20th December 1897.

The averages of the areas sown during the five years ending 1897-98 have been taken to represent the normal areas in column 3 of the appended statement in the case of all districts, except Champaran and Muzaffarpur, where the figures returned by the District Officers are those which have been ascertained in the course of the cadastral survey.

2. *Character of the season.*—At the time of sowing in October, the rainfall in every district shown in the appended statement was considerably above the normal. In November Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga received no rain, and the rainfall elsewhere was below the normal, except in Monghyr, where it was slightly in excess. In December, with the exception of Bankura and the districts of the Orissa Division, where the rain received, was below the normal, the late cotton-growing districts received, no rain. In January, rain fell in parts of Bihar. The season, on the whole, was favourable to the cultivation of the late cotton crop of these Provinces.

3. *Area sown.*—The total area sown with late cotton this year in the 14 districts, from which returns have been received, amounts to 71,500 acres against 70,900 acres sown in 1896-97. It seems probable, however, that the area sown with late cotton in 1896-97 was overestimated. The normal area under late cotton in these 14 districts, as now estimated by the Department, amounts to 73,500 acres.

4. *Character of the crop.*—An average outturn of 16 annas is reported from Champaran, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Balasore, Angul and Khondmals and Singhbhum; Bankura and Puri return 14-anna crops; and Monghyr

returns a 13-anna crop; 12-anna crops are reported from Saran and Muzaffarpur, and 11 and 10½-anna crops are reported respectively from Midnapore and Patna.

A comparison of the present year's estimated outturn with that of the previous year will show that of the 14 districts, 11 report better crops, 2 equal crops, and 1 a worse crop. The arithmetical mean of the estimates of anna outturn this year, calculated with reference to the area sown, amounts to 13½ annas. This estimate may be accepted as the probable average outturn of this year's crop. The corresponding estimate for last year was 11 annas only.

5. *Gross outturn.*—The estimated yield of the late cotton crop of the present year of the 14 districts which have furnished returns amounts to 4,014,000 lbs. against 3,001,200 lbs. estimated for 1896-97. The average yield of the three preceding years, *i.e.*, 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96, amounts to 4,372,300 lbs.

N. N. BANERJEI,

Asst. Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(Countersigned.)

P. C. LYON,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 10th February 1898.

Forecast of the Late Cotton Crop of Bengal, 1897-98.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Approximate normal area under late cotton.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan ...	Bankura	1,800	2,000	1,900	7	14	The area cultivated is almost the same as in the previous year, but better moisture in the soil has improved the outturn.	
	Midnapore ..	2,300	2,000	2,100	9	11	Owing to seasonable rain, the area brought under cultivation this year has been slightly greater than that of last year, and the outturn is also likely to be better.	
Patna ...	Patna	2,000	1,800	2,000	9	10½	Timely rainfall accounts for the larger area sown and the better outturn.	
	Saran	38,800	40,000	34,000	13	12	The crop is reported to have been injured in places by rain late in October. The area cropped in former years has probably been somewhat overestimated.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Approximate normal area under jute cotton.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Patna—*concld.*	Champaran ...	2,500	2,500	2,500	16	16	The areas have been corrected throughout according to the final results of the cadastral survey.	
	Muzaffarpur ...	4,000	4,000	4,000	8	12	The normal area has been revised on the basis of the Settlement Department figures, and hence the areas in columns 4 and 5 differ from the figures reported in the forecast of 1896-97. The increased outturn may be attributed to favourable rainfall.	
	Darbhanga ...	9,600	7,500	10,300	10	16		
Bhagalpur	Monghyr ...	500	400	500	12	13	The increase in this year's area and outturn in comparison with last year's is due to timely rainfall.	
	Bhagalpur ...	2,600	2,000	2,700	4	16	Seasonable rainfall accounts for the increase in columns 5 and 7.	
Orissa	Cuttack	4,000	3,300	4,200	11	16	Owing to favourable weather, the area sown this year is larger than last year's area, and if there be rain this month or in February next, an average yield of 16 annas is expected.	
	Puri	1 700	800	3,600	4	14	The increase in the area sown this year compared with the normal area and last year's area is due to the fact that the cotton crop is reported to have been extensively grown this year in Puri, especially in the Khurda subdivision, owing to timely rainfall and favourable weather at the time of sowing. The general outturn for the district is also expected to be 14 annas for the same reason.	
	Balasore	200	(35)	200	12	16	The increase in area and outturn as compared with those of last year is due to seasonable rain.	
	Angul and Khondmals.	1,500	1,500	1,500	16	16	An average crop is expected.	
Chota Nagpur	Manbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......	Return not received.
	Singhbhum ...	2,000	3,100	2,000	6½	16	The increase in outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	
	Total, exclusive of Manbhum.	73,600	70,900	71,500	11	13¾		

N.B.—Twenty annas represents a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 1105R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Road Cess.

Dated Calcutta, the 14th February 1898.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No 1021L.F., dated 2nd February1898, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 30th September 1897.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal, for the 2nd quarter of the year 1897-98, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded for information to the—

Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions;
Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle;
Inspector of Works, Eastern and Western Circles;
Financial Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRICT

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road

RECE

Districts.	Balance in Treasury on 1st July 1897.	Provincial Rates.				Interest on arrears of road cess.	Civil Works.			Irrigation.	Miscel	
		Cess on lands.	Cess on mines and railways.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.		Road tolls.	Ferry tolls.	Miscellaneous receipts from staging bungalow and encamping ground.	Canal tolls.	Fees, fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cess Districts.												
Darjeeling ...	25,555 3 6	1,703 9 9	......	......	1,703 9 9	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hazaribagh	4,589 12 0	1,082 5 8	360 6 7	......	1,442 12 3	15 0 10	......	......	28 8 0	......	40 9 0	1,100 12 11
Lohardaga ...	−751 10 9	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 0 0	......	4 15 0	1 12 0
Manbhum ...	22,481 5 11	1,815 12 10	818 15 2	......	2,634 12 0	16 5 0	......	......	191 7 9	......	......	89 6 3
Palamau ...	32,789 11 9	699 14 9	2 2 8	......	702 1 5	14 2 4	......	......	61 8 3	......	14 0 3	12 8 6
Singhbhum	10,777 10 5	697 8 4	108 7 8	......	806 0 0	......	......	......	45 0 0	......	......	25 13 0
Total ...	95,442 0 10	5,999 3 4	1,290 0 1	......	7,289 3 5	45 8 2	......	......	327 8 0	......	59 8 3	1,230 4 8
Non-cess Districts.												
Chittagong Hill Tracts	21,549 15 7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5 8 9	......	......	126 15 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	77,436 15 11	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	142 0 0	......	0 4 0	13 14 0
Total ...	98,986 15 6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	147 8 9	......	0 4 0	140 13 0
Grand Total ...	1,94,429 0 4	5,999 3 4	1,290 0 1	......	7,289 3 5	45 8 2	......	......	475 0 9	......	59 12 3	1,371 1 8

EXPEN

Districts.	Refunds.			Land Revenue.	Provincial Rates.	Interest.	Administration.			Stationery and Printing.	Public Works.				
	Cess.	Other receipts.	Total.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Establishment and contingencies of Office of Collection.	Interest on temporary loans.	Establishment and contingencies of Committee's Office.	Percentage cost of establishment for Offices of Account and Control.	Total.	Printing at private presses.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cess Districts.															
Darjeeling ...	...	...	......	......	337 11 10	......	278 2 4	......	278 2 4	40 5 6	823 6 4	745 1 6	187 2 6	......	1,755 10 4
Hazaribagh	...	...	......	......	860 4 8	......	498 1 1	......	498 1 1	62 3 5	1,882 12 4	3,110 9 6	2,960 7 0	......	7,953 12 10
Lohardaga ...	..	...	......	......	457 9 5	......	145 14 0	......	145 14 0	13 13 6	201 5 0	8,411 14 6	2,213 6 4	5 0 0	10,831 9 10
Manbhum ...	...	...	......	......	352 2 1	86 7 1	276 13 4	......	276 13 4	5 2 9	2,193 11 6	13,503 15 6	3,012 0 8	......	18,700 11 8
Palamau ...	...	...	......	......	283 8 0	......	64 12 0	......	64 12 0	21 5 9	7,847 14 7	936 0 10	1,720 5 8	4 7 9	10,508 12 10
Singhbhum...	...	..	......	......	47 3 5	......	194 9 11	......	194 9 11	104 2 9	2,141 6 7	1,637 4 2	1,288 1 0	......	5,066 11 9
Total ...	...	...	......	......	2,338 7 5	86 7 1	1,458 4 8	......	1,458 4 8	247 1 8	15,090 8 4	28,344 14 0	11,381 7 2	9 7 9	54,826 5 8
Non-cess Districts.															
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	......	......	......	......	15 13 6	......	15 13 6	19 5 0	281 0 9	2,194 2 10	1,467 8 0	......	3,948 11 7
Sonthal Parganas ...	...	..	......	1,934 8 10	......	......	453 3 0	−26	427 3 0	26 0 6	1,696 9 7	7,658 15 8	5,126 6 3	2,025 7 1	16,507 6 7
Total ...	...	...	......	1,934 8 10	......	......	469 0 6	−26	443 0 6	45 5 6	1,977 10 4	9,853 2 6	6,593 14 3	2,025 7 1	20,456 2 2
Grand Total ...	...	...	......	1,934 8 10	2,338 7 5	86 7 1	1,927 5 2	−26	1,901 5 2	292 7 2	17,068 2 8	38,198 0 6	17,975 5 5	2,034 14 10	75,276 7 5

CALCUTTA,
The 10th January 1898.

ROAD FUND.

Committees for the quarter ended 30th September 1897.

IPTS.

...LANEOUS. Total.	Grants from Government.	Advances.	Deposits.	Loan from Government.	Provident Fund receipts.	Savings Bank investment withdrawal.	Total receipts.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others—decreased.	Balance of uncashed cheques—increased.	Total receipts, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance in Treasury on 30th September 1897.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. F.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
......	108 0 5	1,267 11 6	......	......	......	......	3,079 5 8	......	71 0 11	28,705 10 1	2,969 13 9	25,735 12 4
1,141 5 11	335 12 9	575 3 6	28 0 0	......	......	......	3,550 11 3	......	......	8,146 7 3	13,008 12 9	—4,862 5 6
6 11 0	6 7 10	3,419 15 11	385 0 0	......	9 13 0	......	3,828 15 9	...	......	3,077 5 0	11,765 7 9	—8,688 2 9
89 6 3	250 0 0	147 9 3	......	......	......	......	3,329 8 3	......	1,634 6 0	27,445 4 2	21,363 3 11	6,082 0 3
26 8 9	1,158 10 2	163 8 0	200 0 0	......	......	......	2,266 6 11	......	......	35,056 2 8	12,830 10 4	22,225 8 4
25 13 0	......	259 10 9	......	......	23 14 6	......	1,160 6 3	......	......	11,938 0 8	5,626 2 10	6,311 13 10
1,289 12 11	1,848 15 2	5,773 10 11	613 0 0	......	33 11 6	......	17,221 6 1	......	1,705 6 11	1,14,368 13 10	67,564 3 4	46,804 10 6
126 15 0	429 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	561 7 9	......	......	22,111 7 4	4,358 0 7	17,753 6 9
14 2 0	697 0 0	1,814 13 0	939 0 0	......	......	......	3,666 15 0	......	298 2 10	81,902 1 9	18,523 2 5	63,378 15 4
141 1 0	1,126 0 0	1,814 13 0	999 0 0	......	......	......	4,228 6 9	......	798 2 10	1,04,013 9 1	22,881 3 0	81,132 6 1
1,430 13 11	2,974 15 2	7,588 7 11	1,612 0 0	......	33 11 6	......	21,449 12 10	......	2,503 9 9	2,18,3 2 6 11	90,445 6 4	1,27,937 0 7

DITURE.

Famine relief.	CONTRIBUTION FROM Local to Provincial.	MISCELLANEOUS. Miscellaneous.	MISCELLANEOUS. Provident Fund contribution.	Total.	Advance.	Deposit.	Temporary loans.	Savings Bank investment deposit.	Total expenditure.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others—increased.	Balance of uncashed cheques—decreased.	Total outlay.
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
......	......	......	7 15 9	7 15 9	550 0 0	......	......	......	2,960 12 9	......	......	2,969 13 9
567 2 3	......	......	13 0 0	13 0 0	2,300 0 0	489 0 0	......	......	12,743 8 3	......	265 4 6	13,008 12 9
......	......	5 4 0	3 4 0	8 8 0	0 12 0	297 8 0	......	9 13 0	,11,705 7 9	27 2 0	......	11,765 7 9
......	......	115 2 6	......	115 2 6	255 0 0	607 0 0	928 10 6	......	21,336 1 11	......	......	21,363 3 11
......	......	24 0 0	10 10 0	34 10 0	138 0 0	502 0 0	......	......	11,553 0 7	......	1,277 9 9	12,830 10 4
......	......	21 11 6	7 15 6	29 11 0	150 8 0	......	......	23 14 6	5,616 13 4	......	9 5 6	5,626 2 10
567 2 3	......	166 2 0	42 13 3	208 15 3	3,394 4 0	1,895 8 0	928 10 6	33 11 6	65,984 13 7	27 2 0	1,552 3 9	67,564 3 4
......	......	......	37 1 0	37 1 0	......	......	......	......	4,014 15 1	......	343 1 6	4,358 0 7
......	......	......	43 12 0	43 12 0	—2,015 12 6	1,600 0 0	......	......	18,523 2 5	......	......	18,523 2 5
...	......	......	80 13 0	80 13 0	—2,015 12 6	1,600 0 0	......	......	22,538 1 6	......	343 1 6	22,881 3 0
567 2 3	......	166 2 6	123 10 3	289 12 3	1,378 7 6	3,495 8 0	928 10 6	33 11 6	88,522 15 1	27 2 0	1,895 5 3	90,445 6 4

T. HESKETH BIGGS,

Accountant-General, Bengal.

PILGRIMAGE TO THE HEDJAZ.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1898.

RESOLUTION—No. 1090Medl.

THE following report submitted by the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, on the arrangements made by him for despatching pilgrims bound for the Hedjaz during the current season, is published for general information. It will be seen that 708 pilgrims have been shipped per S. S. *Jubeda* from the port of Chittagong, but that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to procure steamers, it is unlikely, owing to the demand for freight, that any more steamers will be available this season for pilgrim traffic. Persons who still entertain the intention of proceeding to the Hedjaz will be well advised, therefore, to defer their purpose till next year. Magistrates of districts should be careful to explain these points to the leading Muhammadans in order to remove all source of misapprehension.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No 1556, dated Calcutta, the 18th February 1898.

From—E. R. HENRY, ESQ., Inspector-General of Police, L.P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Government, that 708 pilgrims, who had undergone the prescribed period of quarantine at the Raniganj Camp, were embarked on the 16th on the S.S. *Jubeda*, late Peninsular and Oriental *Pekin*, and she has since proceeded to sea.

2. The pilgrims were put into a special train at Raniganj and were railed *viâ* Naihati to Goalundo, where a special steamer was in readiness to convey them to Chandpur. From Chandpur they proceeded by special train to Chittagong *viâ* Laksham Junction. As the *Jubeda* drew too much water to be able to come into Chittagong Port, the pilgrims were conveyed by the *Guide* to the *Jubeda* lying outside the Chittagong bar. There was no sickness, and all arrangements were successfully carried through.

3. I have made enquiries in all directions, and find there is little or no likelihood of another steamer being set aside this season for pilgrim traffic. Ordinary freights are high, pilgrims are troublesome passengers, and many restrictions have been imposed by the rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act, all these causes operating to make ship-owners unwilling to take up the conveyance of pilgrims. I venture to suggest, therefore, that it be widely notified that, as no more steamers are available for the carriage of pilgrims, those who entertained the intention of proceeding to the Hedjaz must defer fulfilment until next year. If this notification is widely made, it will prevent persons incurring needless expense and disappointment. I have issued instructions that until further orders no more pilgrims are to be admitted to the Raniganj Camp.

4. A full report upon the working of the Camp will follow.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 21st February 1898.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* finished. Pressing of sugarcane continues. *Rabi* crops being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. A few cases of cattle-disease reported from Kalna and Raniganj. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	Srs.	
Sadar	11½ to	14½	per rupee.
Kalna		13	
Katwa		13⅞	
Raniganj		14	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather cold and cloudy. Sugarcane pressing commenced. Standing crops doing well. No want of fodder. Price of common rice at Sadar 13½ seers and at Rampur Hat 14½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Harvesting of *rabi* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee at Sadar and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Threshing of paddy still going on in Sadar and Contai subdivisions. *Boro* (spring rice) is being transplanted in Ghatal. Prospects of indigo good. Price of common rice :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Contai	14 to 16	
Tamluk	12 3/16	
Ghatal	13½	

Hooghly.—No rain. *Rabi* crops being gathered; a fair outturn expected. Sugarcane pressing continues. Common rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting hot. State of *rabi* crops good, but rain is wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 12½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—No rain. Weather cool. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* over and that of *khesari* continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13	per rupee.
Barasat	13½	
Basirhat	13	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—No rain. Wheat and gram doing well. Rapeseed, mustard seed, and linseed being harvested. Land being prepared for *aus*. Common rice selling at 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-pox continues in the Sadar subdivision.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of wheat and barley are favourable. *Matar*, *masur*, and gram have been injured to some extent in parts by the late cloudy weather. Mulberry and indigo are doing well. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells at Sadar 13 seers, Jangipur 14½ seers, and Kandi 15 seers per rupee.

Jessore.—No rain. Weather fine and cold. Harvesting of oilseeds and other winter crops going on. Rain wanted for the cultivation of *aus* and *aman* paddy. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Jessore	12 to 14	per rupee.
Jhenida	12	
Magura	12 to 13	
Bangaon	12 to 14	
Narail	13-5½ ch.	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *boro* going on. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Water and fodder available. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14½ to 16	per rupee.
Bagerhat	13	
Satkhira	14½	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather warmer and windy. Standing crops doing well. Cultivation of land for early sowings going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Westerly wind prevails. Condition of *rabi* crops good. Cultivation for *bhadoi* crops progressing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Price of rice 14 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Harvesting of mustard seed commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·18, Kurseong ·26, Siliguri ·01. Hills—*Phaphur* and *tori* being harvested; potatoes being sown. *Terai*—Ploughing for *bhadoi* commenced. Prices of coarse rice—

Hills	8 to 11 seers per rupee.
Terai	13 to 16 " "

Bhutta sells from 20 to 30 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Land is being prepared for *aus*. Mustard and potatoes are being gathered. *Rabi* crops doing well. Common rice selling at 11 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram, where they are reported scarce in places.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Oilseeds being gathered. Lands being cultivated for jute. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells from 11¼ to 13½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Crop prospects fair. Rain wanted. Price of common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops thriving. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *boro* finished. Lands under preparation for autumn crops. *Rabi* crops doing well. Common rice sells from 9½ to 11½ seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Rice sells from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather cool. Ploughing progressing. Standing crops doing well. Fodder sufficient. Water available. Rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather dry and warm. Rain urgently needed for spring crops. Water still brackish in the wave-swept area. Fodder sufficient except in Moiscal and Chakaria. Rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03, Dinapore ·02, other stations nil. Prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable. Harvesting of mustard seed and peas commenced. Lancing of poppy going on. Sugarcane being pressed. Prices stationary. In Patna common rice (new) sells at 15½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Prices are common rice 14 seers, wheat 10 seers, barley 15 seers, gram 9¾ seers, *arhar* 16 seers, and *makai* 17½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather cold. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Sugarcane pressing going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Saran.—Rainfall at Siwan ·97, Gopalganj ·28. Weather cloudy in the beginning and cold with westerly wind in the end of the week. *Rabi* crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices are—common rice 14·7 seers and *makai* 18·10 seers, against 9 and 9·14 seers respectively last year.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·04. Crop prospects generally very good. Prices generally stationary. Common rice and maize sell at 14½ and 22 seers per rupee, respectively, against average of 15¾ and 20½ seers.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of crops continue good. Prices are—common rice 11 to 15 seers, wheat 11 seers, barley 18 seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 10 seers, *rahar* 10 to 11 seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Wheat and oat maturing. Peas ripening. Rapeseed being harvested in places in Somastipur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee at Sadar.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Jamui ·26, Begusarai ·42. Weather cool and cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Poppy promising; lancing commenced. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	12½ to 16 seers per rupee.
Jamui	14 " "
Begusarai	14 " "

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather cool. Westerly breeze blowing. Crops doing well. No cattle-disease except a few cases in Supaul. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice sells at 15 seers 2 chittaks per rupee at Sadar.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar and Araria nil, Kishanganj ·13. Weather seasonable with west wind. Prospects of standing *rabi* crops good. Lands being ploughed for next *bhadoi* crop. Cattle-pox reported from Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

Sadar	15 seers per rupee.
Kishanganj	16 " "
Araria	18 " "

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather fair and cool. *Rabi* crops approaching maturity. Prospects very good. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy. Coarse rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Dews plentiful. Prospects of *rabi* crops continue good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 15 seers, and of maize 16 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather unusually cool. Threshing of paddy progressing. *Dalua* growing well. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	18	6	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	17	·15	

Balasore.—No rain. Harvesting of *sarad* and *rabi* crops continues. Sugarcane being pressed. *Dalua* crop growing well. Price of rice varies from 16 to 19 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 16 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall in Khondmals ·65. Rice sells at 24 seers per rupee in Angul and 15 seers in Khondmals. Cattle-disease reported from the interior of Angul.

Puri.—No rain. Summer rice and *moong* growing well. Mustard, *khulthi*, and *arhar* being harvested. Prospects of *khesari* and other *rabi* crops good. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	ch.	
Puri	15	12	per rupee.
Khurda	15	12	
Interior of district	17	1	
	to		
	19	11	

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Strong winds. Weather cold. *Rabi* and poppy promise full crops. Ploughing in progress. Rice sells from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—No rain. Ploughing continues. State of standing crops good. Rice sells at Ranchi 13 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 13 to 16 seers. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable; sometimes cloudy. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Cattle-disease continues. Rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground are good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Purulia. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Rice plentiful, and the price is from 14 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There were slight showers during the week in parts of Darjeeling, Patna, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Purnea, and Khondmals. Reports of the *rabi* crops continue favourable, but in Chittagong rain is required. Oilseeds and potatoes are being gathered, and the pressing of sugarcane is in progress. *Boro* or spring rice is doing well. Ploughing for the autumn crops is going on in several parts of Bengal Proper. The poppy crop in Bihar and Hazaribagh is promising, and lancing has begun. Very little cattle-disease is reported, and there is no want of fodder except in the flooded tracts of Chittagong and at Kurigram in Rangpur. Prices remain steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, **M. FINUCANE,**

The 22nd February 1898. ***Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.***

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head

Division	Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN — WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Present return.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM. Next preceding return.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																	
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan ...	8 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	9 12	13 14	13 2	11 0	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum ...	8 4	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 12 to 8 0	13 8	13 8	9 0 to 9 12	...	...	...
	3	Bankura ...	9 0	8 8	8 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 10	11 4	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...
	5	Hooghly ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...
	6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 8	9 8	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	6 0	11 14	11 14	11 0	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta ...	8 10	9 0	8 0	10 10	11 6	11 13	6 10	6 12	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 0	11 13
	9	Nadia ...	8 0	8 7	9 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 11	12 0	11 13	9 2	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	...	10 0	10 8	10 8	8 12	13 12	13 0	10 8	...	...	...
	11	Jessore ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...
	12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	9 14	14 4	14 4	11 6	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi ...	8 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 4	12 12	12 12	9 12	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur ...	8 7	8 7	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	10 3	10 3	7-12-4t.	13 8	13 8	9-9-3t.	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	7 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...
	18	Bogra ...	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	8 4	9 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	10 2	...	...	...
	19	Pabna ..	8 0	8 0	8 4	12 0	11 4	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 10	11 4	10 0	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.	20	Dacca .	8 0	5 0	7 8	13 4	13 4	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	12 0	11 12	10 8	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 8	12 0	9 12	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch); Katwa $11\frac{3}{4}$ seers (karkatch); Raniganj $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers (panga).
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is $9\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers (panga); Tamluk 10 seers; Ghatal $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers $10\frac{5}{8}$ chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla $10\frac{1}{4}$ seers, Barasat 10 seers, Magrahat 9 seers 2 chitaks, Baduria $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers (panga); Chuâdanga 10 seers (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (panga); Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Kandi $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers; Jangipur $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak; Magura $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers; Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks; Bangaon 9 seers 2 chitaks.

of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th February 1898.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	[...]pur, Pea. [...]dicum.) Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
													BENGAL.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	A 11 4	11 0	11 8	Crushed. 3 6 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	B 10 8	10 8	10 8	Karkatch. 3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	C 10 7	10 7	9 8	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	Bankura.	3	
...	..	...	...	...	...	13 0	D 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga 3 10 0	3 10 6	3 15 0	Midnapore.	4	
							11 0	11 0	10 8	Crushed. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 13 0			
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	E 10 0	10 0	9 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	..	...	...	...	...	9 0	F 10 0	10 0	9 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	G 10 8	10 0	9 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 10 0	3 13 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
12 4	12 0	8 6	...	...	...	12 4	10 0	9 0	9 6	Panga. 3 8 0	3 9 0	3 11 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	H 11 7	11 7	10 5	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	I 10 8	10 8	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	J 9 8	10 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 12 0	4 2 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	...	..	...	9 0	K 8 0	8 0	8 0	Panga. 4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Khulna.	12	
..	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	L 9 12	9 12	9 0	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9-6-3	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	M 9 8	9 8	8 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 13 0	4 3 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
...	...	...	13 4	13 8	12 0	7 0	N 8 0	8 0	7 0	Panga. ...	...	...	Darjeeling.	16	
..	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	O 9 0	9 0	8 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	7 15½	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 8	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	P 9 13	9 13	9 4	Panga. 3 13 0	3 14 6	4 4 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	Q 10 8	10 8	9 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 3 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	R 8 0	8 0	8 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S 10 0	9 8	8 12	Panga. 4 0 0	4 5 0	4 10 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	Backergunge.	23	

[...]ail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers and Satkhira 9½ seers.
[...]ail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers, Naugaon 9¾ seers.
[...]price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
[...]the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
[...]ail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers, Nilphamari 9 seers, Kurigram return

P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 8 seers 14 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshiganj 8 seers 14 chitaks, Mirkadim 8 seers 14 chitaks.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 9 seers 7 chitaks, Kagmari 8 seers, Netrokona 8 seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers, Madaripur 10½ seers.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Bhola 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (*retail*) *of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division	Number	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Chittagong Division.	24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10 10	8 8	10 0	12 4	11 6	10 10	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	..
	26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	6 8	12 4	13 0	9 4	...	...	...
BIHAR.																	
Patna Division.	27	Patna ..	13 0	12 8	8 0 & 9 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	19 0	19 0	13 0
	28	Gaya ...	10 8	9 8	7 8	14 0	13 8	10 4	7 4	7 4	7 8	14 4	14 8	9 8	17 8	17 12	10 8
	29	Shahabad* ...	...	10 4 & 10 8	8 0 & 9 0	...	11 0	...	...	7 0 & 7 4	9 0	...	13 0 & 13 8	10 0 & 11 0	...	...	...
	30	Saran ...	11 0	11 12	8 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...
	31	Champaran ...	10 0	9 12	8 1½	...	14 0	12 0	6 8	6 8	6 4	15 0	15 0	9 3½	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur ...	11 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	9 0	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga ...	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	16 8	11 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	13 8	14 0	9 0	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division.	34	Monghyr ...	10 12⅗	11 0⅗	8 4	14 11⅗	15 12	11 8	5 12⅗	6 13⅗	6 0	12 9⅗	12 8⅗	9 8	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur ...	11 6	11 6	8 14	11 6	14 0	12 10	11 6	12 10	8 14	15 2	15 8	10 12	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	...	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	9 8	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	13 0	14 0	10 8	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	8 4	8 4	7 12	9 0	9 0	...	10 0	8 8	8 0	14 0	13 12	10 12	...	..	...
ORISSA.																	
Orissa Division.	39	Cuttack ...	7 14	8 9	7 4	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 9	15 12	15 12	11 13	...	...	...
	40	Balasore ...	10 10	10 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	9 8	13 0	12 0	8 0 to 10 0	15 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...
	41	Puri .	7 7	7 5	6 9	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 14	15 12	17 1	13 2	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
Chota Nagpur Division.	42	Hazaribagh ...	9 0	8 12	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga ...	6 0 to 8 8	6 0 to 8 8	5 12 to 7 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	7 0 to 7 8	12 0 to 13 0	12 8 to 13 4	8 8 to 9 0	...	...	...
	44	Palamau ...	9 9	8 12	7 14	...	...	9 0	11 4	10 11	7 5	12 6	11 13	8 7	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	9 0	9 0	7 8 to 8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0 to 10 8	...	...	...
	46	Singhbhum ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chandpur 9 seers and Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chitaks.
V. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
W1. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Barh 11 seers, Bihar 10 seers, Dinapore return not received.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 9½ seers, Nawada 9 seers.
Y. In the Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions the retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
Z. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Hajipur 9⅞ seers and Sitamarhi 10 seers.
b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Samastipur 10 seers, Madhubani 10 seers 10 chitaks.

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd February 1898.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th February 1898—(concluded).

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.									WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.					
Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coroocana.*)			Salt.			Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
												BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	[U] 8 0	8 0	9 0	4 7 1⅓	4 7 1⅓	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	[V] 10 0	10 0	8 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	[W] 10 10	10 0	8 0	Panga. 3 12 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
...	...	...	...	26 0	15 0	[W1] 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	[X] 10 0	10 0	9 8	3 15 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	Gaya.	29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 8 and 10 0	...	...	4 3 6 and 4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
...	...	...	13 0	...	13 0	[Y] 10 4	10 4	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Saran.	30	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 4	[Z] 10 8	10 8	10 15	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Champaran.	31	
...	...	...	25 0	20 0	...	[a] 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	12 0	[b] 10 0	10 0	10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	...	...	...	...	[c] 10 8	9 15⅞	9 0	Panga. 3 9 6	3 9 6	4 7 1	Monghyr.	31	Bhagalpur Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	[d] 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	[e] 10 8	10 8	9 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
20 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
...	...	...	...	...	...	[f] 10 0	10 0	10 4	Karkatch. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Southal Parganas.	3	
												ORISSA.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	[g] 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 2 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	[h] 11 8	11 4	10 6	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	[i] 13 0	13 4	12 4	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR		
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	12 0	[j] 8 0	8 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Panga. 4 2 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	Lohardaga.	43	
...	...	...	...	18 0	11 4	9 0	9 0	7 14	Panga. 1 ...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
12 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	[k] 10 0	10 0	9 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0 and 4 0 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Crushed. 4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

of salt per rupee are :—Beguserai 10½ seers and Jamui 10 seers.
of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Supaul 10 seers ; Madhipura 9 seers.
ivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara karkatch), and Rajmahal 10 seers (karkatch).
livisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
is 10 seers per rupee.
11 seers per rupee.
10 seers per rupee.
t is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 12 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 6 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	2 14 6	3 0 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 2 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 10 0	3 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 6 0 to 3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	3 6 6	3 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 15 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 13 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
7	Chittagong ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ..	3 0 0	2 12 0	4 5 0	2 9 6	2 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 5 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	3 5 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	6 10 6	6 10 6	5 11 0	2 13 8	2 12 0	4 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 5 0
10	Bhagalpur ..	3 8 0	3 2 9	4 8 0	2 10 0	2 9 3	3 11 6	3 8 0	3 8 3	4 8 0	3 8 0	2 13 9	3 3 0
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 6	3 9 3	4 5 6	2 7 0	2 7 0	3 3 3	4 8 6	4 8 6	5 3 6	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 5 0 to 5 11 0	3 1 3 to 3 5 0	3 0 0 to 3 3 0	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	4 11 0 to 6 10 6	4 11 0 to 6 10 6	5 2 6 to 7 9 9	...	[illegible]	...

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd February 1898.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 8 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 8 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	4 4 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	2 8 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 6	2 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 3 6	3 11 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 12 6	2 10 0	2 10 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0	4 11 0 to 5 5 0

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur — Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 9 0	2 12 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 6 0	4 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 13 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Black mustard. 4 0 0 Rape seed. 3 5 0	4 4 0 3 4 0	4 12 0 to 4 15 0 5 0 0
...	...	...	Pea. 2 0 9	2 2 6 Dàl. 4 0 0	Dàl. 4 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	4 0 0
2 4 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 6 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	5 12 0	3 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 4 0
1 13 6	1 12 0	3 1 0	2 10 6	2 10 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 0	1 13 9	3 5 3	2 10 0	2 13 9	3 8 3	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	4 3 0	[illegible]	3 11 6
...	...	...	2 7 0	2 9 0	2 12 3	...	...	...	4 5 6	4 5 6	3 13 0
...	...	...	5 11 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	3 1 0	3 1 0 to 4 0 0	5 0 0 to 5 12 0

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 6 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 9 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	5 0 0	4 0 0 to 4 6 0	17 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	4 4 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 8 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	...	5 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	17 8 0	...	...	...
3 9 0	3 5 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 11 0	...	15 0 0	15 8 0	17 0 0	...	...	...
3 14 0	3 14 0	4 3 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 14 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 11 0 to 5 0 0	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Nex preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
32 0 0	33 0 0	30 0 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	250-0 0 per 10 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	6 4 0	5 12 0 per kahan.	6 8 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	25 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 0 0	32 8 0	32 0 0	Madhukhali. 4 12 0 Pulta. 6 4 0	4 12 0 6 4 0	5 4 0 6 14 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 12 0 to 2 4 0 Cleaned hides, per piece— 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 4 0 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 8 0 to 2 4 0 0 12 0 to 2 8 0	...	...	...
38 0 0	38 0 0	29 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	30 0 0	29 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	6	6 bundles per rupee.	10
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 per maund.	3 12 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	36 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...	...
26 0 0	26 0 0	22 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 6 0 per maund.	0 5 0
26 10 6	26 10 6	22 13 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	30 0 0	26 0 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 8 0	34 0 0	30 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	13 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0 per piece.	2 0 0	0 3 4	0 3 4 per maund.	0 3 0

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th February 1898.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 4 0	4 12 0 por kahan.	5 4 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 8 0	3 9 0 Panga.	3 11 0	1. Calcutta.
4 8 0	4 0 0 por kahan.	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0 Crushed.	3 5 0	2. Burdwan.
1 12 0	1 10 0 por kahan.	2 0 0	...	...	...	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	3 10 0 3 7 0	3 10 6 Panga. 3 7 0 Crushed.	3 15 0 3 13 0	3. Midnapore.
1 0 0	1 0 0 per maund.	0·10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 3	3 13 0	3 14 6 Panga.	4 4 0	4. Pabna.
6	6 bundlos por rupoo.	10	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 4 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 9	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	4 3 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	7. Chittagong.
0 6 0	0 6 0 per maund.	0 7 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 12 0 Panga.	4 0 0	10. Bhagalpur.
2 10 0	2 10 0 po. kahan.	2 10 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 2 0	3 1 0 Karkatch.	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
	No fixed rate.		...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 4 0 Panga.	4 8 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of August 1897.

Whence imported.	Food-grains. Rice and Paddy. Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bengal.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	2,458	16,822	12,972	205	3,560	......	16,827	217	15,490	3,034	681	......	92	14	30,28,114	......	3	50	474	......
Birbhum	15	......	15	......	344	......	359	......	3,450	784	317	......	......	79	......	......	......	73	61	......
Midnapore	1,32,131	48,936	1,62,706	......	661	......	1,63,360	......	14,517	1,042	686	......	101	94	7,283	......	......	2,565	16	660
Hooghly	82,215	25,122	96,646	......	7,155	......	1,03,854	5,185	142,277	11,896	1,681	......	488	......	388	......	404	14,860	8,986	1,977
24-Parganas	72,321	8,725	77,776	30	630	......	78,445	28,913	300,679	335	......	......	1,368	......	4,121	......	1,314	11,035	2,530	860
Nadia	1,169	897	1,730	796	60,500	568	63,594	26,020	19,331	34,170	5,066	2	1,153	405	......	......	1,675	467	1,758	......
Murshidabad	1,164	29	1,182	3,238	17,976	210	23,586	2,472	8,095	14,990	2,881	......	2	1,156	459	......	2	51	156	......
Jessore	14	175	123	......	77	......	200	10,106	2,625	831	3,073	......	35	......	......	......	......	10,011	1,759	......
Khulna	4	......	4	......	......	25	29	91,747	177	373	[illegible]	......	......	......	......	......	......	6,075	......	......
Rajshahi	......	......	......	......	2,502	......	4,502	37,472	1,200	2,277	2,771	......	......	415	......	......	......	......	39	......
Dinajpur	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16,547	67,110	......	1,710	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	14	......
Jalpaiguri	376	......	376	......	......	......	376	18,204	35,631	......	63	41,026	......	......	......	......	......	......	630	......
Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,361	15,260	......	......	32,635	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rangpur	270	......	270	......	......	......	270	71,065	5,215	32	7,820	......	34	......	......	......	......	......	38,409	......
Bogra	3	......	3	......	......	......	3	30,156	385	54	1,707	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pabna	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,60,206	7,420	660	30,923	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,390	......
Cooch Bihar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	105	......	207	555	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dacca	442	......	442	......	620	......	1,062	2,63,603	1,610	1,650	7,766	482	5,600	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	5	......	5	......	200	......	205	1,32,023	210	180	17,437	......	......	......	......	......	......	200	......	......
Faridpur	129	1,000	754	......	1,706	......	2,550	4,60,503	6,685	5,644	23,876	......	38	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Backergunge	40,340	......	40,340	......	......	......	40,340	7,830	......	1,939	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tippera	......	......	......	......	50	......	50	22,133	700	38	2,605	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,175	2,090	1,500	675	......	380	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	2,026	......	2,076	......	......	......	2,096	......	1,260	......	......	408	4,895	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
** Total of Bengal ...	3,35,142	99,709	3,97,460	4,368	96,163	805	4,98,704	14,91,147	741,370	81,858	1,18,208	75,198	14,159	2,163	30,40,365	......	3,398	46,277	55,216	3,497
Bihar.																				
Patna	33	......	33	......	20,197	4,526	33,756	......	1,645	1,20,404	16,237	......	60	......	......	33	......	......	4,585	426
Gaya	8	......	8	......	......	......	8	......	525	4,574	853	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	390
Shahabad	......	......	......	674	3,408	553	4,630	......	4,515	13,585	984	......	......	......	......	......	......	667	......	......
Saran	......	......	......	......	503	846	1,349	......	1,005	26,526	6,164	......	272	......	......	......	......	210	......	......
Champaran	1	......	1	......	536	1,561	2,098	......	421	19,096	5,979	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	......	......	......	......	......	2,615	2,935	......	429	17,948	8,320	1	28	......	......	16	......	......	549	2
Darbhanga	......	......	......	......	1,277	454	1,731	......	875	31,451	18,060	......	......	......	......	......	......	65	587	......
Monghyr	......	......	......	3	31,015	1,224	32,242	......	561	25,754	15,841	......	956	......	......	......	......	7	6	9
Bhagalpur	......	......	......	1,266	13,352	4,013	18,631	......	840	23,853	19,130	......	......	......	......	4	......	......	......	......
Purnea	......	......	......	223	3,763	551	4,545	6,328	385	7,124	21,195	......	47	......	......	......	......	......	5,290	......
Malda	......	......	......	471	1,338	66	1,875	12	135	6,573	3,660	......	......	115	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ..	2	......	2	679	4,813	......	5,194	83	1,400	10,531	7,649	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Bihar ...	44	......	44	3,821	89,197	16,462	1,02,624	6,493	12,705	3,10,219	1,24,881	1	1,363	115	......	53	......	949	11,318	827

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice and Paddy. Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Refined.	Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ORISSA.																				
Cuttack	10,928	798	11,426	......	1,074	......	12,500	......	50	146	......	......	8	82	......	......	......	......	374	......
Balasore	1,31,128	32,632	1,51,523	......	3,383	......	1,54,906	......	1,550	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Orissa ...	1,42,056	33,430	1,62,949	......	4,457	......	1,67,406	......	1,600	146	......	......	8	82	......	......	......	......	374	......
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh	......	......	......	......	179	......	179	......	210	......	345	52	......	......	1,43,549	......	......	......	10	......
Manbhum	3	......	3	......	......	......	3	......	350	10	......	199	......	......	13,64,505	......	......	......	......	......
Singhbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	70	1,576	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpur.	3	......	3	......	179	......	182	......	630	1,586	345	251	......	......	15,08,054	......	......	......	10	......
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	4,77,245	1,33,139	5,60,466	7,689	1,89,996	17,265	7,75,406	14,97,610	756,314	3,93,809	2,43,494	75,450	15,560	2,360	45,48,419	53	8,398	47,226	66,918	4,324
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam ...	......	......	......	316	907	......	1,223	8,930	3,465	7,101	1,01,300	1,18,415	1,008	......	......	34	452	26	141	18
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	......	......	......	1,84,663	14,992	1,646	2,01,301	24	1,330	1,67,266	666	534	18,742	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Punjab	10	......	10	6,478	339	4,272	11,099	......	......	......	......	268	2,505	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Central Provinces ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	140	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	......	199	199	......	......	......	......	......	1,276	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Nizam's Territory ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11,974	......	......	......	57	......	9	3
Madras	24,848	6,382	28,836	......	21,591	......	50,427	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,493	174	316	118
Pondicherry	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Burma	11,42,110	36,293	11,64,794	......	2,583	......	11,67,376	......	300	......	......	......	1,264	......	......	......	......	......	65	43
Other places	50,028	549	50,371	139	34,039	......	84,549	......	9,362	......	......	......	......	......	7,241	......	1,43,091	23,566	......	547
Grand Total of Imports in August. 1897	16,94,241	1,70,363	18,04,467	1,99,285	2,64,446	23,382	22,91,590	15,06,564	770,911	5,68,176	3,45,460	1,94,668	52,329	2,366	45,55,660	87	1,49,090	70,992	67,449	5,054
1896	7,59,303	1,94,461	8,80,841	2,28,852	4,31,116	35,601	15,76,410	20,79,923	1,132,722	5,66,095	1,91,511	2,36,456	60,911	1,907	30,65,834	105	1,47,592	1,84,962	67,788	4,531

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of August 1897 was as follows:—

Exported from Calcutta.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
To Indian ports, viz. :—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	2,209	30	2,285	......	1,496	62	3,846	..	977,100	......	70,372	1,783	......	8,485	493	......	...	7
Other ports in Bombay ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.. ..	40,000	......	......	4	......	......	......	......	...	......
Madras	150	......	150	1,014	12,283	863	14,910	..	553,050	.. ...	2,525	376	......	26,133	124	......	...	11
Other ports in Madras ...	2,613	......	2,618	838	300	......	3,757	....	230,600	......	163	11	......	1,497	1,341	......	...	4
Burma	2,825	......	2,825	1,002	12,081	68	16,576	20	687,800	60	......	120	94	1,350	674	455	32,177	124
Other Indian ports	3	......	3	1,543	1,388	......	2,934	29	86,100	......	......	2	......	3,800	3,130	299	2,143	134
Pondicherry ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25,500	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	......	...	......
Total of Inter-portal trade ...	7,860	30	7,879	4,097	28,154	993	42,023	49	2,620,210	60	73,060	2,305	94	41,215	5,762	754	34,320	280
To Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	20,026	......	20,026	......	402	......	20,428	1,10,853	974,200	4,50,600	8,195	2,72,465	2,050	82,231	......	......	...	31
Other Foreign ports	66,838	50	66,869	1,068	49,238	8,183	1,25,358	1,72,190	16,327,650	2,26,205	66,870	23,313	30,392	66,196	61	......	1,638	67
Total of Foreign trade	86,864	50	86,895	1,068	49,640	8,183	1,45,786	2,83,013	17,301,850	6,76,865	75,065	2,95,778	32,451	1,48,427	61	......	1,638	98
Grand Total of Exports in August... 1897	94,724	80	94,774	6,065	77,794	9,176	1,87,809	2,83,092	19,922,061	6,76,925	1,48,125	2,98,083	32,545	1,89,642	5,823	754	35,958	378
Grand Total of Exports in August... 1896	3,60,419	80	3,60,469	4,296	2,09,236	6,061	5,80,062	4,81,572	14,897,225	6,72,701	25,005	2,54,426	11,863	1,048	3,731	1,166	40,924	358

III.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of August 1897.

Specification of Routes.	Food-grains. Rice.	Food-grains. Paddy.	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous Products. Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	2,81,218	65,812	3,309	92,568	2,239	1,56,736	536,635	77,645	82,087	1,171	9,291	465	9,631	...	2,222	41,270	18,245	2,09
By river steamers ...	11,776	11,136	2,771	5,767	......	1,96,417	11,744	10,971	1,10,421	1,17,726	428	1,082	......	...	1,124	251	1,511	8
By rail E. I. Railway	900	17,086	1,92,402	92,316	20,964	45,314	41,530	4,60,572	93,705	1,055	22,740	207	45,36,168	87	......	1,239	3,747	44
By rail E. B. S. Railway.	2,152	322	5	12,925	179	10,84,437	160,090	18,988	59,247	74,219	2,430	530	......	...	15	3,160	39,459	—
By road	54,657	12,018	39	......	.. ...	23,660	9,600	......	......	......	574	...	2,620	...	469	1,332	3,732	1,79
By sea	13,43,478	69,989	139	60,878	......	......	11,212	......	......	495	16,866	82	7,241	...	1,45,240	23,740	755	70
Grand Total of Imports in August 1897	16,94,241	1,70,363	1,99,285	2,64,446	23,382	15,06,564	770,911	5,68,176	3,45,460	1,94,668	52,329	2,366	45,55,66[illegible]	87	1,49,090	70,992	67,449	5,05
Grand Total of Imports in August ... 1896	7,59,303	1,94,401	2,28,852	4,31,116	35,601	20,79,023	1,132,722	5,68,095	1,91,511	2,36,456	1,60,911	1,907	30,65,834	105	1,47,592	1,34,062	67,789	4,531

IV.

Exports from Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of August 1897 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosene oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan ...	69,5 6	1,441	328	782	20,368	7,663	18,34
Birbhum ...	29,749	3,721	75	751	9,930	1,331	4,375
Midnapore ...	1,29,654	71,200	1,269	70	25,521	1,291	8,015
Hooghly ...	64,2 6	3,200	509	46	1,257	5,247	34,916
24-Parganas ...	1,21 492	4,020	851	428	9,925	61,989	10,700
Nadia ...	1,29,819	......	636	1,242	37,630	6,488	35,828
Murshidabad ...	38,950	372	207	103	15,3.1	649	11,819
Jessore ...	43,075	......	995	......	25,402	5,578	3,075
Khulna ...	37,149	......	210	......	12,324	1,084	3,080
Rajshahi ...	52,521	......	91	112	14,826	1,220	6,065
Dinajpur ...	18,5,4	......	......	104	13,177	784	915
Jalpaiguri ...	53,939	......	6	326	5,317	2,406	......
Darjeeling ...	1,26,453	......	141	96	5,080	2,374	2,100
Rangpur ...	1,61,654	......	308	180	9,955	2,017	7,000
Bogra ...	48,129	......	......	89	6,904	137	1,690
Pabna ...	1,05,145	......	435	27	37,953	9,236	16,275
Cooch Bihar ...	64,015	......	......	12	742	10	...
Dacca ...	7,73,763	......	1,826	6	36,612	20,502	15,535
Mymensingh ...	2,07,048	......	135	......	36,579	7,871	10,570
Faridpur ...	66,004	......	350	293	27,562	8,507	14,770
Backergunge ...	56,501	......	579	......	64,557	9,034	6,230
Tippera ...	79,239	......	590	......	7,310	425	7,035
Noakhali ...	22,600	......	154	......	5,400	500	......
Chittagong ...	78,888	......	160	......	600	400	4,090
Total of Bengal ...	25,76,085	84,614	9,855	4,667	4,30,424	1,58,319	221,044
Bihar.							
Patna ...	60,480	......	233	259	9,190	9,956	114,485
Gaya ...	46,903	... ..	13	... ..	4,405	1,431	4,935
Shahabad ...	1,09,861	46	53	392	10,610	923	10,25..
Saran ...	78,173	......	......	7	15,583	644	17,325
Champaran ...	2,15,263	10,161	......	66	18,420	4	13,300
Muzaffarpur ...	97,493	11,007	......	6	14,466	969	22 045
Darbhanga ...	2,09,470	7,287	......	148	19,671	2,930	18,620
Monghyr ...	48,948	......	1	348	12,991	4,087	39,305
Bhagalpur ...	1,75,602	698	64	391	15,728	1,814	70,205
Purnea ...	1,24,943	......	25	1,328	18,028	2,121	14,60..
Malda ...	9,013	.. ...	24	74	4,325	200	2,965
Sonthal Parganas ...	49,363	......	54	616	14,681	3,284	25,550
Total of Bihar ...	12 23,572	20,289	467	3,635	1,58,104	28,695	354,190
Orissa.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Cuttack	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,603
Balasore	43,200	......	359	5,477	19,854	6,387	82,706
Total of Orissa ...	43,200	......	359	5,477	19,854	6,387	86,300
Chota Nagpur.							
Hazaribagh	19,977	651	......	66	3,711	68	1,470
Manbhum	39,940	......	60	378	10,216	2,549	175
Singhbhum	12,170	140	16	44	1,485	207	1,645
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	72,087	791	76	488	15,412	2,824	3,290
Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	39,14,944	1,14,694	10,737	14,267	6,23,794	1,96,225	6,65,424
Other Provinces.							
Assam	5,81,524	......	1,129	13	58,849	16,800	34,065
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12,33 803	3,301	3,054	245	5,933	23,250	259,640
Punjab	2,41,077	5,115	359	35	3	5,497	266,840
Central Provinces	40,3,'6	......	205	133	......	3,669	2,555
Rajputana and Central India	34,548	326	55	2	......	1,433	1,330
Berar	3,294	......	......	......	......	......	4,935
Nizam's Territory	229	... ..	......	......	......	......	... ..
Bombay	8,587	......	......	4	......	......	1,017,141
Madras	8,811	712	22	100	......	469	803,650
Mysore	45	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pondicherry	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	25,500
Burma	1,09,253	2,036	1,813	1,547	......	161	687,800
Sind	1,424	......	... ..	... ..	......	......	......
Other places	22,543	6,073	5	41,451	......	48	17,301,850
Grand Total of Exports in August ... 1897 ...	61,99,418	1,32,257	17,379	57,797	6,88,579	2,47,546	21,070,720
Grand Total of Exports in August ... 1896 ...	69,70,320	56,873	29,494	41,031	7,34,843	2,62,427	15,999,898

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of August 1897 was as follows :—

Imported into Calcutta.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosene oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	88,41,042	......	12,582	......	7,35,895	... ..	1,462
Other Foreign ports	70,868	......	255	......	4,58,852	1,29,064	7,900
Total of Foreign Trade	89,14,910	... ..	12,837	......	11,94,747	1,29,064	9,362
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	7,472	1,63,307	......	14,930	31,381	......	......
Madras	......	1,24,700	5	218	2,392	......	......
Other ports in Madras	......	400	......	4	......	......	......
Burma	7,477	......	......	......	......	40,553	300
Other Indian ports	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	1,550
Total of Interportal Trade	14,949	2,88,407	5	15,182	33,773	40,553	1,850
Grand Total of Imports in August ... 1897	89,29,859	2,88,407	12,842	15,182	12.28 520	1,60 617	11,212
Grand Total of Imports in August ... 1896	1,46,32,435	2,27,977	12,093	17,902	8,21,896	1,76,798	37,250

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of August 1897 :—

Specification of Routes—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	94,400	3,390	1,009	......	2,41,019	37 629	46,304
" river steamers	9,54,623	71,200	2,621	137	1,40,933	45,231	64,085
" rail { East Indian Railway	29,45,105	44,402	4,624	6,096	2,17,800	75,718	918,260
" rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	18,15,801	......	6,209	2,989	67,122	74,979	116,448
" road	1,39,695	4,520	631	.. ...	4,201	6,035	3,568
" sea	2,40,794	8,775	2,285	48,575	17,504	7,034	19,922,064
Grand Total of Exports in August ... { 1897 ..	61,93,418	1,32,257	17,379	57,797	6,88,579	2,47,546	21,070,720
Grand Total of Exports in August ... { 1896 ...	69,70,320	56,873	29,494	41,031	7,34,843	2,62 427	15,999,898

M. Finucane,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statistical Department,
The 19th February 1898.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 13th to 19th February 1898.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1898.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Feb.	13th	137·8	9·4	29·888	70·1	78·3	14·9	63·4	62·9	0·480	57·8	67	N by W, NNW, and calm.	68	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	14th	134·0	10·0	·912	67·5	79·3	23·1	56·2	60·2	·427	54·6	67	W and calm ...	40	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	15th	131·2	9·5	·925	69·3	81·6	23·8	57·8	62·6	·482	57·9	70	Calm and variable	21	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	16th	142·7	9·0	·866	72·9	87·1	24·9	62·2	66·3	·552	61·8	72	SW, WSW, and SSW.	115	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	17th	137·0	9·2	·816	73·4	83·9	19·2	64·7	65·3	·517	59·8	66	NNW and calm	70	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	18th	142·7	9·9	·690	75·4	89·1	25·9	63·2	67·8	·580	63·2	66	SW by W and SSW.	144	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	19th	136·8	9·2	·615	73·2	82·1	15·4	66·7	59·1	·324	47·0	40	NW and WNW	123	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·816
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·950
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	66·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	79·7
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	71·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	73·2
The extreme variation of temperature	32·9
The maximum temperature	89·1
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	14
	°/o
The mean relative humidity	64
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	67
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th February 1898	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·25
The total fall from 1st January to 19th February 1898	0·36
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·23

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 21st February 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 13th to 19th February 1898.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1898.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
February ...	13th ...	29·953	72·4	80·8	16·9	63·9	72·6	64·6	·504	59·2	63	Nil.
,, ...	14th ...	,, ·996	69·2	82·0	25·6	56·4	72·6	61·7	·405	53·2	51	,,
,, ...	15th ..	30·005	71·1	83·8	25·4	58·4	75·1	64·4	·462	56·7	53	,,
,, ...	16th ...	29·931	76·0	88·5	25·1	63·4	78·6	70·6	·642	66·1	66	,,
,, ...	17th ...	,, ·902	74·8	85·2	20·8	64·4	78·1	66·6	·496	58·7	51	,,
,, ...	18th ...	,, ·771	77·8	90·8	26·1	64·7	80·6	70·6	·615	64·8	59	,,
,, ...	19th ...	,, ·657	75·0	84·0	18·1	65·9	78·1	60·7	·299	44·9	31	,,

				Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	29·888
				°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	73·8
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	34·4
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	90·8
				%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	...	53
				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th February 1898			...	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 21st February 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 19th February 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 19th February 1898. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Week ending Saturday, the 20th February 1897. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,585	2,70,117	4,419	901	2,08,470	3,407
Jute	207	1,08,975	1,629	55	21,375	387
Firewood	88	74,500	1,262	95	74,435	1,098
Other articles	803	1,88,400	2,644	932	2,61,000	3,908
Total ...	2,683	6,41,992	9,984	1,983	5,65,210	8,800

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of January 1898.

Date.		River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
	Distance. Miles.	From Allahabad 86		From Allahabad 134	From Mirzapur 48	From Benares 90		From Benares 177	From Buxar ... 87	From Benares 297	From Dinapore 110	From Benares 381	From Monghyr 94	From Benares 471	From Sahibganj ... 90	From Benares 591	From Rampur Boalia ... 120						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st ...	...	2·42	208·64	0·75	197·55	Below zero. 0·25	168·80	7·80	142·03	3·33	105·18	4·83	72·83	1·62	43·62	3·33	12·27	2·58	36·32	3·95	8·15	2·30	151·06
2nd ...	...	2·33	208·55	0·67	197·47	0·33	168·72	7·70	141·93	3·17	105·02	4·83	72·83	1·52	43·52	3·25	12·19	2·54	36·28	3·35	7·85	2·30	151·06
3rd ...	...	2·25	208·47	0·58	197·38	0·42	168·63	7·70	141·93	3·17	105·02	4·83	72·83	1·46	43·46	3·00	11·94	2·46	36·20	3·25	7·75	2·20	150·96
4th ...	...	2·17	208·39	0·50	197·30	0·50	168·55	7·70	141·93	3·17	105·02	4·83	72·83	1·39	43·39	3·00	11·94	2·37	36·11	3·10	7·40	2·20	150·96
5th ...	...	2·17	208·39	0·42	197·22	0·50	168·55	7·60	141·83	3·08	104·93	4·83	72·83	1·29	43·29	3·00	11·94	2·33	36·07	3·10	7·41	2·15	150·91
6th ...	...	2·08	208·30	0·42	197·22	0·58	168·47	7·60	141·83	3·08	104·93	4·83	72·83	1·21	43·21	3·00	11·94	2·29	36·03	3·31	7·60	2·10	150·86
7th ...	...	2·00	208·22	0·42	197·22	0·67	168·38	7·60	141·83	2·83	104·68	4·83	72·83	1·12	43·12	2·92	11·86	2·25	35·99	3·00	7·30	2·05	150·81
8th ...	...	2·00	208·22	0·37	197·17	0·75	168·30	7·50	141·73	2·83	104·68	4·83	72·83	1·06	43·06	2·83	11·77	2·21	35·95	3·00	7·30	2·00	150·76
9th ...	...	1·92	208·14	0·33	197·13	0·75	168·30	7·40	141·63	2·33	104·18	4·83	72·83	1·02	43·02	2·83	11·77	2·17	35·91	2·90	7·20	2·00	150·76
10th ...	...	1·83	208·05	0·29	197·09	0·83	168·22	7·40	141·63	2·25	104·10	4·83	72·83	0·98	42·98	2·83	11·77	2·12	35·86	2·91	7·20	1·95	150·71
11th ...	...	1·75	207·97	0·25	197·05	0·92	168·13	7·40	141·63	2·17	104·02	4·83	72·83	0·94	42·94	2·75	11·69	2·08	35·82	2·90	7·20	1·90	150·66
12th ...	...	1·58	207·80	0·21	197·01	0·92	168·13	7·30	141·53	2·00	103·85	4·83	72·83	0·89	42·89	2·75	11·69	2·08	35·82	2·90	7·20	1·90	150·66
13th ...	...	1·42	207·64	0·17	196·97	1·00	168·05	7·20	141·43	2·00	103·85	4·83	72·83	0·83	42·83	2·83	11·77	2·04	35·78	2·85	7·15	1·85	150·61
14th ...	...	1·25	207·47	0·12	196·92	1·00	168·05	7·20	141·43	2·00	103·85	4·83	72·83	0·75	42·75	2·83	11·77	2·04	35·78	2·80	7·10	1·80	150·56
15th ...	...	1·00	207·22	0·08	196·88	1·08	167·97	7·10	141·33	2·00	103·85	4·83	72·83	0·67	42·67	2·75	11·69	2·00	35·74	2·85	7·15	1·80	150·56
16th ...	...	0·83	207·05	0·04	196·84	1·08	167·97	7·10	141·33	2·00	103·85	4·83	72·83	0·56	42·56	2·75	11·69	1·96	35·70	2·80	7·10	1·75	150·51
17th ...	...	0·67	206·89	0·00	196·80	1·17	167·88	7·00	141·23	2·00	103·85	4·83	72·83	0·50	42·50	2·83	11·77	1·92	35·66	2·70	7·00	1·70	150·46
18th ...	...	0·50	206·72	0·00	196·80	1·17	167·88	7·00	141·23	2·00	103·85	4·83	72·83	0·39	42·39	2·58	11·52	1·87	35·61	2·75	7·05	1·70	150·46
19th ...	...	0·33	206·55	Below zero. 0·04	196·76	1·25	167·80	6·90	141·13	2·00	103·85	4·83	72·83	0·33	42·33	2·42	11·36	1·83	35·57	2·80	7·10	1·65	150·41
20th ...	...	0·17	206·39	0·08	196·72	1·25	167·80	6·90	141·13	2·00	103·85	4·83	72·83	0·25	42·25	2·42	11·36	1·79	35·53	2·80	7·10	1·60	150·36
21st ...	...	0·08	206·30	0·12	196·68	1·33	167·72	6·90	141·13	2·00	103·85	4·83	72·83	0·19	42·19	2·33	11·27	1·79	35·53	2·40	7·10	1·55	150·31
22nd ...	...	0·08	206·30	0·17	196·63	1·33	167·72	6·80	141·03	2·00	103·85	4·83	72·83	0·14	42·14	2·33	11·27	1·75	35·49	2·85	7·15	1·50	150·26
23rd ...	...	0·00	206·22	0·21	196·59	1·42	167·63	6·80	141·03	1·92	103·77	4·83	72·83	0·10	42·10	2·42	11·36	1·75	35·49	2·85	7·15	1·50	150·26
24th ...	...	0·00	206·22	0·25	196·55	1·42	167·63	6·80	141·03	1·92	103·77	4·83	72·83	0·06	42·06	2·42	11·36	1·71	35·45	5·10	9·40	1·45	150·21
25th ...	...	Below zero. 0·08	206·14	0·29	196·51	1·42	167·63	6·70	140·93	1·92	103·77	4·83	72·83	0·04	42·04	2·50	11·44	1·67	35·41	5·20	9·50	1·40	150·16
26th ...	...	0·17	206·05	0·33	196·47	1·42	167·63	6·70	140·93	1·92	103·77	4·83	72·83	Below zero. 0·08	41·92	2·50	11·44	1·62	35·36	5·10	9·40	1·35	150·11
27th ...	...	0·25	205·97	0·37	196·43	1·42	167·63	6·60	140·83	1·92	103·77	4·83	72·83	0·04	41·96	2·67	11·61	1·58	35·32	4·45	8·75	1·30	150·06
28th ...	...	0·33	205·89	0·42	196·38	1·50	167·55	6·60	140·83	1·92	103·77	4·83	72·83	0·10	41·90	2·67	11·61	1·54	35·28	3·80	8·10	1·25	150·01
29th ...	...	0·33	205·89	0·42	196·38	1·50	167·55	6·60	140·83	1·92	103·77	4·83	72·83	0·14	41·86	2·42	11·36	1·50	35·24	3·80	8·10	1·20	149·96
30th ...	...	0·42	205·80	0·42	196·38	1·58	167·47	6·70	140·93	1·92	103·77	4·83	72·83	0·17	41·83	2·25	11·19	1·46	35·20	3·90	8·10	1·10	149·86
31st ...	...	0·50	205·72	0·42	196·38	1·58	167·47	6·70	140·93	1·67	103·52	4·83	72·83	0·21	41·79	2·00	10·94	1·42	35·16	3·70	6·00	1·00	149·76

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd February 1898.

T. H. CLOWES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th February 1898 on 817 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	204,620	97,620 0 0	9,27,590 0	1,60,300 0 0	8,580 0 0	2,66,500 0 0	31,700	43,425	75,125
Or per mile of railway	250	120 0 0	1,135 0	196 0 0	1 0 0	*317 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,025,500	5,43,380 0 0	48,80,210 0	9,49,710 0 0	78,290 0 0	15,71,380 0 0	167,600	222,893	390,493
Total for 6 weeks ...	1,230,120	6,41,000 0 0	58,07,710 0	11,10,010 0 0	86,870 0 0	18,37,880 0 0	199,300	266,318	465,618
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	194,977	1,06,515 0 0	7,93,890 0	1,10,577 0 0	7,249 0 0	2,24,141 0 0	32,609	30,992	63,601
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	240	131 0 0	975 0	136 0 0	1 0 0	268 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,207,238	6,80,428 0 0	50,21,763 0	7,38,542 0 0	78,771 0 0	15,03,741 0 0	204,761	196,797	401,558

* Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th February 1898 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	23,550	7,760 0 0	39,200 0	3,920 0 0	170 0 0	11,850 0 0	2,646	1,960	4,606
Or per mile of railway	274	90 0 0	456 0	46 0 0	2 0 0	138 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	120,860	47,260 0 0	281,710 0	29,630 0 0	1,330 0 0	78,280 0 0	13,441	11,208	24,649
Total for 6 weeks ...	144,410	55,020 0 0	320,910 0	33,550 0 0	1,560 0 0	90,130 0 0	16,087	13,168	29,255
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,542	6,224 0 0	29,920 0	2,397 0 0	69 0 0	8,690 0 0	2,434	1,180	3,614
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	227	72 0 0	348 0	28 0 0	1 0 0	101 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	133,287	39,949 0 0	168,519 0	13,964 0 0	952 0 0	54,865 0 0	13,783	7,051	20,834

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th February 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,829	12,955 0 0	59,446 0	4,507 0 0	115 0 0	17,577 0 0	4,568	2,637	7,20[illegible]
Or per mile of railway ...	239	104 0 0	476 0	36 0 0	1 0 0	141 0 0	......	...	......
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	145,552	71,930 0 0	2,96,955 0	22,514 0 0	11,382 0 0	1,05,826 0 0	20,334	14,948	35,2[illegible]
Total for 6 weeks ...	175,381	84,885 0 0	3,56,401 0	27,021 0 0	11,497 0 0	1,23,403 0 0	24,902	17,585	42,46[illegible]
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,801	13,223 0 0	89,441 0	4,497 0 0	215 0 0	17,935 0 0	4,005	2,974	6,97[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	283	105 0 0	716 0	36 0 0	2 0 0	143 0 0	... ..	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	210,600	82,161 0 0	5,13,795 0	27,587 0 0	942 0 0	1,10,690 0 0	25,284	14,111	39,2[illegible]

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 5th February 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	24,044	13,786 0 0	2,25,340 0	6,788 0 0	355 0 0	20,929 0 0	3,045	4,216	7,261
Or per mile of railway ...	84·07	48·20	787·90	23·74	1·24	73·18	10·65	14·74	25·39
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	106,468	62,606 0 0	8,35,757 0	35,587 0 0	2,779 0 0	1,00,972 0 0	11,760	17,006	28,766
Total for 5 weeks ...	130,512	76,392 0 0	10,61,097 0	42,375 0 0	3,134 0 0	1,21,901 0 0	14,805	21,222	36,027
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,821	12,445 0 0	1,95,033 0	9,909 0 0	284 0 0	22,638 0 0	4,112	7,810	11,922
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	67·13	35·78	541·75	27·53	0·79	64·08	11·82	21·69	33·51
Total to corresponding date of previous year	105,563	60,463 0 0	8,88,974 0	51,675 0 0	2,706 0 0	1,14,844 0 0	21,704	37,818	50,012

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 5th February 1898.			Receipts for week ending 6th February 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 5th February 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1896 to 6th February 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
286	20,929	73·18	360	22,638	64·08	286	8,24,206	......	360	5,29,702	......	2,94,504	......

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th February 1898 on 827 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 827 miles open	94,810	(a) 13,760	5,59,580	(b) 72,370	(b) 21,750	(b) 1,37,880	17,974	(c) 24,743	42,717
Or per mile of railway	114·64	52·91	676·64	87·51	26·30	166·72	......	......	......
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	452,430	2,13,900	19,41,230	2,46,050	75,380	5,35,330	79,623	93,314	172,937
Total for 5½ weeks ..	547,240	2,57,660	25,00,810	3,18,420	97,130	6,73,210	97,597	118,057	215,654
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 819 miles open	109,374	45,864	4,90,118	55,108	16,022	1,16,994	15,771	(d) 22,135	37,906
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	133·55	56·00	598·43	67·29	19·56	142·85	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	575,033	2,24,108	24,50,723	2,78,264	81,581	5,83,953	82,009	112,669	194,678

(a) Decrease due to no special cause.
(b) Increase due to brisker traffic.
(c) Includes 578 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) „ 1,406 „ „ „ „

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 12th February 1898	8,900 0 0
Corresponding period of 1897	9,960 7 6
Decrease	1,060 7 6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 12th February 1898	174 8 2
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	195 4 10
Decrease	20 12 8
Receipts from 1st January to 12th February 1898	61,182 0 0
Corresponding period of 1897	64,967 0 0
Decrease	3,785 0 0

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No 9 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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NOMINATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE MEMBER OF THE DISTRICT BOARDS IN THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION TO A SEAT IN THE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

No. 1467A.

APPOINTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Calcutta, the 1st March 1898.

THE Hon'ble Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Roy of Nator, who was appointed to be a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council as the representative of the District Boards of the Rajshahi Division, having resigned his seat in the Council, Sir Alexander Mackenzie has decided that the same District Boards will be called upon to elect another person for nomination to the Council to fill the vacant seat. The necessary notification will, therefore, now be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* specifying the District Boards from which a recommendation will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor for the nomination of the seat. Each District Board will elect one representative only, and he will be entitled to exercise all the votes of the body which he represents.

2. The following are the District Boards which will send delegates to vote for a person to be recommended for the vacant seat, and the number of votes assigned to them, according to the scale shown in paragraph 5 of the

Resolution of this Government, No. 2307A., dated the 31st March 1897. The ordinary income taken is that for 1896-97:—

Division.	District Boards.	Ordinary income.	Number of votes to be recorded by the representative.
		Rs.	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,63,424	3
	Dinajpur	1,25,560	3
	Jalpaiguri	1,13,722	2
	Rangpur	1,96,172	4
	Bogra	62,024	1
	Pabna	85,710	2

3. Under Rule IV of the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State under section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor now desires that intimation may be at once communicated by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division to the Chairmen of all the District Boards enumerated in the above list, requesting them to arrange for the convening of a special meeting of each District Board concerned, at which one of their members may be elected to represent them for the purpose of recommending the nomination of a Member in the Lieutenant-Governor's Council. The name of the representative elected in each must be reported at once by the Chairman of the District Board concerned for the information of the Commissioner of the Division.

4. The period of two months, which is contemplated under Rule VII of the Regulations as the period within which a recommendation shall be made to the Lieutenant-Governor, is hereby declared to run from the date on which the Commissioner of the Division issues his invitation to the Chairman of any District Board concerned to elect one of their members to represent them for the purpose of recommending the nomination of a Member in the Lieutenant-Governor's Council.

5. As soon as the representatives are elected by the District Boards concerned, they will be called upon by the Commissioner of the Division to meet together on an early and convenient date, with special reference to the limit of time imposed under Rule VII of the Regulations, and at such convenient place as he may specify, for the purpose of electing by a majority of votes a person whom they will recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to be nominated as a Member of the Council. The names of all candidates put forward at such meeting shall be duly proposed by one of the electoral representatives present. The election shall be by ballot, and the person elected must obtain a majority of the votes of the representatives present. If on the occasion of the first ballot an absolute majority is not obtained, the candidate who obtains the least number of votes shall be withdrawn from the election, and another ballot shall then be held for the remaining candidates, and so on until an absolute majority is obtained.

The electoral representatives present at this meeting shall elect among themselves a Chairman, who shall preside and be responsible for the fair and proper exercise of the ballot vote.

As soon as the election is made, the Chairman of the meeting shall, without delay, report to the Commissioner of the Division the name of the person so elected, with the number of votes obtained and any other information which it may appear desirable to communicate, and on behalf of the meeting shall recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to nominate for Council the person so elected. The Commissioner shall submit the report from the Chairman of the meeting, with any observations he may wish to add, to the Chief Secretary to Government, by whom the recommendations will be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor.

6 Attention is drawn to the following Rule VI of the Regulations, which have been framed by the Governor-General in Council and the Secretary of State:—

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Corporation or group of Municipal Corporations that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality or the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the Municipalities constituting the group or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

Under this rule it is not necessary that persons recommended shall be members of any District Board concerned, but they must be ordinarily resident within the Division from which the recommendation is made. Subject to this condition, the rules declare no limit of qualification, and it is left to the electoral representatives to recommend a person under Rule V (*c*) according to the majority of their votes.

7. It is desirable that the subsidiary arrangements now sanctioned shall, as far as possible, be given effect to by the District Boards concerned with the minimum of official interference. The Divisional Commissioner and District Officers will, of course, afford any assistance which may be required, and do their utmost to facilitate the smooth working of the elections; but Government officers are forbidden to take part directly or indirectly in the election by canvassing, influencing votes, or otherwise interfering with the free choice of the District Boards. No indication should be given by any official member of any of those District Boards as to the manner in which he himself intends to vote.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be furnished to the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, for information and guidance, and for communication to the District Boards concerned in his Division.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 28th February 1898.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of potatoes and *rabi* crops continues. Some cattle-disease in thanas Ketergram, Purbasthali, and Kaksa. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs. Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 15	per rupee.
Kalna	13	
Katwa	13⅞	
Raniganj	15	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane-pressing continues. Prices stationary. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Price of common rice at Sadar and Vishnupur 15 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Threshing of paddy still continues in Sadar. Prospects of *boro* paddy and indigo good. Sugarcane is being pressed, and the *rabi* crops are being gathered. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Contai	14 to 17	
Tamluk	12¾	
Ghatal	13½	

Hooghly.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Common rice sells from 10 to 13½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather cool for the season. State of *rabi* crops good. Rain is now wanted more or less all over to assist ploughing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool and fine. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and pulses going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13	per rupee.
Barasat	12½	
Basirhat	13	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Sugarcane being cut and pressed. Common rice sells from 11½ to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops generally favourable. Mulberry and indigo doing well. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Cultivation of *boro* paddy has commenced. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	15	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather fine and cold. Harvesting of oilseeds and other winter crops going on. Rain wanted for cultivation of *aus* paddy. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore	12 to 14	per rupee.
Jhenida	12	
Magura	13	
Narail	13-5½ ch.	
Bangaon	12 to 14	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *boro* paddy good. Water and fodder available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14½ to 16	per rupee.
Bagerhat	13	
Satkhira	14½	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cultivation for early sowings continues. *Ganja* suffered slightly from rain early in the month and wind No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Price of common rice varies from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable Condition of *rabi* crops good. Cultivation for *bhadoi* crops progressing. No cattle-disease. Water and fodder plentiful. Price of rice 14 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Prospects of *rabi* crops and tobacco favourable. Harvesting of mustard seed continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling—No rain Weather seasonable Hills—*Bhutta* and potatoes are being sown; *phaphur* and *tori* being harvested. Terai—Potatoes being harvested; tobacco progressing Price of coarse rice—

Hills	...	...	...	. 8 to 11 seers per rupee.
Terai	...	.	...	.. 13 to 15 „ „

Bhutta—20 to 30 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Land is being prepared for *aus* Mustard and potatoes are being gathered. *Rabi* crops doing well Common rice selling at 11 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram, where they are reported scarce in places. Good drinking-water also reported scarce in places at Gaibanda

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Oilseeds continue to be gathered. Lands being prepared for jute. Fodder and water sufficient Common rice sells at 12 to 13½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Crop prospects good. Price of common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable *Rabi* crops doing well. Cultivation of *boro* paddy going on. Fodder available. No cattle disease. Price of common rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Getting warmer. *Rabi* crops doing well. Common rice 9½ to 12 seers per rupee. Water insufficient in places.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather cool. Prospects of crops good. Price of rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain Mornings and nights cool Ploughing continues. Standing crops thriving. Fodder sufficient. Water available. Price of rice from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of standing crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available Price of common rice 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain Days warm; nights and mornings cool. Rain urgently wanted for spring crops. Drinking-water is scarce in the wave-swept area, where fodder is also bad. Rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Harvesting of mustard seed, peas and *masur* going on. *Rabi* crops doing well Lancing of poppy in progress. Prices stationary. In Patna common rice (new) selling at 15½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *rabi* and lancing of poppy in progress. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices are—common rice 13½ seers, wheat 9½ seers, gram 12 seers, *arhar* 15 seers, barley 13½ seers, and *makai* 17 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain Weather cold with westerly wind. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Peas and *masur* are being harvested. Poppy collection going on. Sugarcane sowing commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops good. Sugarcane pressing in progress. Opium being gathered; produce dry in Chapra owing to west wind. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices are—common rice 14·3 seers and *makai* 19·4 seers, against 9·3 seers and 10·1 seers respectively last year.

Champaran.—No rain. Weather cooler than usual. *Rabi* crops flourishing. Opium collection begun; yield satisfactory. Sugarcane being pressed. Prices generally slightly risen. Common rice and maize sell at 14½ and 21 seers per rupee, respectively, against average of 15¾ and 20¾ seers.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of crops good. Prices are—common rice 12 to 15 seers, wheat 10 to 11 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 10 to 11 seers, *rahar* 10 to 11 seers, and *marua* 25 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Prospects of standing crops good with the exception of *rahar* in Madhubani only. Wheat and oat ripening and rapeseed being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee at Sadar.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather cool with high west wind. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Poppy suffering from west wind. Collection of opium in full operation. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	12 to 16 seers per rupee.
Begusarai	12½ " "
Jamui	14 " "

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops continue good. Rice selling as follows:—

Sadar	14½ seers per rupee.
Banka	15 " "
Supaul	16 " "
Madhipura	16 " "

Purnea.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of *rabi* crops good. Harvesting of tobacco and mustard in progress. Ploughing for next *bhadoi* going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	15 seers per rupee.
Kishanganj	16 " "
Araria	18 " "

Malda.—No rain. Weather fair and cool. Prospects of standing *rabi* crops continue to be very good. Coarse rice selling at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Mango flower abundant. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 14 to 18 seers (average 15½ seers) and of maize 20 to 21 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Threshing of paddy progressing. *Dalua* growing. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	17	15	

Balasore.—No rain. Harvesting of *sarad* and *rabi* crops continues. *Dalua* and cotton crops growing well. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 15 to 19 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 16 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Weather cold. Rice sells at 22 seers per rupee in Angul and 15 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. Summer rice and *moong* promising well. Lands being ploughed for next *sarad* crop in places. Mustard, *khulthi*, and *arhar* being harvested. Prospects of cotton, *khesari*, and other *rabi* crops good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Puri	14	12	per rupee.
Khurda	15	12	
In the interior of district	16 3 to 19 11		

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather cool. Some clouds. *Rabi* crops and poppy promise well. Price of rice 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—No rain. Ploughing continues. State of standing crops good. Rice sells at Ranchi 13 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 13 to 16 seers. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* in good condition. Rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground are good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Purulia. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Rice plentiful; price of rice 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week. The general prospects of the *rabi* and other crops on the ground continue favourable, but in Chittagong rain is badly needed. The earlier *rabi* crops are being gathered, and the pressing of sugarcane is going on. *Boro* or spring rice is doing well, and ploughing for autumn rice and jute is proceeding in parts of Bengal Proper. The collection of opium is going on everywhere in Bihar, but in Chapra and Monghyr it is suffering from the west wind. Very little cattle-disease is reported, and there is good supply of fodder everywhere, except in parts of Rangpur and Chittagong as previously reported. In these parts and in parts of Mymensingh there is also a want of good drinking-water. Prices continue steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 1st March 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of January and the first fortnight of February 1898, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of January and February 1897, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *the 28th February 1898.*

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1898.			1897.		
	15th January.	31st January.	15th February.	15th January.	31st January.	15th February.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—						
Burdwan ..	12 12	13 2	13 14	10 0	9 12	11 0
Birbhum ...	12 12	13 8	13 8	9 6	9 0	9 0 to 9 12
Bankura ...	15 0	15 10	15 0	11 8	11 4	11 4
Midnapore ...	13 0 to 13 12	13 0	13 0	10 8	10 8 to 11 0	11 0
Hooghly ...	9 8	10 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	9 0
Howrah ...	11 8 (new.) 9 8 (old.)	11 8	11 6	10 8	10 8	9 8
24-Parganas ...	12 0	11 14	11 14	10 0	10 8	11 0
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Nadia ...	11 14½	11 13	12 0	9 2	9 2	9 2
Murshidabad	13 8	13 0	13 12	10 0	10 0	10 8
Jessore ...	13 8	13 0	13 0	9 6	10 0	11 0
Khulna ...	14 4	14 4	14 4	10 8	11 3	11 6
Rajshahi ...	13 2	12 12	12 13	9 6	9 12	9 12
Dinajpur ...	14 5	13 8	13 8	9 9·3t.	10 0	9 9 3t.
Jalpaiguri ...	12 4	13 8	12 8	9 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling ...	11 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Rangpur ...	12 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra ...	11 10	12 0	12 0	10 2	10 8	10 2
Pabna ...	11 4	11 4	11 10	9 7½	9 6	10 0
Dacca .	11 0	11 12	12 0	10 6	10 8	10 8
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Faridpur ..	11 4	12 0	11 8	9 8	9 13	9 12
Backergunge	7 12 (old) 12 0 (new.)	7 12 (old) 12 0 (new.)	12 0	7 8 (old) 10 0 (new.)	10 8	10 8
Tippera ...	11 10	11 6	12 4	11 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali ..	12 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 8	10 0
Chittagong ...	13 0	13 0	12 4	9 0	9 0	9 4
Patna ...	15 8	15 0	15 0	10 2	10 6	10 8
Gaya ..	14 8	14 8	14 4	9 0	9 0	9 8
Shahabad ..	14 0 & 14 8	13 0 & 13 8	13 0 & 13 8	9 8 & 10 0	10 0	10 0 & 11 0
Saran ..	14 8	14 8	14 8	9 8	9 8	10 0
Champaran .	15 0	15 0	15 0	8 8	9 0	9 3½
Muzaffarpur	14 0	14 8	14 0	8 0	9 0	9 0
Darbhanga .	14 8	14 0	13 8	9 0	9 4	9 0
Monghyr ..	13 12⅝	12 8⅜	12 9⅜	9 2	9 8	9 8
Bhagalpur ...	15 2	15 8	15 2	10 2	10 2	10 12
Purnea ..	16 0	16 8	16 8	10 0	10 0	9 8
Malda ..	14 8	14 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	10 8
Sonthal Parganas.	14 0	13 12	14 0	10 4	10 0	10 12
Cuttack ..	15 12	15 12	15 12	11 13	11 13	11 13
Balasore ...	14 8	14 8	15 0	11 0	12 0	12 0
Puri ...	15 12	17 1	15 13	10 8	10 8	13 2
Hazaribagh ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 0
Lohardaga ...	12 0 to 13 0	12 8 to 13 4	12 0 to 13 0	9 0	9 0	8 8 to 9 0
Palamau ...	14 15	11 13	13 6	9 4	8 11	8 7
Manbhum ...	16 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	10 8	10 0 to 10 8
Singhbhum ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	11 0

Districts.	1898.			1897.		
	15th January.	31st January.	15th February.	15th January.	31st January.	15th February.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Wheat—						
Patna	12 0	12 8	13 0	9 8	9 0	8 0 and 9 0
Gaya	9 4	9 8	1[illegible] 8	8 0	8 0	7 8
Shahabad	10 0 and 10 8	10 4 and 10 8	10 0 and 10 8	8 8 and 9 0	8 0 and 8 12	8 0 and 9 0
Saran	11 8	11 12	11 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
Champaran	9 8	9 12	10 6	9 0	9 0	8 1$\frac{1}{2}$
Muzaffarpur	10 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Darbhanga	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 4	7 0	7 0
Monghyr	11 5$\frac{2}{5}$	10 0$\frac{2}{5}$	10 12$\frac{1}{5}$	8 12	8 0	8 4
Bhagalpur	11 7	11 6	11 6	8 14	8 14	8 14
Purnea	10 0	8 0	......	10 0	10 4	11 0
Indian-corn or Maize—						
Patna	20 8	21 8	21 0	11 8	11 12	12 8
Gaya	20 0	19 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	10 8
Shahabad	17 8	17 8	18 0	10 8	11 8	11 0 and 11 8
Saran	18 6	19 12	19 12	10 8	10 8	10 4
Champaran	20 0	21 0	22 0	10 0	10 8	10 11$\frac{1}{4}$
Muzaffarpur	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 0	10 0
Darbhanga	18 8	19 0	19 0	9 12	10 0	10 0
Monghyr	2[illegible] 7$\frac{3}{4}$	21 0	19 2$\frac{3}{5}$	11 4	10 12	11 8
Bhagalpur	21 4	21 8	21 8	11 6	12 0	13 0
Purnea	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	19 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 4	12 0
Hazaribagh	13 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Lohardaga	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	9 0
Palamau	18 0	16 14	16 14	10 14	10 6	9 9
Manbhum	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	13 0

North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	15th January 1898.	31st January 1898.	15th February 1898.	15th January 1897.	31st January 1897.	15th February 1897.
Common Rice—						
Jaunpur	9 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12
Gorakpur	14 6	14 6	13 15	8 2	8 2	8 13
Mirzapur	10 15	10 13	10 12	7 11	7 13	7 12
Benares	11 2	10 9	10 13$\frac{1}{3}$	7 9	8 1$\frac{1}{3}$	8 6
Ghazipur	10 4	11 8	11 4	8 4	9 8	9 4
Ballia	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	9 0	10 0
Wheat—						
Jaunpur	10 0	10 8	11 0	7 11	7 6	7 12
Gorakpur	12 2	12 2	12 9	7 3	7 6	8 9
Mirzapur	9 4	9 10	9 9	7 14	8 2	8 9
Benares	10 5	11 2	10 13$\frac{1}{3}$	7 11	8 11$\frac{1}{3}$	7 13
Ghazipur	9 8	9 8	10 4	7 0	8 8	8 8
Ballia	10 0	10 4	10 4	7 8	7 12	9 0

Assam.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 10th February 1898 :—

	Week of report.	Preceding week.	Corresponding week of 1897.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Cachar—			
Janiganj Bazâr ...	10 0	10 0	9 6
Hailakandi	9 0	9 0	9 0
Sylhet—			
Kazi Bazâr	12 4	12 4	10 0
Chhatak Bazâr ...	11 8	13 0	9 0
Sunamganj	10 0	9 0	10 0
Habiganj	12 0	12 0	10 0
Karimganj	10 8	10 8	9 8
Maulvi Bazâr ...	12 8	12 8	10 0

Supplementary Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal for 1897.

January 1897.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1896 to 31st January 1897.	Average rainfall from 16th October up to 31st January.
[illegible]shidabad ...	Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·54	Nil	Nil	2·32
Ditto ...	Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·63	Nil	0·25	Nil	Nil	2·29
[illegible]shahi ...	Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	Nil	0·37	Nil	Nil	2·07
[illegible]jeeling ...	Baxa ...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·69	0·30	1·24	0·30	5·56	6·45
[illegible]itto ...	Mungpoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·81	?
[illegible]gpur ..	Sunderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·24	?
[illegible]ura' ...	Ramchandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	Nil	0·31	Nil	Nil	4·78
[illegible]to ...	Daudkundi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	Nil	0·26	Nil	Nil	3·04
[illegible]o ...	Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	Nil	0·23	Nil	Nil	4·13
[illegible]tagong ...	Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·52	?
[illegible]h Lushai [illegible]lls.	Demagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·86	?
[illegible] ...	Mahania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·75	Nil	1·32	2·14
[illegible]tto ...	Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·60	?
[illegible]hanga ...	Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·40	Nil	0·82	Nil	0·37	1·31
[illegible]tto ...	Sahera ...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·20	0·15	0·92	0·15	1·64	1·35
[illegible]al Parganas	Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·61	?
Ditto ...	Assenboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?
Ditto ...	Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·68	?
[illegible]ck ...	Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	Nil	0·32	Nil	Nil	5·26
...	Khurdah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	Nil	0·29	Nil	Nil	5·75
...	Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·25	Nil	0·93	9·67
[illegible]ribagh ...	Semtagurah ...					Closed.															Closed.																		
Ditto ..	Mahudi Hills ...					Closed.															Closed.																		
Ditto ...	Jhumra Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·69	Nil	0·90	3·60
[illegible]rdaga ...	Ranchi ...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	1	1·29	0·45	0·53	0·40	1·42	3·32
[illegible]to ...	Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	Nil	?	0·02	?	0·02	1·12	?
[illegible] ...	Sirguja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·71	0·30	1·00	0·30	2·50	3·92
[illegible]hum ...	Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	0·07	0·34	0·07	0·33	2·13
[illegible] Tributary [illegible]hals.	Anandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·84	?
Ditto ...	Angul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·53	Nil	0·23	Nil	3·30	3·63
Ditto ...	Bispara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·67	Nil	0·34	Nil	1·39	3·91
Ditto ...	Kunjbongarh ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·57	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·62	3·96
Ditto ...	Keonjhor ...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·79	0·40	0·18	0·20	0·40	2·96

February 1897.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1896 up to 28th February 1897.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 28th February.
...pur ...	Setabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	0·48	?
...ippera ...	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	1·88	Nil.	1·35	Nil.	Nil.	5·58
...gong ...	Kodala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	1·63	Nil.	0·71	Nil.	0·06	6·43
	Penoa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	0·06	?	0·06	0·06	?
	Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	0·52	?
...rpur ...	Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·30	0·14	0·55	0·14	0·60	2·39
	Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·99	0·33	0·43	0·33	0·83	2·33
...Pargan-...	Sarwan ...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·77	?	0·46	1·38	?
	Sarath ...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·47	?	0·35	0·97	?
	Moheshpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·30	?	0·23	0·62	?
	Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	?	0·08	?	0·08	0·73	?
...bagh ...	Jhumra Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·85	1·20	0·60	0·70	2·10	3·29
	Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·40	1·39	0·90	1·30	3·17	3·90
Tribu-Mahals.	Anandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	1·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·59	?	1·03	2·43	?
	Dhenkanal ...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·47	0·81	0·74	0·46	1·26	4·39
	Kunjabongarh ...	0·04	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·67	1·01	0·29	0·75	1·63	4·25
...pinas ...	Barasat ...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	1·93	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·04	2·25	1·41	1·93	2·20	4·84
...pore ...	Panskura ...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·30	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·80	?	0·30	0·80	?
...	Chandbali ...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·75	2·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·36	4·83	0·97	2·28	5·13	6·35
...ga ...	Lohardaga ...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·08	...	...	0·15	0·27	0·21	...	0·37	0·04	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1·73	1·60	0·86	0·37	5·26	3·78
...um ...	Monaharpur ...	Rejected.																																		

March 1897.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 10th October 1896 up to 31st March 1897.	Average rainfall from 10th October to 31st March.
...	Ramchandrapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	0·11	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	...	6	3·50	5·26	2·33	1·30	5·27	7·93
...	Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	0·24	4	?	1·57	?	0·94	2·39	?
...	Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·10	0·89	0·84	0·70	3·18	3·59
...ad ...	Bhabhua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	...	2	1·05	0·94	0·32	0·58	3·86	3·74
	Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·14	Nil	2·94	2·82
...	Gopalganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19		0·45	...		...	...	...	...	...	2	0·76	0·64	0·25	0·45	2·00	2·45
...arpur ...	Mahuwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	3	0·55	0·61	0·24	0·28	1·21	2·63
...anga ...	Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·60	0·89	0·38	0·45	1·61	2·05
...l Parganas	Nanihat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·30	Nil	0·94	Nil	1·60	3·29
...ibagh ...	Ramgar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	3	1·20	3·10	0·65	1·10	6·27	4·55
...um ...	Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·35	...	...	...	...	2·40	...	...	3	2·10	3·50	1·05	2·40	4·73	4·03
... Tributary ...als.	Kunjabongarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·02	...	...	1	1·77	0·22	1·36	0·20	1·85	5·61
...ippera ...	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	1·60	...	1·20	0·24	...	...	1·32	...	...	...	7	4·61	5·45	4·07	1·20	5·45	9·65
...bhum ...	Monahorpur ...																				Rejected.																		

April 1897.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st to 30th April 1897.	Average rainfall from 1st April to 30th April.
...	Ramchandrapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6·50	1·12	4·93	1·12	1·12	4·93
...bad ...	Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·05	?	Nil	0·05	?
...aran ...	Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·83	1·11	0·38	0·56	1·11	0·58
...al Parganas	Belbodda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·10	?	0·10	0·10	?
	Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	3	?	1·22	?	0·91	1·22	?
...ck ...	Cuttack ...	...	...	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	1	1·77	1·89	1·15	1·80	1·89	1·15
...	Gop	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·22	0·11	Nil	0·22	0·11
...ibagh ...	Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·20	Nil	Nil	0·20
...bhum ...	Monahorpur ...																			Rejected.													?		?			?
... Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	...	...	1·50	0·90	0·10	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	1·11	...	...	6	1·38	3·95	0·82	1·50	3·95	0·82
	Anandpur ...	...	...	0·67	1·17	...	...	0·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·57	?	1·17	2·57	?
	Dhenkanal ...	...	0·10	1·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·20	2·00	0·44	1·89	2·00	0·44

May 1897.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1897 up to 31st May 1897.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st May.
...	Lalpur ...	...	0·15	0·96	...	...	0·98	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·83	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	7	9·10	4·45	6·71	0·98	2·06	4·45
...	Kalimpong ...	0·11	0·15	...	...	0·04	0·04	0·64	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·62	0·06	0·15	...	...	0·10	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·56	0·12	10	11·54	3·01	6·48	0·64	1·15	3·82
...	Brahmanbaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·60	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·70	1·00	...	0·90	0·90	2·25	0·20	...	...	...	0·16	...	2·84	1·23	13	12·28	13·23	11·60	2·84	10·18	5·70
...	Fenoa	0·84	...	...	0·15	0·36	0·06	2·11	...	4·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	3·77	...	...	0·31	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	0·15	1·11	12	?	16·73	?	4·00	9·24	?
...	Khiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
	Ramagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
...	Mahuwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·40	1·75	2·07	0·90	0·35	1·40
...	Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·90	1·34	2·29	0·76	0·58	1·41
... Parganas	Lelbodda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?
...	Khurda ...	0·10	0·10	...	0·13	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4·46	0·94	3·43	0·61	Nil	2·28
	Gop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·10	Nil	4·40	Nil	Nil	3·81
...	Sarabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	1	4·50	0·54	3·02	0·49	0·52	2·39
...	Monahorpur ...																		Rejected.															?		?			?

June 1897.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1897 to 30th June 1897.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th June.
...abad ...	Patkabari ...	...	2·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	1·50	1·00	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·90	...	...	4·00	...	...	...	2·80	0·50	...	...		9	11·56	14·20	9·49	4·00	17·10	12·65
...ling ...	Kalimpong ...	...	2·35	...	...	0·25	...	0·30	...	0·55	...	0·42	0·03	...	3·15	...	...	1·51	...	...	0·96	1·50	0·97	2·54	1·33	0·02	...	0·03	0·94	0·04	...		13	17·46	16·96	17·75	3·15	18·11	21·57
...bad ...	Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·14	...	...	3·04	1·06	...	2·05	...	...	2·75	0·74	0·45	...	...	...	...	...		7	6·20	17·23	5·36	7·14	17·23	5·10
...	Saipara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·00	1·80	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4	?	4·00	?	1·80	5·40	?
	Nayagarh ...	...	...	0·53	...	...	...	0·53	...	...	...	0·20	0·25	1·02	...	1·04	0·03	1·75	...	0·55	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		9	?	6·55	?	1·75	6·84	?
...iaga ...	Ranchi ...	0·29	0·06	...	0·06	0·01	0·91	...	...	...	0·26	0·25	...	...	0·08	0·12	0·04	0·52	1·24	0·74	0·10	0·16	0·15	...	0·19	0·10	0·16	0·03	...	...	...		14	12·50	5·47	8·48	1·24	5·94	10·34
Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhor ...	...	1·12	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·33	0·13	...	1·90	0·30	...	0·28	0·14	0·66	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...		11	10·00	5·76	5·35	1·90	6·29	6·60
	Baramba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·04	1·30	1·34	0·11	...	...	2·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4	?	5·22	?	2·36	6·93	?
...bhum ...	Baharagura ...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	1·00	1·00	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...		6	11·00	3·94	10·53	1·00	5·83	13·70
	Monahorpur ...																		Rejected.															?		?			

July 1897.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1897 to 31st July 1897.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st July.
... ...	Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·40	4·20	2·30	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17·25	10·31	11·56	4·20	28·51	19·12
...a	Gondwara (Korah)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	...	0·04	...	0·14	1·09	0·40	0·03	0·26	0·18	0·03	0·43	0·26	0·16	...	1·16	...	1·20	0·30	...	0·54	...	0·02	0·07	2·40	14	16·44	9·41	14·50	2·40	16·37	27·81
...al Parganas	Belbodda																	Rejected.																					
...bhum ...	Chas	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·70	1·40	0·03	0·90	0·70	3·02	...	1·00	0·62	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	0·73	11	16·70	10·08	13·18	3·02	16·05	23·52
...bhum ...	Monahorpur ...																	Rejected.																?					?

August 1897.

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1897 to 31st August 1897.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.
...idabad ...	Lalbag	...	0·60	1·20	2·40	1·04	...	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·50	...	1·00	0·20	1·98	2·55	0·95	0·44	...	...	0·20	0·65	1·35	0·82	...	...	...	17	15·79	17·30	11·02	2·55	40·86	35·14
Tippera ...	Agartala	1·50	2·15	0·40	...	0·25	...	0·20	...	...	...	2·05	0·45	0·10	...	0·20	...	...	0·10	0·25	1·45	1·50	...	...	0·40	1·10	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·30	17	17·08	12·80	11·76	2·15	68·25	43·27
...gong ...	Chandpur	1·83	3·80	6·00	0·15	0·05	0·13	0·05	...	...	0·02	0·05	...	0·20	0·25	3·15	1·00	...	1·05	2·10	1·30	1·15	0·15	0·05	0·95	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	?	23·75	?	6·00	70·82	?
... ...	Mohanea																	Not recorded.																11·00		13·64	-		30·05
... ...	Nayagarh	0·85	0·53	...	...	0·08	1·92	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	1·85	...	0·15	2·05	...	...	...	1·42	...	...	0·75	...	...	10	?	11·60	?	2·05	36·79	?
... ...	Chainpur	1·00	0·40	0·05	...	0·42	0·45	...	...	0·06	...	0·30	...	...	0·43	0·42	0·25	0·27	0·17	0·45	0·35	0·33	...	0·25	...	0·37	0·08	...	...	0·73	0·05	0·17	17	?	7·00	?	1·00	22·98	?
... ...	Chas	0·51	0·11	0·66	1·45	1·12	0·12	0·15	...	0·44	0·43	...	...	0·35	1·45	1·58	0·60	0·93	0·43	1·40	1·05	0·25	0·08	...	0·43	...	0·30	...	0·05	...	...	...	20	17·36	13·89	13·43	1·58	29·94	36·95
...Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhor	0·32	0·06	0·19	0·75	0·30	0·15	0·14	...	...	0·50	...	0·20	0·25	2·70	1·62	0·25	0·12	0·35	0·23	0·03	0·51	...	...	0·30	0·02	0·36	0·24	...	...	...	...	19	12·00	9·79	5·89	2·70	21·38	22·16
... ...	Bikram	0·36	0·45	0·75	0·10	0·13	...	...	0·30	0·76	...	...	...	0·14	0·17	0·20	...	1·00	...	0·23	0·67	0·59	0·53	0·98	0·43	0·57	0·59	...	...	...	0·23	...	20	13·67	9·08	11·21	1·00	49·84	32·58
... ...	Monahorpur ...																	Rejected.																?		?	.	.	?

September 1897.

Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1897 to 30th September 1897.	Average rainfall from 10th May to 30th September.
Rampal ...	...	...	1·15	0·50	...	...	0·14	...	0·10	...	...	...	4·55	0·16	0·99	0·28	0·12	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		9	?	8·02	?	4·55	52·53	?
Chandpur ...	...	3·00	2·10	4·60	0·30	0·15	...	...	...	0·12	...	1·90	0·30	0·20	0·95	0·55	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·13	...	...		14	?	15·05	?	4·60	85·87	?
Khurda ...	...	...	0·36	...	0·24	4·28	0·25	0·34	0·93	0·31	0·02	0·18	...	...	...	0·81	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	0·16	0·10	0·44	0·01	...	...	...	...		14	14·15	9·17	10·92	4·28	38·27	49·41
Pakri Barwan ...	1·43	1·80	1·56	0·94	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...		8	8·00	6·59	5·61	1·50	40·07	36·94
Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	0·10	0·50	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·50	...	...	0·50	0·60	0·91	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·50		11	9·35	7·66	8·51	1·46	36·86	47·83
Lalbagh ...	Rejected.																																					
Monahorpur ...	Ditto.																																?		?			?

October 1897.

Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1897 to 31st October 1897.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 31st October.
Patkabari ...	...	...	...	0·60	1·00	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	2·20	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3·86	5·30	3·09	2·20	2·70	1·39
Daudkandi ...	1·85	2·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4·60	5·13	3·21	2·43	0·85	1·63
Chandpur ...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	8·23	?	7·00	7·28	?
Mahuwa ...	Not received.																																					
Rosera ...	...	...	...	0·35	0·56	1·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	1·13	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2·09	4·01	1·45	1·43	1·67	0·23
Nanihat ...	...	...	0·24	3·20	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·56	...	0·71	0·82	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2·80	7·53	1·96	3·20	3·53	0·82
Bhagya ...	...	...	1·24	1·63	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·13	0·70	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	7·02	?	2·00	2·15	?
Ramgar ...	...	0·50	0·70	1·00	1·00	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4·18	4·10	4·83	1·00	0·70	1·56
Palkot ...	Not recorded.																																					
Chainpur ...	1·96	1·65	1·15	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	6·53	?	1·95	1·42	?
Barahbhum ...	...	0·17	0·63	0·92	0·06	0·62	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·68	0·88	0·05	...	1·42	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4·45	5·61	2·15	1·42	3·05	0·87
Keonjhor ...	0·05	0·20	1·88	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·10	...	0·05	0·90	0·63	0·58	0·13	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3·85	4·71	2·40	1·88	1·33	1·51
Narsingpur ...	0·17	0·40	1·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·55	0·35	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7·00	5·37	4·17	1·50	1·85	1·82
Siwan ...	...	...	0·56	2·10	0·30	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·23	0·48	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2·77	4·95	3·41	2·10	1·06	1·25
Monahorpur ...	Rejected.																																?		?			?

November 1897.

Dr.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1897 to 30th November 1897.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 30th November.
...ad ...	Pathabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil.	1·56	Nil.	1·09	Nil.	2·70	2·48
...	Nasirnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·01	...	...	...	...	...		1	1·55	0·40	0·89	0·39	5·55	3·00
...r ...	Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	?	0·35	?	0·25	7·63	?
...	Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil.	0·36	Nil.	0·31	Nil.	2·38	1·18
	Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	Nil.	?
...r ...	Paru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil.	0·27	Nil.	0·71	Nil.	2·46	0·67
	Mahua Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil.	0·00	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0·93	1·06
...	Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil.	0·38	Nil.	0·16	Nil.	4·32	1·82
...rga.	Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil.	0·55	Nil.	0·31	Nil.	3·58	1·13
	Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	1·71	?
...	Dharmasala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	2·30	0·30	2·08	0·30	3·94	4·07
...	Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·06	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	2·27	1·78	2·04	1·06	6·23	5·04
...	Ramgur ...	...	0·50	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	0·45	1·50	0·79	0·70	2·20	2·35
	Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil.	0·80	Nil.	0·43	Nil.	2·64	1·59
...	Jashpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil.	0·93	Nil.	0·53	Nil.	3·29	2·39
	Chainpur ...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·29	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	?	1·08	?	0·29	2·50	?
...	Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil.	1·03	Nil.	0·74	Nil.	3·05	1·61
	Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil.	0·73	Nil.	0·46	Nil.	2·49	1·88
...	Keonjhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·10	...	...	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4	1·57	0·86	1·06	0·35	2·19	2·57
...but...	Anandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil.	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	4·75	?
...s.	Kanjhengarh ...	...	0·25	0·17	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	1·64	0·55	1·42	0·25	3·34	3·39

December 1897.

Dr.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1897 to 31st December 1897.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 31st December.
...	Kaliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·47	?
...	Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·62	Nil	0·24	Nil	1·50	1·48
	Mongpoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·03	?
...	Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·54	Nil	0·39	Nil	2·82	4·28
...	Kutubdia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·55	Nil	0·38	Nil	2·21?	7·53
	Feni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·26	?	0·26	5·83	?
	Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	7·63	?
...ganas	Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·11	Nil	3·53	1·34
...	Dhurmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	0·04	0·04	0·04	3·98	4·11
...	Chandbali...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·57	Nil	0·41	Nil	2·75	4·97
...	Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	1	0·77	0·29	0·48	0·29	6·22	5·46
	Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	11·38	?

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 20th to 26th February 1898.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1898.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Feb.	20th	131·5	10·1	29·738	65·5	74·1	17·6	56·5	53·9	0·264	41·6	44	NW and WNW	85	Nil	Clear.
"	21st	133·6	9·7	·848	63·6	77·1	25·9	51·2	53·5	·277	42·9	51	WNW and calm	32	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	22nd	135·3	10·0	·929	65·6	79·3	29·1	50·2	54·7	·286	43·8	50	N, NNW, and calm.	60	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	23rd	138·0	10·0	·952	67·4	82·4	30·3	52·1	55·5	·287	43·8	48	N, NNW, and calm.	81	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	24th	137·0	10·1	·950	67·9	79·6	24·5	55·1	55·2	·270	42·2	42	N, NNW, and calm	66	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	25th	138·7	8·3	·946	67·1	81·3	29·6	51·7	56·1	·308	45·7	51	WNW and calm	43	"	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	26th	138·7	10·0	·911	70·9	84·6	28·4	56·2	61·1	·409	53·1	51	NNW and calm	34	"	Morning cloudy, day and night clear, o.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·901
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·923
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	68·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	80·7
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	66·9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	75·5
The extreme variation of temperature	34·4
The maximum temperature	84·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	12
	%
The mean relative humidity	49
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th February 1898	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·16
The total fall from 1st January to 26th February 1898	0·36
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·39

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew; o, overcast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 28th February 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 20th to 26th February 1898.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1898.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
February ...	20th ...	29·8[illegible]9	65·7	76·5	21·6	54·9	68·1	53·7	·229	38·0	32	Nil.
,, ...	21st ...	,, ·914	65·4	79·0	27·3	51·7	70·6	55·7	·216	39·8	33	,,
,, ...	22nd ..	30·010	66·3	80·8	29·1	51·7	71·8	59·5	·349	49·1	45	,,
,, ...	23rd ...	,, ·031	67·5	83·0	31·1	51·9	72·6	56·7	·250	49·2	31	,,
,, ...	24th ..	,, ·034	68·0	81·0	26·1	51·9	73·6	55·7	·207	35·4	25	,,
,, ...	25th ...	,, ·027	68·5	83·5	30·1	53·4	73·4	57·7	·272	42·4	33	,,
,, ...	26th ...	,, ·0[illegible]0	72·2	87·0	29·6	57·4	77·6	62·2	·354	47·9	37	,,

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	... ...	29·975
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	67·7
The extreme variation of temperature	... ...	35·3
The maximum temperature	... ...	87
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	... ...	34
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th February 1898	...	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 28th February 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 26th February 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 26th February 1898. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Week ending Saturday, the 27th February 1897. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	551	1,53,360	2,558	604	1,84,615	3,204
Jute	134	72,250	946	42	22,251	361
Firewood	60	51,125	779	100	61,700	976
Other articles	838	1,77,385	2,466	833	2,57,765	3,865
Total ...	1,583	4,54,120	6,749	1,579	5,26,331	8,396

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of January 1898.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Season leases. Rabi.	Season leases. Sugarcane.	Season leases. Bhadoi.	Season leases. Hot-weather.	Season leases. Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1897-98. During month.	Rainfall, 1897-98. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1896-97. During month.	Rainfall, 1896-97. Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach ...	1,342	151	10	17,443	18,505	17,036	658	6	......	......	......	664	17,700	......	63·00	...	53·15	
		Ditto, 2nd " ...	566	45														...	49·98	
		Machgaon	776	106	95	32,293	32,764	31,753	634	......	6	......	......	540	32,293	......	50·13 63·15	... ...	52·28 54·22	
		Kendrapara	1,067	344	179	52,317	52,874	52,317	30	96	......	......	......	126	52,443	......	49·17 61·13	...	45·21	
		Gobri	373	42	12	3,820	3,666	3,820	7	......	......	......	......	7	3,527	......	60·98	...	52·91	
		Do. Extension	648	23	9	2,898	3,778	3,681	108	......	......	......	......	108	3,789	......	59·34	...	56·06	
		Patamundi	885	69	45	14,424	14,313	14,676	424	......	......	......	......	424	15,100	......	51·14	...	39·19	
		High-Level, Range I ...	608	101	2	22,407	22,515	23,374	5	14	15	......	......	34	22,409	......	46·15	...	48·72 42·83	
		Ditto, do. II ...	727	32	32	3,212	2,963	2,998	......	214	......	......	......	214	3,212	No gauge.				
		Jajpur Canal	700	101	99	10,355	12,499	9,738	182	1,757	69	......	......	2,008	11,746	......	50·02	...	59·67	
	Balasore ...	High-Level, Range III ...	727	31	31	29,091	29,530	28,763	......	......	414	......	......	414	29,177	......	46·33	0·13	57·76	
		Total ..	.	.	..	138,280	193,407	187,156	1,948	2,087	504	....	...	4,539	191,605	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.. .	.....	......	. ...	... ..	117,312	66,?00	6,516	373	....	. .	73,?70	190,891	.	. ..	......	......	
South-Western.	Midnapore...	Midnapore	1,411	28·50	......	61,720	53,519	63,282	......	......	......	......	... ..	.. ...	63,282	0·08	54·97	......	46·74	Whole month discharging.
		Panchkura	522	6·37	......	7,275	6,089	7,164	......	......	......	......	......	......	7,164	0·01	40·55	......	58·93	6 days discharging.
	Howrah ...	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	......	......	... ..	731	637	732	......	......	......	...	......	.. ...	732	...	......	......	......	
		Total ...	... ..	......	......	69,726	60,245	71,178	... ..	......	......	.. ..	.. ...	.. ...	71,178	. ...	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ..	......	......	......	.. ..	......	67,436	......	......	......	......	......	......	67,436	......	......	......	.. ...	
Sone ...	Shahabad ...	Western Main	4,342	2,809	327	28,927	60,706	16,222	3,745	7,206		......	855	11,806	28,028	......	39·79	0·01	28·48	
		Buxar	1,226	551	311	105,051	150,238	64,482	13,678	14,163		......	8,647	36,458	190,970					
		Arrah	2,000	1,794	763	190,423	211,430	138,789	2,272	18,021	......*	......	15,604	35,297	174,085	......	55·09	... ..	28·78	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	434	375	2,579	4,013	2,905	104	41		......	54	204	2,409	......	65·00	......	36·89	
		Patna				83,820	99,408	65,755	6,955	4,657		......	2,529	14,141	79,896					
		Total ...	... ..	......	......	410,800	525,795	287,452	26,754	44,093	......	... ..	27,089	97,936	385,388	.....	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	... ..	......	......	......	257,546	64,902	160,286	......	338	18,153	243,769	501,315	... ..	......	......	......	
		Grand total ...	.... .	......	......	668,786	779,447	545,786	28,702	46,180	504	......	27,089	102,475	648,281	. ....	......	......	......	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	......	......	......	......	......	442,294	131,682	166,802	373	338	18,153	317,348	759,642	......	......	......	......	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1898.

T. H. CLOWES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th February 1898 on 1,702·46 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 329,961	(a) 3,48,320 15 0	45,73,097 10	8,90,234 5 0	21,382 0 0	12,68,937 4 0	94,983	158,573	253,556
Or per mile of railway ...	..	204 9 7	.....	528 3 2	13 8 11	745 5 8	...	......	.
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year.	2,037,035*	22,67,884 5 0*	2,60,28,980 0†	†50,83,405 14 0	1,28,713 0 0‡	74,80,003 3 0	592,757	974,867	1,567,624
Total for 7½ weeks ...	2,366 996	26,16,205 4 0	3,06,01,987 10	59,82,640 3 0	1,50,095 0 0	87,48,940 7 0	687,740	1,133,440	1,821,180
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	323,999½	3,24,863 0 0	39,33,668 0	8,15,339 0 7	22,280 14 3	11,62,482 14 10	92,127	146,750	238,877
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	190 13 5	......	478 15 7	13 1 5	682 14 5	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ...	2,265,798	24,01,566 7 1	2,04,90,408 30	60,35,915 2 3	1,49,181 1 3	85,86,662 10 7	672,782	1,080,321	1,753,103

* Added number of passengers 4,479 and Rs. 2,207 }
† Deducted Mds. 1,57,232 and „ 2,845 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 8 days of January 1898.
‡ Do „ 4,068 }
(a) The increase is due to "Sivaratree mela."

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th February 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 38,115	(a) 10,312 3 0	19,013 10	684 3 0	9 0 0	11,0.5 6 0	1,060	128	1,188
Or per mile of railway ..	......	463 14 2	... ..	30 12 5	0 6 6	495 1 1	..	......	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year.	143,061*	36,359 15 0*	1,16,930 20†	4,028 10 0†	50 0 0	40,438 9 0	6,623	769	7,392
Total for 7½ weeks ...	181,176	46,672 2 0	1,35,943 30	4,712 13 0	59 0 0	51,443 15 0	7,683	897	8,580
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,754	7,406 13 3	17,962 10	705 5 0	4 15 6	8,117 1 9	1,086	102	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	333 3 0	......	31 11 8	0 3 7	365 2 3	......	......	.....
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ...	163,944½	39,876 11 10	1,16,968 30	4,636 15 0	37 4 9	44,550 15 7	7,985	683	8,668

* Deducted number of passengers 752 and Rs. 374 }
† Ditto Mds. 8,214 and „ 22 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 8 days of January 1898.
‡ Ditto „ 11 }
(a) The increase is due to 'Sivaratree mela.'

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th February 1898 on 160·47 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,722	13,926 7 0	91,686 10	18,113 2 0	67 0 0	32,106 9 0	7,713	3,324	11,037
Or per mile of railway ...	......	86 12 6	......	112 14 0	0 6 9	200 1 3	......	.. ...	......
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year.	208,972*	1,56,674 13 0*	5,72,647 10†	90,672 10 0†	446 0 0	2,47,793 7 0	49,854	25,602	75,456
Total for 7½ weeks ...	225,694	1,70,601 4 0	6,64,333 20	1,08,785 12 0	513 0 0	2,79,900 0 0	57,567	28,926	86,493
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,615½	13,035 15 6	1,16,516 0	11,871 7 0	50 2 6	24,937 9 0	6,670	3,880	10,550
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	81 3 9	......	73 15 8	0 5 0	155 8 5	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ...	113,650½	84,841 11 7	5,78,069 0	70,227 5 0	417 5 9	1,55,486 6 4	48,023	25,511	73,534

* Added No. of passengers 120 and Rs. 340 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 8 days of January 1898.
† Do. Mds. 2,536 and „ 539 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th February 1898 on 817 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	198,900	1,00,080 0 0	9,90,190 0	1,74,200 0 0	9,920 0 0	2,84,200 0 0	30,870	44,552	75 422
Or per mile of railway	243	122 0 0	1,212 0	213 0 0	*3 0 0	*338 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	1,230,120	6,41,000 0 0	58,07,710 0	11,10,010 0 0	86,870 0 0	18,37,880 0 0	199,300	266,218	465,618
Total for 7 weeks ...	1,429,020	7,41,080 0 0	67,97 900 0	12,84,210 0 0	96,790 0 0	21,22,080 0 0	230,170	310 870	541,040
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	211,505	1,14,213 0 0	8,36,507 0	1,07 809 0 0	7,180 0 0	2,29,202 0 0	31,951	33,141	65,092
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	260	140 0 0	1,028 0	133 0 0	1 0 0	274 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,478,741	8,07,642 0 0	58,58,270 0	8,46,3[illegible] 0 0	85,950 0 0	17,32,913 0 0	236,712	229,938	466 650

* Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th February 1898 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	22,300	8,840 0 0	38,270 0	5,500 0 0	120 0 0	14,460 0 0	2,859	1,752	4,602
Or per mile of railway	259	103 0 0	445 0	64 0 0	1 0 0	168 0 0	...		..
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	144,410	55,020 0 0	320,910 0	33,550 0 0	1,560 0 0	90,130 0 0	16,087	13,168	29,255
Total for 7 weeks ...	166,710	63,860 0 0	359,180 0	39,050 0 0	1,680 0 0	1,04,590 0 0	18,937	14,920	33,857
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,346	6,843 0 0	31,320 0	2,935 0 0	133 0 0	9,911 0 0	2,606	1 293	3,898
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	248	80 0 0	364 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	115 0 0	...	..	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	154,633	46,792 0 0	109,849 0	16,899 0 0	1,085 0 0	64,776 0 0	16,389	8,341	24,730

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th February 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,420	13,610 0 0	71,804 0	4,696 0 0	118 0 0	18,424 0 0	4,500	2,543	7,0
Or per mile of railway ...	243	109 0 0	574 0	37 0 0	1 0 0	147 0 0	... ..		......
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	175,381	84,885 0 0	3,56,401 0	27,021 0 0	11,497 0 0	1,23,403 0 0	24,902	17,585	42,4
Total for 7 weeks ...	205,801	98,495 0 0	4,28,205 0	31,717 0 0	11,615 0 0	1,41,827 0 0	29,402	20,128	49,5
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	36,570	14,051 0 0	74,999 0	3,986 0 0	137 0 0	18,774 0 0	3,999	2,973	6,[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	293	117 0 0	600 0	32 0 0	1 0 0	150 0 0	...	....	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	247,170	96,812 0 0	5,88,794 0	31,574 0 0	1,078 0 0	1,29,464 0 0	29,283	17,084	46,[illegible]

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 12th February 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,814	16,021 0 0	2,50,245 0	8,511 0 0	472 0 0	25,004 0 0	3,603	4,414	8,017
Or per mile of railway	90·26	56·02	874·98	29·76	1·65	87·43	12·60	15·43	28·03
For previous 5 weeks of half-year(a)	130,283	75,262 0 0	10,46,965 0	41,450 0 0	3,095 0 0	1,19,807 0 0	14,899	21,260	36,159
Total for 6 weeks ...	156,097	91,283 0 0	12,97,210 0	49,961 0 0	3,5·7 0 0	1,44,811 0 0	18,502	25,674	44,176
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,859	11,167 0 0	1,14,157 0	7,225 0 0	273 0 0	18,665 0 0	4,099	7,522	11,621
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	57·15	32·09	317·10	20·07	0·76	52·92	11·78	20 89	32·67
Total to corresponding date of previous year	125,452	71,630 0 0	10,03,131 0	58,899 0 0	2,980 0 0	1,33,509 0 0	25,893	45,340	71,233

(a) Includes audited figures for first 9 days of January 1898.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 12th February 1898.			Receipts for week ending 13th February 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 12th February 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1896 to 13th February 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
286	25,004	87·43	360	18,665	52·92	286	8,47,206	......	360	5,50,846	......	2,96,360	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 19th February 1898	10,370 0 0
Corresponding period of 1897	11,474 1 6
Decrease	1,104 1 6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 19th February 1898	203 5 4
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	224 15 8
Decrease	21 10 4
Receipts from 1st January to 19th February 1898	71,552 0 0
Corresponding period of 1897	76,441 0 0
Decrease	4,889 0 0

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CONTENTS.

FIRST FORECAST OF THE OILSEED CROPS OF BENGAL, 1897-98.

THE following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT.,	M. FINUCANE,
The 4th March 1898.	*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

First forecast of the oilseed crops of Bengal, 1897-98.

Explanatory.—The chief kinds of oilseeds in these Provinces are (1) rapeseed and mustard, (2) linseed, (3) *til* or *gingelly*, and (4) other oilseeds, *e.g.*, castor-oil and *sirguza* (niger oilseed). Two varieties of *til* are grown, viz., the *rabi* and the *bhadoi*. The present report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of both varieties of *til* and of all the other oilseeds mentioned above.

The normal areas in column 4 of the appended statement are based on the average areas sown in the past five years in the case of all districts except Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Manbhum. For Champaran and Muzaffarpur, estimates revised on the basis of the final survey figures have been accepted. For Manbhum the average of only two years has been taken to represent the normal area for want of more reliable information. Further enquiries will be made with a view to obtaining more correct figures.

2. *Character of the season.*—Good rain fell during the monsoon season of 1897, and left sufficient moisture in the soil for the sowing of the oilseed crops. In October, every district of these Provinces received considerably more than the normal fall of rain. In November, the rain was well distributed, all Divisions of these Provinces receiving slight rain. In December, the rainfall was below the normal in all districts, but this deficiency had no injurious effect on the crops generally. In January, Bengal proper received rain in excess of the normal, while in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur rain was deficient. In the first week of February, general rain fell in Bihar and in the north of Bengal, and slight showers were reported from East Bengal and Chota Nagpur; the fall elsewhere was practically *nil.* In the second week of February, there was rain over the greater part of the Province. On the whole the season has been very favourable to the cultivation and growth of the oilseed crops of these Provinces.

3. *Area cultivated.*—According to the revised estimates shown in column 4 of the appended statement, the total normal area under oilseeds in these Provinces amounts to 3,920,900 acres. The total area cultivated this year, as will be seen from the same statement, amounts to 4,096,000 acres. There is thus a slight increase in area this year over the normal, due to the favourable character of the season up to and at the time of sowing. The area cultivated with oilseeds last year amounted to 3,514,700 acres. The area under oilseeds this year shows an increase of 581,300 acres (16·5 per cent.) over last year's area.

4. *Character of the crop.*—From the returns of District Officers annexed to this note, it will be seen that out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, one district, Champaran, shows a 19-anna crop; two districts, Darbhanga and Bhagalpur, show crops a little above 16 annas; eight districts, viz., Burdwan, Birbhum, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Malda, Angul and Khondmals, Hazaribagh, and Singhbhum, report average crops of 16 annas; and the remaining 34 districts report crops below the average. No district reports a crop lower than 9 annas. Comparing the estimates of outturn this year with those of last year as given in columns 7 and 8 of the appended returns, it appears that from 41 districts better crops are reported. From four districts only, viz , Dinajpur (14 annas), Jalpaiguri (10 annas), Bogra (14½ annas), and Purnea (15 annas), are worse crops reported. The arithmetical mean of the estimates of anna outturn this year, calculated with reference to the areas sown, amounts to 13⅗ annas. Considering the good character of the season, it is not improbable that this estimate may be exceeded, and it appears safe to estimate a 14-anna crop for the whole Province. The crop last year was estimated at 11 annas.

N. N. BANERJEI,

Assistant Director of the Department of Land Records & Agriculture, Bengal.

COUNTERSIGNED.

P. C. LYON,

Director of the Department of Land Records & Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd February 1898.

First Forecast of the Oilseed Crops of Bengal, 1897-98.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DIVISION.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
BURDWAN.	Burdwan ...	Linseed	26,000	25,600	26,500	6	16	Owing to seasonable weather an average outturn may be expected.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	19,000	17,200	17,000	6	16		
		Til	3,800	3,000	3,000	6	16		
		Other oilseeds ...	4,500	5,700	6,400	8	16		
		Total ...	53,300	51,500	52,300	6	16		
	Birbhum ...	Linseed	800	200	800	3½	16	Very little rain since November 1897. An average crop is expected.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	2,000	200	2,300	3	16		
		Til	400	100	400	3½	16		
		Total ...	3,200	500	3,700	3½	16		
	Bankura ...	Linseed	1,000	800	1,000	6	14	The increase in area as also in the outturn of the year is due to suitable rainfall.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	7,000	1,700	8,500				
		Til	6,000	2,200	9,200				
		Other oilseeds ...	8,000	2,100	9,000				
		Total ...	22,000	6,800	27,700	6	14		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
BURDWAN (*concld*).	Midnapore ...	Linseed	15,000	11,700	20,000	6	11½	The increase in the area brought under cultivation this year as compared with the previous year's is due to seasonable rain at the ploughing and sowing time. For the same reason, the outturn is also likely to be better this year. The difference in column 5 against other oilseeds as compared with last year's forecasts is due to a revision of estimate by the Subdivisional Officer of Tamluk.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	33,000	29,000	35,000	9	11¼		
		Til	26,000	19,700	29,300	8	11½		
		Other oilseeds ...	21,000	19,500	22,400	6	11½		
		Total ...	95,000	79,900	106,700	7¼	11½		
	Hooghly (with Howrah).	Linseed	2,300	1,900	1,900	6	9	The increase in area and outturn is due to the favourable character of the season.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	4,200	3,300	3,400	5	9		
		Other oilseeds ...	2,000	1,800	1,700	6	9		
		Total ...	8,500	7,000	7,100	5½	9		
PRESIDENCY.	24-Parganas	Linseed	1,000	400	1,200	4½	16	The increase in the area sown and the estimated outturn, as compared with the figures shown in last year's return, is due to more favourable rainfall during the current year. The crops under head "other oilseeds" were to some extent damaged by locusts in some parts of the district, hence their outturn is estimated to be a little below the average.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	400	400	400	5½	16		
		Til	600	500	700	9	16		
		Other oilseeds ...	3,000	800	3,500	5	14		
		Total ...	5,000	2,100	5,800	6	15		
	Nadia ...	Linseed	44,000	39,600	53,800	4½	11	The increase in the area sown this year as well as in the outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	27,000	27,400	35,800	3½	12		
		Til	11,000	6,200	15,500	5¼	11		
		Other oilseeds ...	16,000	4,600	15,000	5½	11		
		Total ...	92,000	77,800	120,100	4½	11		

PRESI[DENCY]	Murshidabad	Linseed	27,000	23,300	30,500	4	11	The increase in the area sown this year as compared with the previous year's is due to a good monsoon. The crop would have been a 16-anna one all round if there had been a little rain in December.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	19,000	14,300	23,700	5	12	
		Til	7,000	5,300	8,100	6	13	
		Other oilseeds ...	14,500	11,700	20,000	5	12	
		Total ...	67,500	55,200	82,300	4¾	12	
	Jessore ...	Linseed	25,000	10,200	30,000	4½	10	The increase in the area sown this year as compared with that of last year is due to seasonable rain.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	41,500	30,800	47,100	7	13	
		Til	27,200	24,100	25,200	10½	13	
		Other oilseeds ..	4,900	4,900	4,900	8	11½	
		Total ...	98,600	70,000	107,200	7½	12½	
	Khulna ...	Linseed	4,700	4,000	5,200	8	14	The season was favourable for linseed and mustard, but not for *til*, which was damaged by heavy rainfall.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	60,000	55,000	65,000	6½	12	
		Til	5,300	6,900	1,000	7	12	
		Other oilseeds ...	5,000	5,100	5,100	10	12	
		Total ...	75,000	71,000	76,300	7	12	
RAJSHAHI.	Rajshahi ...	Linseed	3,000	2,900	3,000	8	12	The increase in the estimated area sown this year and in the outturn is due to timely rainfall and floods.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	92,000	82,300	92,000	9	13	
		Til	1,600	1,500	1,700	6	12	
		Other oilseeds ...	45,000	44,500	44,900		12	
		Total	1,41,600	133,200	141,600	8	12¼	
	Dinajpur ...	Linseed	100	100	100	16	14	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	1,26,000	120,000	120,000	16	14	
		Til	100	100	100	16	14	
		Total ...	1,26,200	120,200	120,200	16	14	
	Jalpaiguri ...	Rapeseed and mustard.	27,000	28,600	28,400	12	10	The decrease in outturn is due to deficient rainfall.
		Til	400	400	400	10	0	
		Other oilseeds ...	800	500	800	16	10	
		Total ...	28,200	29,500	29,000	12	10	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
RAJSHAHI—concld.	Darjeeling	Rapeseed and mustard.	7,500	7,500	7,500	9	12	A better outturn is expected on account of seasonable rain.	
		Til	100	100	100	8	8		
		Total ...	7,600	7,600	7,600	9	12		
	Rangpur ...	Rapeseed and mustard.	106,000	107,800	111,800	12	13 to 14	The increase in area sown is due to a large quantity of land having been left untransplanted with tobacco owing to the dull state of the market.	
		Til	700	800	800				
		Other oilseeds ...	800	200	200				
		Total ...	107,500	108,800	112,800	12	13 to 14	The prospects of the crops appear to be good and a better outturn than that of last year is expected.	
	Bogra ...	Linseed ...	15,600	15,000	15,000	11	14	In consequence of floods which continued very late in the eastern part of the district, the growth of the oilseed crops was retarded.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	87,000	100,000	77,000	16	15		
		Til	14,000	14,000	14,000	10	12		
		Other oilseeds ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	12	13		
		Total ...	118,600	131,000	108,000	14½	14½		
	Pabna ...	Linseed ...	20,400	20,000	22,500	10	16	The increase in the area sown with linseed and with rape and mustard is due to sufficient rainfall and high floods, making the soil more suitable for the cultivation of these crops. A better outturn is also expected on account of the earth being full of moisture. High floods proved unfavourable for the cultivation of til, hence the decrease in area under this crop.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	110,000	112,000	117,000	11	16		
		Til	33,000	40,000	30,000	14	14		
		Total ...	163,400	172,000	169,500	11½	14		

DACCA.	Dacca	Linseed	7,700	7,600	6,400	9	15	The outturn is better this year owing to timely rainfall, and would have been much better had the flood water subsided in time. On account of the late subsidence of the flood water, the fields were sown very late.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	93,000	88,200	92,200	9½	16	
		Til	15,000	15,100	14,800	11	17	
		Other oilseeds ...	32,000	33,800	33,800	9	14	
		Total ...	147,700	144,700	146,200	9½	15½	
	Mymensingh	Linseed	33,000	35,700	35,700	10	14	The land having been covered with sand in places by the late earthquake, the sowing was a little less than that in the previous year. The outturn is expected to be a little better than that of the previous year owing to the improvement of land in some places caused by the late earthquake.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	360,000	360,500	360,500	11	13	
		Til	74,000	72,700	72,700	11	13	
		Other oilseeds ...	200	200	200	12	8	
		Total ...	467,200	469,100	468,900	11	13	
	Faridpur ...	Linseed	5,000	5,200	5,200	5	12	Want of timely rainfall has marred the prospects to some extent.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	42,500	42,000	42,000			
		Til	7,600	8,000	4,700			
		Other oilseeds ...	4,600	4,500	4,500			
		Total ...	59,600	59,700	56,200	5	12	
	Backergunge	Linseed	30,000	29,800	29,800	8	10	The slight increase in the outturn is owing to seasonable rainfall.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	1,500	1,500	1,500	8	6	
		Til	20,000	28,800	28,800	8	10	
		Other oilseeds ...	6,000	5,900	5,900	6	6	
		Total ...	66,800	68,000	66,000	8	10	
CHITTAGONG.	Tippera ...	Linseed	5,000	4,800	5,500	10	13	The increase in area under linseed is due to certain lands being ultimately utilized for the cultivation of linseed owing to the failure of the winter rice crop. The decrease in area under rapeseed, mustard and *til* is partly due to the fact that many lands intended for mustard and *til* were not sufficiently dry for their cultivation, and partly to the fact that such lands were sown with winter rice. The outturn of these crops is expected to be better than that of last year, as the season for sowing was a favourable one.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	52,000	51,300	39,700	11	14	
		Til	18,200	19,000	18,200	13	14	
		Other oilseeds ...	200	200	200	8	8	
		Total ...	75,400	75,300	63,600	11½	14	
	Noakhali ...	Linseed	15,400	13,700	15,500	7½	10	On account of good rainfall, the area and outturn this year are estimated to be more than those of last year.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	6,000	3,200	6,400	8	10	
		Til	5,000	3,000	5,700	8	11	
		Other oilseeds ...	700	800	800	6	9	
		Total ...	27,100	20,700	28,400	7½	10	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DIVISION.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
CHITTAGONG—(concld).	Chittagong ...	Linseed	500	200	800	3	10	The increase in the area sown with linseed, rapeseed and mustard and that in the outturn of all the oilseeds is due to the rainfall of the months of October and November 1897, which did much good to the crops.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	2,000	900	1,500		1[illegible]		
		Til	100	100	10[illegible]		1[illegible]		
		Other oilseeds ...	100	100	100		10		
		Total ...	2,700	1,300	2,500	3	10		
	Patna ...	Linseed	19,500	19,500	19,200	10	15		
		Rapeseed and mustard.	25,000	26,900	26,000	13	15		
		Til	2,000	2,400	2,200	9	12		
		Other oilseeds ...	12,500	12,300	11,800	11½	14		
		Total ...	59,000	61,100	59,200	11	14½		
	Gaya ...	Linseed	63,000	61,900	64,000	14	15	The increase in area is due to favourable rain at the time of sowing. Up to this time the crops are doing well.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	17,300	18,400	18,800	13	16		
		Til	10,000	9,300	9,300	12	15		
		Other oilseeds ...	78,000	80,400	80,500	13	15		
		Total ...	168,300	169,900	172,600	13½	15		

Division	District	Crop						Remarks
PATNA.	Shahabad ...	Linseed	10,500	16,600	9,700	7¼	13	The outturn has been affected by excessive moisture in the soil.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	4,500	7,300	6,700	6¾	13	
		Til	600	1,000	700	6¾	12	
		Other oilseeds ...	6,500	11,600	5,400	9¾	13	
		Total ...	22,100	36,400	21,500	7½	12¾	
	Saran ...	Linseed	7,000	6,600	8,200	10	16	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	24,000	20,000	24,000	11	16	
		Til (*rabi*)	3,500	1,800	4,100	10	16	
		Other oilseeds ...	10,600	10,600	11,700	13	16	
		Total ...	45,100	39,000	48,000	11	16	
	Champaran	Linseed	61,000	47,000	61,000	12	19	The areas have throughout been revised according to the final survey results. The good prospects are due to abundant moisture in the soil owing to copious rain in the beginning of October.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	24,000	18,000	24,000	13	19	
		Til	5,000	4,000	5,000	11	19	
		Other oilseeds ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	19	
		Total ...	91,000	70,000	91,000	12	19	
	Muzaffarpur	Linseed ...	46,400	46,400	46,400	12	16	The normal area under each crop for the whole district has been revised on the basis of the Settlement Department figures; hence the areas in columns 4 and 5 differ from the figures reported in the forecasts for 1896-97. The increased outturn may be attributed to the favourable rainy season of the year.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	7,900	7,900	7,900			
		Til	800	800	800			
		Other oilseeds ...	3,300	3,300	3,300			
		Total ...	58,400	58,400	58,400	12	16	
	Darbhanga	Linseed	49,000	46,400	47,500	14	16	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	45,000	40,300	49,700	18	16¾	
		Other oilseeds ...	25,000	27,800	32,800	15	16	
		Total ...	119,000	114,300	130,000	15½	16¼	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
BHAGALPUR.	Monghyr	Linseed	5,000	4,500	4,900	12	14½	Owing to timely rainfall, larger areas have been sown this year and a better outturn is expected.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	8,500	7,800	8,600	12	14½		
		Til	400	400	400	10	16		
		Other oilseeds ...	8,000	7,600	7,800	12½	14½		
		Total ...	21,900	20,300	21,700	12	14¾		
	Bhagalpur	Linseed	13,000	11,700	13,800	12	15		
		Rapeseed and mustard.	36,500	33,600	37,500	14	17		
		Til	500	500	500	10	16		
		Other oilseeds ...	16,000	14,500	17,000	14	16		
		Total ...	66,000	60,600	68,600	13½	16½		
	Purnea	Linseed	8,400	8,000	8,000	13	13	The area under mustard this year is rather greater than that of last year, and this is due to the high price of other seed grains, but the outturn is expected to be less than that of last year owing to heavy autumn rains, in consequence of which the seed could not be sown in time and did not germinate well.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	195,500	195,200	197,200	16	15		
		Other oilseeds ...	600	600	600	14	14		
		Total ...	204,500	203,800	205,800	15½	15		
	Malda	Linseed	10,200	10,200	10,200	12	16	Favourable weather has resulted in good crops.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	60,000	100,000	80,000	14	16		
		Til	7,000	7,000	7,000	12	16		
		Total ...	77,200	117,200	97,200	13½	16		

	Sonthal Parganas.	Linseed	10,500	6,600	9,300	4	12	The distribution of rainfall was favourable this year, hence the better outturn.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	65,000	46,800	81,100	4	14	
		Til	2,800	1,100	1,900	3	12	
		Other oilseeds ...	80,400	23.600	94,600	4	14	
		Total ...	158,700	78,100	186,100	4	14	
ORISSA.	Cuttack ...	Linseed	4,000	3,600	4,100	7	15	At the sowing time, the weather was favourable, and hence the increase in area this year. Rain in October last damaged the seedlings to a certain extent, and the outturn therefore is estimated to be less than the average.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	13,6.0	11,500	14,100	9	15	
		Til	3,200	3,000	3,200	7	15	
		Other oilseeds ...	13,000	11,200	16 600	10	13	
		Total ...	33,800	29,000	38,000	9½	15½	
	Balasore ...	Linseed	400	...	100	......	16	The increase in the area under rapeseed and mustard, and the decrease in the area under linseed appear to be due to the cultivation of the former to a larger extent in lieu of the latter. The increase in the area and outturn as compared with those of the last year under all heads is due to seasonable rain.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	6,600	6,200	6,900	6	14	
		Til	2,000	1,900	2,100	5	13	
		Other oilseeds ...	700	400	600	8	12	
		Total ...	9,700	8,500	9,700	6	14	
	Angul and Khondmals.	Linseed	6,000	6,000	[illegible]	4	16	The Subdivisional Officer of Khondmals estimates the outturn at 12 annas in his subdivision. The average outturn in Angul may be estimated at 16 to 18 annas. The average outturn of the district can be safely estimated at 16 annas.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	7,300	4,000	8,000	8	16	
		Other oilseeds ...	17.500	10 000	19,000	8	16	
		Total ...	30,800	20,000	33,000	7	16	
	Puri ...	Linseed	300	200	300	5	7	The season was generally favourable to all oilseed crops in this district. Rain at the time of sowing in some parts caused damage to the linseed, mustard and *til* crops.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	5,800	5,000	5,000	6	12	
		Til	800	600	800	6	10	
		Other oilseeds ...	1,500	1,500	2,500	12	14	
		Total ...	8,400	7,300	8,600	7½	12	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Hazaribagh	Linseed	22,500	22,500	22,500	8	15	Owing to favourable rainfall, a better outturn is expected this year.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	89,000	59,100	89,100		16	
		Til	11,000	11,000	11,000		16	
		Other oilseeds ...	146,000	146,300	146,300		16	
		Total ...	268,500	208,900	268,900	8	16	
	Lohardaga	Rapeseed and mustard.	67,000	40,000	70,000	4	12	The increase in the area sown and in the outturn is due to the favourable condition of the soil during the time of sowing.
		Til	100	100	100	5	12	
		Other oilseeds ...	253,000	75,000	298 400	5	12	
		Total ...	320,100	115,100	368,500	4½	12	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Chota Nagpur—concld.	Palamau ...	Linseed	8,000	3,600	1,300	6	11	Owing to the favourable season, a large area was sown with oilseeds.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	11,000	7,400	11,500	7	12½		
		Til	8,100	10,500	9,500	7	13½		
		Other oilseeds ...	2,300	2,400	2,400	7	13		
		Total ...	29,400	24,100	24,700	6¾	12¾		
	Manbhum ...	Rapeseed and mustard.	8,000	3,300	12,900	3	12½		For want of more reliable estimates, the average of the areas in columns 5 and 6 has been shown as the normal area in column 4. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to revise this estimate, if he considers it incorrect.
		Til	4,600	3,000	6,200	3	13		
		Other oilseeds ...	3,700	4,800	2,500	2	13		
		Total ...	16,300	11,100	21,600	2½	12½		
	Singhbhum...	Linseed	7,000	6,700	6,000	9	16	The increase in outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	28,300	28,700	20,500	9	16		
		Til	8,200	4,600	4,600	9	16		
		Other oilseeds ...	9,200	600	19,500	9	16		
		Total ...	52,700	40,600	50,600	9	16		
	Total Bengal	Linseed	634,200	550,800	652,000	10½	14½		
		Rapeseed and mustard.	2,075,400	2,004,000	2,134,600	11½	13¾		
		Til	356,700	334,600	353,700	9½	13½		
		Other oilseeds ...	854,600	695,300	955,700	9½	13¾		
		Total ...	3,920,900	3,614,700	4,096,000	11	14*		* Estimated by the Department.

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

THE KHARIF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR 1897-98.

No. 315*I*.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

Dated Calcutta, the 4th March 1898.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Statement No. II, showing the crops irrigated in Canal Districts in Bengal during the kharif season of 1897-98.

Letter No. 144*I*., dated 12th May 1897, from the Government of India, Public Works Department, ordering the discontinuance of Statements Nos. I and III, the former showing the irrigation and rainfall in Canal Districts of Bengal, and the latter showing the crops irrigated by canals in Canal Divisions.

OBSERVATIONS.—The area irrigated during the kharif season of 1897-98, was 613,091 acres, against 595,741 acres in 1896-97, showing an increase of 2·91 per cent.

2. The increase was distributed over all the canals, expect those of the Sone Circle.

On the Orissa, Midnapore and Eden Canals it was due to the renewal of long-term leases.

The decrease on the Sone Canals was principally due to seasonable rainfall which reduced the demand for annual leases.

Although the area irrigated during 1897-98, from the Sone Canals, was less than that of 1896-97; still it was above the average of the last ten years.

3. The details of the increase or decrease in the irrigation of the kharif crops from the canals in each district during the year 1897-98, compared with the previous year, are given in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	Canal.	KHARIF SEASON. 1896-97.	KHARIF SEASON. 1897-98.	More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Orissa Circle.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cuttack ...	Taldanda Canal system ... / Kendrapara Canal system ... / High Level Canal, Ranges I and II. / Jajpur Canal ...	147,502	161,568	14,066	......
Balasore	High Level Canal, Range III ...	24,246	29,173	4,927	......
	South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore and Hooghly	Midnapore Canal	65,183	70,928	5,745	......
Burdwan and Hooghly	Eden Canal	19,044	23,442	4,398	......
	Sone Circle.				
Patna and Gaya ... / Shahabad ...	Patna Canal system ... / Arrah Canal system ... / Buxar Canal system ...	339,766	326,469	......	13,297
Saran	Saran Canal	Nil	1,514	1,514	......
	Total ...	595,741	613,091	30,650	13,297

4. The kharif crops irrigated were rice and sugarcane from the Orissa Canals; rice, sugarcane, hot-weather crops and miscellaneous cereals from the Sone and Saran Canals, and rice only from the Midnapore and Eden Canals.

The area irrigated under each crop is shown below :—

	1896-97. Acres.	1897-98. Acres.
Orissa Canals—		
Rice	171,353	190,235
Sugarcane	395	506
Midnapore Canal—		
Rice	65,183	70,928
Eden Canal—		
Rice	19,044	23,442
Sone Canals—		
Rice	303,049	279,983
Sugarcane	13,753	16,627
Miscellaneous (cereals)	139	95
Hot-weather crops	22,825	31,278

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Kharif Statement No. II be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, and submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department, for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution and of the statement be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Orissa, Burdwan and Patna Divisions, the Collectors of the Cuttack, Balasore, Midnapore, Burdwan, Hooghly, Gaya, Patna, Shahabad and Saran districts, the Superintending Engineers of the Orissa, South Western and Sone Circles, and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. II.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1897-98.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.		Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Burdwan.	Hooghly.	Gaya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Garden and orchards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugarcane	...	92	414	...	...	...	874	2,579	13,134	40	17,133
Cereals ...	Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice	161,476	28,759	63,032	17,557	13,781	34,502	33,378	210,988	1,115	564,588
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	8	95
Pulse ...	Gram, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fodder crops ...	Grass, lucerne ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ...	Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes ...	Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turmeric, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs ...	Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds ...	Mustard, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Castor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hot weather	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,125	2,683	27,119	351	31,278
Total kharif, 1897-98	...	161,568	29,173	63,032	17,557	13,781	36,501	38,640	251,328	1,514	613,094
Total kharif, 1896-97*	...	147,502	24,246	64,097	14,659	5,471	41,531	43,028	255,207	...†	595,741

* As per Revenue Report for 1896-97.
† There was no irrigation from the Saran Canal during the kharif season of 1896-97.

T. H. CLOWES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th March 1898.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 7th March 1898.

Burdwan.—Report not received.

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Rampur Hât ·05. Weather cool and cloudy. Pressing of sugarcane continues. *Rabi* crops being harvested. Prices stationary. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·03. Weather occasionally cloudy. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *rabi* continue. Fodder and water plentiful. Sporadic cow-pox reported. Price of common rice **15** seers per rupee at Sadar and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. *Boro* paddy in Ghatal doing well. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Contai	16	
Tamluk	12¾	
Ghatal	13½	

Hooghly.—No rain. No crops on the ground excepting small *rabi* crops. Common rice sells from 11 to 13½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather cool for the season. State of *rabi* crops good. Rain is now wanted all over to assist ploughing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Days hot and nights cool. Prospects of crops good. Land is being prepared for *aus* and jute. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13	per rupee.
Barasat	12½	
Basirhat	12-15 chs.	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Meherpur ·03. Harvesting of wheat, barley, *arhar* and oilseeds going on. Sugarcane-crushing continues. Lands being ploughed for *aus*. Common rice sells at 11½ to 14½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Jangipur ·16, Kandi nil. Prospects of *rabi* crops generally favourable, and harvesting has commenced. Mulberry and indigo doing well. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13½	per rupee.
Jangipur	14½	
Kandi	14½	

Jessore.—Weather fine and cold. Rainfall at Jhenida ·01. Harvesting of *rabi* crops still going on in places. Lands being prepared for the next crop. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Jessore	12 to 14	per rupee.
Jhenida	12	
Magura	11½ to 13	
Bangaon	12 to 14	
Narail	13-5⅓ ch.	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather cold. Prospects of *boro* paddy good. Rain wanted Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14 to 16	per rupee.
Satkhira	14¼	
Bagerhat	13	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·07, Naugaon ·07, Nator nil. Standing crops doing well. Ploughing for early sowings continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Rice sells from 11¾ to 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·05. Weather seasonable. Condition of *rabi* crops good. Ploughing for *bhadoi* crops progressing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·07. Weather cold. Standing crops are promising. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* and *betri*. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·07, Kurseong ·08, Siliguri ·08. Weather cloudy and cold. Hills—Potato and *bhutta* being sown; *tori* being harvested; wheat and barley progressing well. Terai—Ploughing for *bhadoi* going on; potato being harvested; tobacco progressing. Coarse rice sells :—

Hills	8 to 11 seers per rupee.
Terai	13 to 16 „ „

Bhutta sells from 20 to 30 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—District average rainfall ·02. No rain at Sadar. Ploughing for jute and sowing of *aus* going on; mustard and potatoes being gathered. *Rabi* crops doing well. Common rice selling at 11 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram, where they are reported scarce in places. Good drinking-water also reported scarce in places at Gaibanda.

Bogra.—Rainfall at Bogra ·13, Sherpur ·05. Gathering of oilseeds almost finished. Lands being prepared for jute and *aus*. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells from 12¾ to 13¼ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·12, Sirajganj ·12. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. Price of common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Rain wanted. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·32, Jamalpur ·10, Netrokona ·15. Weather cool for the time of year. Lands under preparation for jute. *Rabi* crops doing well. Price of common rice 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Rice sells from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 14½ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Mornings and nights very cool. Ploughing for paddy and jute continues. Standing crops doing well. Fodder sufficient. Water available. Price of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of standing crops fair. Lands are being cultivated for *aus* crop. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Nights and mornings unusually cold. Spring crops suffering from drought. Drinking-water scarce in the wave-swept area, where fodder also bad. Rice selling at 13 seers per rupee on an average.

Patna.—No rain. Harvesting of mustard seed, peas and *masur* going on. Lancing of poppy in progress. Sugarcane being pressed. Prices almost stationary. In Patna common rice (new) selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress. Poppy has suffered considerably from the strong west wind, especially in the Nawada subdivision. Common rice sells at 14 seers, wheat 10 seers, barley 14 seers, gram 9½ seers, *arhar* 17 seers, and *makai* 17½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar a slight drizzling, Sasaram ·03, Bhabua ·12. Weather cold and cloudy with westerly wind. Peas, *masur* and wheat are being harvested. Opium collection continues. Sowing of *chena* and sugarcane progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Mango blossoms damaged by the high wind. Prices stationary.

Muzaffarpur.—Prospects of crops continue good. Prices are—common rice 12 to 15 seers, wheat 10 to 11 seers, barley 16 seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 10 to 11 seers, and *marua* 22 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·19, Samastipur nil, Madhubani ·08. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of peas and rapeseed nearly completed in Samastipur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee at Sadar.

Saran.—Rainfall at Chapra ·03, Siwan ·12, Gopalganj ·08. Weather cold with westerly wind. *Rabi* crops good. Opium being gathered. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices are—common rice 13·10 seers and *makai* 19·11 seers, against 9·8 seers and 10·9 seers respectively last year.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·02. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops flourishing. Opium collection continues; yield satisfactory. Sugarcane being pressed. Prices almost stationary. Common rice and maize sell at 14¼ and 21 seers per rupee, respectively, against average of 15 and 20¾ seers.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar ·48, Begusarai ·20, Jamui nil. Weather cold with west wind. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Harvesting of mustard, linseed and *masuri* commenced. Mango-blossoms slightly damaged by rain. Prospects of poppy fairly good. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	12 to 16 seers per rupee.
Begusarai	12½ to 14 " "
Jamui	14 " "

Bhagalpur.—High cold west winds prevailed throughout the week. Weather unusually cool. *Rabi* crops (gram, &c.) are being harvested. Standing *rabi* doing well. Rice selling as follows:—

Sadar	14½ seers per rupee.
Banki	15 " "
Supaul	17 " "
Madhipura	16 " "

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar ·28, Kishanganj ·10, Araria ·05. Weather seasonable with west wind. Standing *rabi* crops promising. Mustard and tobacco being harvested. Cultivation for jute and *bhadoi* crops going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

Sadar	15 seers per rupee.
Kishanganj	16 " "
Araria	17 " "

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·07, Shibganj ·07. Prospects of *rabi* crops, which are approaching maturity, are very good. Ordinary rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cleared up. Rain trifling. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Mango flower abundant. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 13 to 16 seers (average 14 seers 13 chitaks) and of maize 10 to 20 seers (average 17 seers 4 chitaks) per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Threshing of paddy and pressing of sugarcane going on. *Dalua* growing well. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	18	6	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	17	15	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *sarad* and *rabi* crops continues. *Dalua* and cotton crops growing well. Sugarcane being pressed. Ploughing continues. Some cattle-disease reported. Price of rice varies from 16 to 19 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 16 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively.

Angul.—Weather hot at day, cold at night. Price of rice stationary. Cattle-disease reported from the interior of Angul.

Puri.—Rain wanted for summer rice and *moong*. Mustard, *khulthi*, and *arhar* being harvested. Prospects of cotton, *khesari*, and other *rabi* crops generally good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	CH.	
Puri	17	2	per rupee.
Khurda	15	12	
In the interior of district	15 12 to 17	0	

Hazaribagh.—Strong winds and weather cold. Rainfall at Sadar ·18, Giridi ·12. *Rabi* promises a full crop. Mango in blossom. Rice 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Ploughing stopped for want of moisture. State of standing crops good. Rice sells at Ranchi 12 seers per rupee, and in the interior 16 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·15, Gobindpur ·05. Weather cold for the season. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Chirkanda outpost. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers, and at Gobidpur 15 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Rice plentiful and the price is from 14 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was slight rain over a considerable portion of the Province during the week. The prospects of all standing crops continue favourable, but in Chittagong, where no rain has fallen, rain is wanted for the spring crops. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops is progressing, and the crushing of sugarcane is going on. In Bihar the collection of opium is proceeding, but in parts it has suffered from the west wind. Lands are being ploughed for early rice and jute in several parts of Bengal Proper. Prices are steady. Cattle-disease is reported from Balasore, Angul, Lohardaga, and Manbhum. Scarcity of fodder and drinking-water still exists in parts of Rangpur and Chittagong.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 8th March 1898.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Burdwan Division.															
1	Burdwan ...	...	8 8	9 8	.	...	..	11 4	11 4	9 12	13 14	13 14	11 0	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	8 0	8 4	8 0	...	...	..	9 0	9 0	7 8	13 8	13 8	9 12	..	...	...
3	Bankura ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 11 0	10 0	8 8	13 12	13 0	11 0	..	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	..	...	..
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	old 8 0 new 9 0	13 0	11 6	10 8	...	...	...
	Presidency Division.															
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 0	11 14	11 11	10 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	10 0	8 10	8 0	12 4	10 10	11 13	6 10	6 10	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	11 18
9	Nadia ...	9 2	8 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	6 11	12 7	12 0	9 9	...	...	..
10	Murshidabad ...	12 0	10 0	10 0		16 0	10 0	10 12	10 8	8 8	14 8	13 12	10 2	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	10 4	14 4	14 4	12 12	...	...	..
	Rajshahi Division.															
13	Rajshahi ...	new 13 8	8 4	10 2	new 18 12	...	13 8	6 0	6 0	8 4	13 8	12 12	10 2	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	9 9	8 7	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	10 3	10 3	7-12-4t.	14 5	13 8	10-3-1t	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	8 4	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	..
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	5 8	5 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	12 12	12 0	10 14	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 10	10 8	...	...	...
	Dacca Division.															
20	Dacca ..	8 0	8 0	8 4	new 26 0	13 4	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	11 12	12 0	10 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	11 8	10 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 4	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch); Katwa 11½ seers; Raniganj 10½ seers.
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9¼ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers; Tamluk 10 seers; Ghatal 10½ seers.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers.
F. At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅔ chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10½ seers, Barasat 10 seers, Baduria 10½ seers; Magrahat 9⅔ seers.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 10 seers (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (crushed); Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch); Kandi 10¼ seers; Jangipur 10½ seers.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak; Magura 9¾ seers; Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks; Bongaon return not received.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
12 4	12 4	8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	13 4	12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

...ricts of Bengal on the 28th February 1898.

Salt. Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
					BENGAL.		
Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
4	11 (Crushed.) 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
0 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
0 7	10 8	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Bankura.	3	
0 8	10 (Panga) 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 15 0	Midnapore.	4	
1 0	10 (Crushed.) 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0			
0 0	9 (Crushed.) 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	Hooghly.	5	
0 0	9 0 to 9 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 0 to 4 0 0	Howrah.	6	
0 8	9 (Panga.) 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
0 0	9 (Panga.) 6	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Calcutta.	8	
1 7	10 (Panga.) 5	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	Nadia.	9	
10 8	11 (Karkatch.) 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Murshidabad.	10	
9 8	9 (Panga.) 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	Jessore.	11	
8 0	8 (Panga.) 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Khulna.	12	
9 12	9 (Panga.) 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
10 0	(Panga.) 9-6-3t	4 0 0	4 0 [illegible]	4 4 0	Dinajpur.	14	
9 8	9 (Panga.) 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 1 6	Jalpaiguri.	15	
8 0	7 (Panga.) 0	...	...	...	Darjeeling.	16	
9 0	9 (Panga.) 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 1 0	Rangpur.	17	
8 13	8 (Panga.) 1	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 8	Bogra.	18	
9 13	9 (Panga.) 6	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 1 0	Pabna.	19	
10 8	9 (Panga.) 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	4 3 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
8 0	8 (Panga.) 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	Mymensingh.	21	
10 0	8 12	(Panga.) [illegible] 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	Faridpur.	22	
10 0	9 0	(Panga.) 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	Backergunge.	23	

...per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers ; and Satkhira 9½ seers.
...per rupee are :—Naugaon 9¼ seers (panga), Nator 9 seers (panga).
...salt is 8 seers per rupee
...per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers ; Nilphamari 9 seers.
...price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

P. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 9 seers 2 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshirhat 8 seers 14 chitaks, Mirkadim 8 seers 14 chitaks.

Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 9 seers 7 chitaks, Kagmari 8 seers, Netrokona 8 seers.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers, Madaripur 10¼ seers (Crushed).

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarter

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division	Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare). Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare). Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Chittagong Division.	24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 0	11 14	12 4	11 2	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 0	11 0	12 8	10 8	...	...	..
	26	Chittagong .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	6 4	12 4	12 4	9 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																	
Patna Division.	27	Patna ..	12 0	13 0	10 0	16 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	9 8	11 8	15 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	12 0
	28	Gaya ...	10 0	10 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	6	7 4	8 8	11 0	11 4	9 4	...	17 8	11 0
	29	Shahabad8 .	10 0 & 11 0	10 0 & 10 8	8 8 & 9 0	16 0	15 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 12 & 9 0	13 0 & 13 8	13 0 & 13 8	9 8 & 9 12	...	...	...
	30	Saran ...	11 8	11 0	8 8	...	16 0	12 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	11 4	14 8	10 0	...	...	...
	31	Champaran ...	11 0	10 0	7 12	...	..	...	7 0	6 8	6 4	14 8	15 0	9 4	.	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur ...	10 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	14 8	14 0	8 8	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga ...	9 8	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	9 0	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division.	34	Monghyr ...	11 $2\frac{2}{5}$	10 $12\frac{1}{5}$	8 8	14 $11\frac{1}{5}$	14 $11\frac{1}{5}$	11 8	6 $4\frac{4}{5}$	5 $12\frac{1}{5}$	6 0	12 $9\frac{3}{5}$	12 $9\frac{3}{5}$	9 0	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur ...	10 12	11 6	8 14	14 0	11 6	12 10	11 6	11 6	8 14	14 8	15 2	10 2	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	8 8	...	9 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	9 0	16 0	16 8	10 0	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	13 0	13 0	9 8	...	.	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	9 0	8 4	7 12	8 8	9 0	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	10 4	...	..	...
ORISSA.																	
Orissa Division.	39	Cuttack ...	8 9	7 14	7 4	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 9	15 12	15 12	11 13	...	...	...
	40	Balasore ...	16 0	10 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	13 8	13 0	8 0 to 10 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...
	41	Puri ..	7 7	7 7	6 9	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 14	17 2	15 12	11 13	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
Chota Nagpur Division.	42	Hazaribagh ...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga ...	6 0 to 8 8	6 0 to 8 8	5 12 to 7 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0 to 7 8	13 0	12 0 to 13 0	8 8 to 9 4	...	...	...
	44	Palamau ...	9 11	9 9	8 7	...	...	10 2	11 13	11 4	7 5	12 6	12 6	8 7	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum ...	9 0	10 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...
	46	Singhbhum ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers ; Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chittacks.
U. At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
V. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bihar 10 seers, Dinapore 10 seers 2 chittack, Barh 11 seers.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 9 seers, Aurangabad $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers, Bhabua $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Sasaram $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers, Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers.
a. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Sitamarhi 10 seers and Hajipur $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 10 seers, Madhubani $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd February 1898.

S OF 80 TOLAHS.

	RA OR CUMBU. (...aisetum typhoi...eum.)		MARUA OR RAGI. (Eleusine Corocana.)		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
...h.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	13 0	13 8
	...	...	...	20 0	12 4
	...	...	25 0	25 0	...
	...	...	20 0	21 0	12 C
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	19 0	18 0	11 8
	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 0
	...	...	18 0	...	11 4
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...

...Bengal on the 28th February 1898—(concluded).

...T.		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
...return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
					BENGAL—*concluded.*		
0	Panga. 9 0	4 7 0⅓	4 7 1⅓	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
0	Panga. 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	Noakhali.	25	
10	Panga. 8 4	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 12 0	Chittagong.	26	
					BIHAR.		
8	Panga. 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
0	9 0	4 0 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	Gaya.	28	
4	10 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
4	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Saran.	30	
8	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Champaran.	31	
0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Darbhanga.	33	
8	9 8	3 10 0	3 9 5	4 3 4	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
0	10 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
8	Panga. 9 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
8	Panga. 9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
0	Karkatch. 10 4	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Southal Parganas.	38	
					ORISSA.		
12	Karkatch. 10 12	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
8	Panga. 10 6	3 9 6	3 8 0	3 14 0	Balasore.	40	
0	Karkatch. 12 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Puri.	41	
					CHOTA NAGPUR.		
0	Panga. 8 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
0	Panga. 8 8	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 8 0	Lohardaga.	43	
0	Panga. 8 7	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
0	Panga. 10 0	3 13 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Manbhum.	45	
0	Crushed. 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

...rupee are :—Beguserai 10½ seers, Jamui 10 seers.
...rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Madhipura 9 seers ; Supaul 10 seers.
...retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
...per rupee are :—Deoghur 10 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Pakour returns not received.
...retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
...er rupee.
...r rupee.
...er rupee.
...per rupee.

...for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort). Present return.	Rice (best sort). Next preceding return.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding return of last year.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Present return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Next preceding return.	Common rice (*mota chaul*). Corresponding return of last year.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Present return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Next preceding return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Corresponding return of last year.	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Present return.	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Next preceding return.	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	4 3 0	4 12 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	3 4 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 6	3 8 0	...	4 8 0	4 2 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 6 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	3 5 3	3 6 6	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 6 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 13 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 13 0	3 15 0	4 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 13 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	...
7	Chittagong ...	3 10 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 2 0	2 9 0	2 9 6	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 15 0	2 5 0	2 3 0	3 4 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 11 6	6 10 6	5 11 6	2 12 0	2 13 8	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	5 5 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 10 0
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 7 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	2 10 6	2 10 0	3 15 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	3 3 0
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 6	3 6 6	4 5 6	2 7 0	2 7 0	3 3 3	4 8 6	4 8 6	5 3 6	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 5 0 to 5 12 0	3 1 0	3 1 3 to 3 5 0	4 5 0 to 4 11 0	4 11 0 to 6 10 6	4 11 0 to 6 10 6	5 2 6 to 7 9 9	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 8th March 1898.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 2 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 6 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 8 0	3 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 15 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 6	1 9 6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 8 0	3 8 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 8 6	2 12 6	2 10 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	4 11 0 to 5 0 0	4 11 0 to 5 0 0

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 2 0	2 9 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 8 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	3 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Black mustard. 4 0 0 Rape seed. 3 4 0	Black mustard. 4 0 0 Rape seed. 3 5 0	4 8 0 5 4 0
...	...	...	2 0 9	Pea. 2 0 9	2 6 0 Dal. 4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 14 0
2 8 0	2 4 0	4 13 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	5 11 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 12 0	5 8 0
1 13 6	1 13 6	3 5 0	2 2 0	2 10 6	2 10 6	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	3 13 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 12 6	1 14 0	3 8 3	2 7 0	2 10 0	3 8 3	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	3 10 0
...	...	...	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 12 3	...	...	...	4 5 6	4 5 6	3 13 0
...	...	...	4 11 0 to 5 5 6	5 11 0	6 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 9 to 3 1 0	3 1 0	5 0 0 to 5 12 0

40 STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	5 0 0	17 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	4 0 0	16 0 0	17 8 0	17 0 0	...	...	...
} ...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	2 13 0	3 4 0	4 2 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	17 8 0	...	...	...
3 9 0	3 9 0	3 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	14 0 0	15 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...
3 14 0	3 14 0	4 3 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 14 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...
} ...	...	...	4 11 0 to 5 0 0	4 11 0 to 5 0 0	3 10 0 to 4 0 0	} 20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	... {

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Nex preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
33 0 0	32 0 0	28 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	240-0-0 per 100 pieces.	204-0-0 per 100 pieces.	240-0-0 per 100 pieces.	6 4 0	6 4 0 per kahan.	6 8 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 0 0	33 0 0	32 0 0	Madhukhali. 5 0 0 Pulta. 6 8 0	4 12 0 6 4 0	5 8 0 6 12 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 8 0 to 2 0 0 Cleaned hides, per piece— 0 12 0 to 2 4 0	0 12 0 to 2 4 0 1 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 8 0 to 2 2 0 0 12 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	...
38 0 0	38 0 0	29 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	6	6 bundles per rupee.	8
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 per maund.	3 12 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	36 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...	...
26 0 0	26 0 0	22 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0
26 10 6	26 10 6	22 13 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	25 10 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 0 0	33 8 0	30 8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0 per piece.	2 0 0	0 3 4	0 3 4 per maund.	0 3 0

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 28th February 1898.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers.									Marts.
						Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 4 0 per kahan.	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 10 0	1. Calcutta.
4 8 0 per kahan.	4 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Crushed.	3 5 0	2. Burdwan.
1 8 0 per kahan.	1 12 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10 0 3 7 0	3 10 0 Panga. 3 7 0 Crushed.	3 15 0 3 12 0	3. Midnapore
1 0 0 per maund.	1 0 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 13 0	3 13 0 Panga.	4 1 0	4. Pabna.
6 bundles per rupee.	6	8	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	4 8 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 1 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 9	3 11 0	3 12 0	4 3 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	4 12 0	7. Chittagong
0 6 0 per maund.	0 6 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	0 6 4½	0 6 6	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	10. Bhagalpur.
2 10 0 per kahan.	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	4 0	0 4 0	3 2 0	3 2 0 Karkatch.	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0 Panga.	4 8 0	12. Ranchi

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 297 Statis.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during February 1898.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of March 1897.	1st week of April 1897.	1st week of May 1897.	1st week of June 1897.	1st week of July 1897.	1st week of August 1897.	1st week of Sept. 1897.	2nd week of Oct. 1897.	1st week of Nov. 1897.	1st week of Dec. 1897.	1st week of Jan. 1898.	1st week of Feb. 1898.	1st week of March 1898.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	5,27,000	4,53,000	3,83,000	3,13,500	2,16 500	2,29,500	1,27,000	1,14,300	94.700	86,000	80,300	4,49,900	5,39,500
Ultadanga	20,900	28,200	27,800	26,000	21,300	18,700	15,500	12,200	12,800	10,600	16,900	34,200	43,000
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	1,30,200	1,77,500	1,50,400	1,54,000	2,14,560	1,79,200	1,34,100	1,22,100	1,06,000	1,04,700	1,34,300	1,73,400	3,12,200
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	4,000	2,600	2,100	1,550	1,800	2,000	1,450	640	1,250	1,450	2,500	2,700	4,900
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,51,000	1,17,500	88,600	84,300	89,100	77,200	73,700	73,600	45,700	55,600	73,700	82,600	1,18,500
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40 000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	89,700	81,100	71,700	72,400	79,175	72,500	47,100	36,900	29,800	48,400	61,500	79,500	1,33,400
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	7,256	13,050	8,075	6,033	10,550	11,425	4,175	2,956	3,178	1,745	1,849	Figures not available.	3,429
Total ...	14,20,086	13,62,950	12,21,675	11,48,288	11,22,985	10,80,525	8,93,025	8,52,696	7,82,928	7,98,495	8,61,049	13,12,300	16,44,929
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	27,574 (on 28th Feb. 1897.)	1,31,533 (on 4th April 1897.)	1,17,648 (on 1st May 1897.)	1,15,092 (on 29th May 1897.)	2,09,863 (on 3rd July 1897.)	75,619 (on 31st July 1897.)	2,21,7·6 (on 4th September 1897.)	7,623 (on 9th Oct. 1897.)	85,743 (on 30th Oct. 1897.)	39,295 (on 4th Dec. 1897.)	15,336 (on 1st Jan. 1898.)	21,532 (on 3rd Feb. 1898.)	12,518 (on 3rd March 1898.)
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners' returns.	51,635 (27th Feb. to 1st March 1897.)	24,378 (3rd to 5th April 1897.)	29,553 (1st to 3rd May 1897.)	41,668 (29th to 31st May 1897.)	36,497 (3rd to 5th July 1897.)	34,638 (31st July to 2nd Aug. 1897.)	23,826 (4th to 6th Sept. 1897.)	40,372 (9th to 11th Oct. 1897.)	25,203 (30th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1897.)	30,679 (4th to 6th Dec. 1897.)	56,581 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1898.)	46,514 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1898.)	49,670 (1st to 3rd March 1898.)
By Canal returns	56,324 (27th Feb. to 1st March 1897.)	15,917 (3rd to 5th April 1897.)	11,023 (1st to 3rd May 1897.)	14,509 (29th to 31st May 1897.)	8,942 (3rd to 5th July 1897.)	6,489 (31st July to 2nd Aug. 1897.)	13,085 (4th to 6th Sept. 1897.)	9,726 (9th to 11th Oct. 1897.)	7,138 (30th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1897.)	15,752 (4th to 6th Dec. 1897.)	87,981 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1898.)	1,26,581 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1898.)	84,894 (1st to 3rd March 1898.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	15,55,919	15,31,778	13,79,904	13,19,857	13,78,287	11,97,270	11,51,642	9,10,417	9,01,002	8,93,221	10,20,947	15,07,227	17,92,011

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 8th March 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of February 1898.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·893		
The average pressure of February from 24 years' registers ...	29·945		
The highest pressure in the month	30·089	28th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·548	19th	16
The range of pressure	0·541		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	239·8		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	318·0		
	Θ		
The mean temperature of the month	70·4		
The average temperature of February from 24 years' registers	73·0		
The highest temperature in the month	89·1	18th	
The lowest temperature in the month	50·2	22nd	
The range of temperature during the month	38·9		
The mean daily range of temperature	21·3		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	30·3	23rd & 28th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	66		
The averge humidity of February from 24 years' registers ...	67		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·481		
The average vapour tension of February from 9 years' registers	0·538		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	2·07		
The average cloud proportion of February from 21 years' registers	1·90		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	nil.		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	nil.		
The average fall of February from 48 years' registers ...	0·87		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	nil.		
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	nil.		
The average number of rainy days in February from 24 years' registers	3		
	Θ		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	135·4		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	53·8		
The greatest sun temperature	142·7	16th & 18th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	59·9	4th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	52·6		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	7·9		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	12·6	24th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	65·9		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	148·0	19th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	14·0	18th, 1 to 2 p.m.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 79, N.E. 35, E. 23, S.E. 4, S. 65, S.W. 118, W. 74, N.W. 84, Calm 190.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2·1° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 7th March 1898.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of February 1898.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	29·969	
	°	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	74·2	
The highest temperature during the month	90·8	18th.
The lowest temperature during the month	51·7	21st and 22nd.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	39·1	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	22·4	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	31·1	23rd.
	%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	57	
	Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	·488	
The total rainfall of the month	Nil.	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	.	
	Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil.	

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th March 1898.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 27th February to 5th March 1898.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1898.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
February ...	27th ...	30·082	75·2	88·0	25·6	62·4	76·6	70·6	·669	67·3	73	Nil.
,, ...	28th ...	,, ·085	74·2	89·4	30·5	58·9	77·6	66·8	·514	59·7	54	,,
March ...	1st ...	29·998	78·1	91·8	27·4	64·4	77·4	71·6	·699	68·6	74	,,
,, ...	2nd ...	,, ·974	81 0	92·6	23·2	69·4	80·6	74·5	·774	71·6	74	,,
,, ...	3rd ...	,, ·936	77·7	88·5	21·6	66·9	78·6	70·6	·643	66·1	66	,,
,, ...	4th ...	30 000	68·0	79·0	22·1	56·0	67·2	51·7	·180	31·8	27	,,
,, ...	5th ...	,, ·063	66·7	81·5	29·6	51·9	72·6	55·7	·221	37·0	28	,,

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	30·020
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	74·4
The extreme variation of temperature	40 7
The maximum temperature	92·6
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	57
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 27th February to 5th March 1898 ...	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th March 1898.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 27th February to 5th March 1898.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1898.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Feb.	27th	139·9	10·0	29·992	71·6	86·4	25·0	61·4	62·8	0·458	56·5	64	NNW and calm	29	Nil	Morning cloudy, day and night clear, o, ≡
"	28th	141·5	9·2	30·000	70·9	87·3	30·3	57·0	61·9	·438	55·2	63	WNW and calm	21	"	Clear, ⌒, ≡
March	1st	144·7	9·2	29·931	74·2	89·7	26·6	63·1	67·3	·577	63·0	72	SW by W, and calm.	48	"	Clear, ⌒, ≡
"	2nd	143·3	9·8	29·866	77·9	91·0	22·3	68·7	69·0	·592	63·7	65	SW and SSW	96	"	Morning cloudy, day and night chiefly clear, o.
"	3rd	138·5	8·7	·863	75·2	86·7	20·5	66·2	66·2	·527	60·4	62	ENE, NNE, and N.	89	"	Chiefly clear.
"	4th	135·1	8·1	·936	64·8	76·7	19·8	56·9	51·6	·209	35·6	34	NNW and calm	104	"	Clear.
"	5th	135·2	8·5	·980	65·9	79·3	29·1	50·2	53·6	·250	40·2	39	NNW and calm	33	"	Clear.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·940
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·866
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	63·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	81·7
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	71·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	77·5
The extreme variation of temperature	40·8
The maximum temperature	91·0
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	12
	%
The mean relative humidity	57
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	67
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 27th February to 5th March 1898	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·58
The total fall from 1st January to 5th March 1898	0·36
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·97

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; ≡, fog; ⌒, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 7th March 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of December 1897.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1,391,880	2,671	23·04	53	·36	21	·12	2,118	18·24	102	·84	17	·12	515	4·44	2,826	24·36	4,672	40·20	
	Birbhum	798,254	2,276	34·20	54	·72	5	·07	1,283	19·32	17	·24	5	·07	401	6·00	1,775	26·64	2,549	38·28	
	Bankura	1,069,668	2,246	25·08	4	·03	...	...	1,218	13·92	14	·12	5	·04	349	3·84	1,620	18·12	2,430	27·24	
	Midnapore	2,631,516	7,457	33·96	450	2·04	53	·24	5,312	24·12	154	·72	22	·09	1,715	7·80	7,745	35·28	7,663	34·92	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	2,198	25·44	117	1·52	5	·04	2,740	31·68	197	2·28	19	·12	483	5·52	3,561	41·28	4,132	47·88	
Presidency ...	Howrah	763,625	2,074	32·52	61	·84	2	·02	1,328	20·76	357	5·52	28	·36	400	7·68	2,266	35·52	2,445	38·40	
	24-Parganas	1,892,033	5,023	31·80	479	3·00	8	·04	4,773	30·24	157	·96	65	·36	551	3·48	6,033	38·16	5,948	37·68	
	Calcutta	681,560	1,091	19·20	39	·60	...	...	786	13·92	425	7·44	39	·60	1,010	17·76	2,309	40·56	2,341	41·16	
	Nadia	1,644,108	4,757	34·68	215	1·56	13	·08	2,708	19·68	20	·12	49	·21	496	3·60	3,501	25·44	8,065	58·80	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	4,182	40·08	118	1·08	2	·01	2,129	20·40	9	·08	13	·12	340	3·12	2,609	24·84	4,581	43·92	
	Jessore	1,888,827	5,900	37·44	323	2·04	...	...	5,578	35·40	12	·07	19	·12	522	3·24	6,459	40·92	10,394	66·00	
	Khulna	1,177,652	4,005	40·80	191	1·92	...	...	3,086	31·44	33	·24	19	·12	845	8·52	4,184	42·60	5,067	51·60	
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	1,437,460	5,383	44·88	119	·96	4	·09	4,012	33·48	10	·07	44	·36	263	2·16	4,452	37·08	6,432	58·68	
	Dinajpur	1,483,570	4,954	40·08	103	·72	3	·02	5,787	46·80	8	·06	19	·12	138	1·08	6,058	48·96	6,967	53·64	
	Jalpaiguri	680,736	1,83[illegible]	32·28	...	...	...	...	1,975	34·68	18	·24	2	·02	87	1·44	2,082	36·60	2,308	40·56	
	Darjeeling	223,314	549	29·40	...	...	...	...	484	25·92	35	1·80	7	·36	175	9·36	701	37·56	772	41·52	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	6,351	36·84	2,372	13·68	2	·01	8,055	46·68	36	·12	17	·09	358	2·16	10,870	63·12	8,151	49·08	
	Bogra	766,635	2,750	42·96	227	3·48	1	·01	2,027	31·68	11	·12	9	·12	221	3·36	2,496	39·00	2,958	43·32	
	Pabna	1,361,223	3,838	33·72	144	1·20	1	0·08	3,453	33·96	91	·12	8	·06	112	·96	4,138	36·36	6,745	59·40	
Dacca ...	Dacca	2,395,602	9,550	49·41	470	2·28	...	...	6,198	30·96	387	1·92	39	·12	1,706	8·52	8,790	43·92	9,882	49·44	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	13,092	45·24	1,021	3·48	22	·07	9,112	31·44	74	·24	42	·12	1,43[illegible]	4·92	11,708	40·44	11,615	40·08	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	7,105	46·68	611	3·96	...	...	5,986	39·36	61	·36	16	·09	922	6·00	7,596	49·92	8,239	54·12	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	10,653	59·28	321	1·68	...	...	6,713	37·32	73	·36	57	·24	2,840	15·72	10,004	55·68	11,894	66·24	
Chittagong ...	Tippera	1,782,935	7,973	53·64	137	·84	2	·01	3,572	22·68	54	·36	38	·24	900	6·00	4,503	30·24	6,088	40·92	
	Noakhali	1,009,698	4,171	49·56	44	·48	...	...	3,400	40·32	21	·24	39	·36	458	5·40	3,961	47·04	3,955	46·92	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	3,543	32·88	3,270	30·36	...	...	4,409	40·92	296	2·64	41	·56	227	2·04	8,243	76·56	3,654	33·96	
Patna ...	Patna	1,772,352	4,811	32·52	4	·02	9	·04	2,809	18·96	150	·96	28	·12	812	5·52	3,631	25·92	4,741	32·04	
	Gaya	2,138,331	5,288	29·64	7	·03	87	·48	4,688	26·28	42	·12	60	·36	540	3·00	5,444	30·48	5,329	29·88	
	Shahabad	2,060,579	4,549	26·40	...	...	...	...	5,427	31·56	19	·09	33	·12	624	3·60	6,102	35·52	6,296	36·60	
	Saran	2,466,065	5,530	26·88	...	...	47	·12	3,282	15·96	166	·72	64	·24	2,738	13·32	6,297	30·60	7,041	34·32	
	Champaran	1,859,465	4,1[illegible]	26·28	...	...	18	·10	3,637	23·40	12	·07	27	·12	1,024	6·60	4,718	30·36	5,925	38·16	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	5,763	25·44	3	·01	5	·01	5,752	25·44	33	·12	61	·24	553	2·40	6,407	28·32	8,354	36·84	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	6,503	27·84	32	·12	1	·003	5,496	23·52	105	·36	43	·12	698	2·88	6,375	27·24	7,944	33·96	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	2,036,021	5,904	34·68	13	·07	16	·08	3,904	22·92	15	·08	31	·12	549	3·12	4,528	26·64	6,481	38·16	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	5,378	31·68	127	·72	15	·08	4,430	25·04	27	·12	28	·12	431	2·52	5,058	29·76	6,504	38·28	
	Purnea	1,944,658	5,293	32·64	251	1·44	5	·03	6,8[illegible]1	41·88	10	·05	17	·09	213	1·20	7,297	45·00	7,500	46·20	
	Malda	814,919	2,729	40·08	276	3·96	...	...	2,471	36·36	8	·10	10	·12	142	2·04	2,907	42·72	4,061	59·76	
	Sonthal Parganas... ...	1,753,775	3,889	26·52	15	·09	6	·03	3,175	21·72	33	·12	12	·07	159	1·08	3,400	23·16	3,136	21·36	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,937,671	4,937	30·48	815	5·04	35	·12	3,672	22·68	362	2·16	50	·24	2,037	12·60	6,971	43·08	5,783	35·76	
	Balasore	994,625	2,897	34·92	199	2·40	26	·24	1,7[illegible]7	21·24	230	2·76	24	·24	1,206	14·52	3,452	41·64	3,119	37·56	
	Puri	944,998	1,945	24·60	81	·96	175	2·16	859	10·80	305	3·84	24	·24	1,404	17·76	2,848	36·12	2,858	36·24	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	2,114	21·72	6	·06	13	·12	2,590	26·64	10	·09	35	·36	213	2·16	2,867	29·52	3,134	32·28	
	Lohardaga	1,128,885	2,499	26·52	...	...	4	·03	1,115	11·76	78	·72	23	·24	861	9·12	2,087	22·08	2,350	24·96	
	Palamau	596,770	1,382	27·72	...	...	10	·12	1,161	23·28	9	·12	17	·24	144	2·88	1,341	26·88	1,456	29·16	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	1,927	19·32	1	·009	11	·10	1,529	15·36	24	·12	21	·12	232	2·28	1,817	18·24	2,100	21·12	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,330	29·16	...	...	1	·01	758	16·56	19	·36	23	·48	73	1·56	872	19·08	913	20·04	
	Total ...	71,069,617	204,719	34·56	12,786	2·04	627	·09	163,812	27·60	4,287	·72	1,335	·12	32,254	5·40	215,101	36·24	...	...	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	......	237,120	39·96	20,095	3·36	775	·12	183,279	30·84	4,720	·72	1,209	·12	35,192	5·88	245,270	41·40	...	...	
	Difference + or — ...	......	—32,401	—5·40	—7,309	—1·32	—148	—·03	—19,467	—3·24	—433	Equal	+126	Equal	—2,938	—·48	—30,169	—5·16	...	...	

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Major*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 5th March 1898.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of December 1897.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births: Number registered.	Births: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths — Cholera: Number registered.	Cholera: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox: Number registered.	Small-pox: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever: Number registered.	Fever: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury: Number registered.	Injury: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other Causes: Number registered.	Other Causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes: Number registered.	Total of all causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Number registered.	Average: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	49	17·04	...	...	...	...	76	26·40	22	7·68	2	·60	15	5·16	115	39·96	170	59·16	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,264	89	33·00	...	...	...	...	79	29·28	28	10·32	5	1·80	43	15·96	155	57·60	116	43·08	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	55	21·00	40	14·40	...	...	98	35·52	24	8·64	2	·72	32	11·52	198	71·64	178	64·56	
	4. Serampore	35,952	71	23·04	5	1·56	...	...	143	47·64	59	19·68	...	...	35	11·64	242	80·76	168	56·04	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	284	29·16	5	·48	...	...	233	23·88	100	10·20	7	·72	84	8·40	429	44·04	342	35·16	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	43	16·32	3	1·08	...	...	29	11·04	3	1·08	1	·36	8	3·00	44	16·80	68	25·92	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	37	13·44	...	...	...	...	35	12·72	1	·36	2	·72	2	·72	40	14·52	58	21·12	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	72	25·20	10	3·48	...	...	80	27·96	21	7·32	...	...	13	4·44	124	43·32	88	30·72	
	9. South Suburban ...	69,642	120	20·64	3	·48	...	...	204	35·04	7	1·20	3	·48	19	3·24	236	40·56	142	24·36	
	10. South Barrackpore including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	48	16·08	...	...	...	...	101	33·96	18	6·00	1	·24	11	3·60	131	44·04	126	42·36	
	11. Naihati	29,724	54	21·72	7	2·76	...	...	100	40·32	4	1·56	...	...	3	1·20	114	45·96	123	49·56	
	12. North Barrackpore	20,980	33	18·84	...	...	1	·48	67	38·28	16	9·12	...	...	8	4·56	92	52·56	109	62·28	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	1,091	19·20	29	·60	...	...	796	13·92	425	7·44	39	·60	1,010	17·76	2,309	40·56	2,341	41·16	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	51	24·00	1	·36	...	...	53	24·84	4	1·80	1	·36	5	2·28	64	30·00	107	50·28	
	15. Santipur	30,437	69	27·12	7	2·64	1	·36	49	19·20	...	...	4	1·56	14	5·40	75	29·52	160	63·00	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,515	57	29·04	...	...	...	...	62	31·56	2	·96	1	·48	4	1·20	69	35·16	100	51·00	
Rajshahi ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	65	36·36	2	1·08	...	...	46	25·68	2	1·08	...	...	1	·48	51	28·56	72	40·32	
Pabna ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	55	28·32	...	...	...	...	62	31·92	5	2·52	...	...	3	1·44	70	36·96	68	35·04	
Dacca ...	19. Dacca	82,321	249	36·24	2	·24	...	...	252	36·72	82	12·00	3	·36	147	21·48	488	71·04	295	42·96	
Chittagong ...	20. Chittagong	24,069	29	14·40	...	...	...	...	55	27·36	2	·96	1	·48	2	·96	60	29·88	57	28·32	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	448	32·52	4	·24	1	·07	224	16·20	56	3·96	2	·12	168	12·24	456	33·12	503	36·48	
	22. Bihar	47,723	140	35·16	...	...	...	...	86	21·60	1	·24	1	·24	23	5·76	111	27·84	126	31·44	
	23. Dinapore	44,419	127	34·20	...	...	...	...	50	13·44	8	2·16	1	·24	23	6·12	82	21·00	108	29·04	
Gaya ...	24. Gaya	80,383	151	22·44	5	·72	2	·24	228	33·96	13	1·92	5	·72	35	5·16	288	42·96	241	35·88	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,905	118	30·12	...	...	...	...	74	18·84	1	·24	1	·24	23	5·88	99	25·32	92	23·52	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	36	18·96	...	...	...	...	39	20·52	...	...	...	...	4	2·04	43	22·68	60	31·68	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,352	100	20·88	...	...	8	1·56	50	10·44	10	2·04	2	·36	48	9·96	118	24·60	88	18·36	
Champaran ...	28. Bettiah	22,780	49	25·80	...	...	...	...	62	32·64	1	·48	1	·48	13	6·84	77	40·56	74	38·88	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	81	19·56	...	...	...	...	89	21·60	2	·48	2	·48	4	·96	97	23·64	147	35·76	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	53	29·52	...	...	...	...	25	13·92	7	3·84	2	1·08	25	13·92	59	32·88	84	46·80	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,561	[illegible]	26·68	...	...	...	...	94	15·24	18	2·88	...	...	82	13·32	194	31·56	257	41·88	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	67,077	165	34·68	...	...	...	...	84	17·64	7	1·44	1	·12	85	17·76	177	37·20	195	40·92	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	197	34·20	26	4·44	1	·12	169	29·28	10	1·68	1	·12	39	6·72	246	42·60	251	43·56	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	107	27·12	5	1·20	...	...	65	16·44	20	5·04	2	·48	33	8·28	125	31·68	99	25·08	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	20,775	56	32·28	1	·48	...	...	23	13·20	3	1·68	...	...	26	15·00	53	30·60	67	38·88	
Puri ...	36. Puri	28,794	55	22·92	...	...	2	·72	41	17·04	19	7·80	1	·36	34	14·16	97	40·32	102	42·48	
Lohardaga ...	37. Ranchi	20,306	48	28·32	...	...	...	...	12	7·08	...	...	...	...	12	7·08	24	14·16	43	25·32	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,521	4,695	24·48	165	·84	16	·07	4,035	21·00	1,002	5·16	94	·48	2,138	11·16	7,450	38·88			
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	......	5,290	27·60	436	2·28	21	·10	4,020	21·00	991	5·16	79	·36	1,868	9·72	7,415	38·76			
	Difference + or —	......	–595	–3·12	–271	–1·44	–5	–·03	+15	Equal	+11	Equal	+15	+·12	+270	+1·44	+35	+·12			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 5th March 1898.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Major*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 5th March 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.		Week ending Saturday, the 5th March 1898.			Week ending Saturday, the 6th March 1897.		
		Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	...	571	2,04,965	3,598	576	1,22,900	2,232
Jute ...	...	171	98,200	1,52[illegible]	43	27,125	350
Firewood ...	...	82	89,750	1,360	147	84,260	1,394
Other articles ...	...	802	1,93,625	3,002	956	2,46,050	3,958
Total	...	1,626	5,86,540	9,482	1,722	4,80,325	7,934

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of December 1897, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,255	......	3,284	16	1,255	3,300	......	2,045
Cotton, raw	4	......	2	1	4	3	1	......
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	117	......	68	......	117	68	49	......
Ditto, Indian	......	......	2	......	......	2	......	2
Piece-goods, European	188	......	211	......	188	211	......	23
Ditto, Indian	1	......	2	......	1	2	......	1
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	2	......	2	......	2	2	......	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	2	......	......	1	2	1	1	......
Myrabolams	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Turmeric	13	10	......	12	23	12	11	......
Aniline Dyes	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	1	......	1	......	1	1	......	......
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rice in the husk	96	189	41	46	285	87	198	......
Do. not in the husk	86	884	211	337	970	548	422	......
Jawar and bajra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse	42	32	61	182	74	243	......	169
Others	......	......	......	22	......	22	......	22
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of Sheep, &c.—	......	64	......	41	64	41	23	......
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	1
Jute—								
Raw	3	3,363	3	1,957	3,366	1,960	1,406	......
Gunny-bags and cloth	42	1	11	20	43	31	12	......
Lac—								
Stick								
Shell	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Leather, manufactured	6	......	4	......	6	4	2	......
Liquors—								
Beer	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spirits	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wines	3	......	1	......	3	1	2	......
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Copper, wrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto	9	5	7	7	14	14	......	......
Iron	35	1	47	......	36	47	......	11
Others	21	1	7	4	22	11	11	......
Oil—								
Kerosine	117	25	229	......	142	229	......	87
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cocoanut	8	......	12	......	8	12	......	4
Others	46	......	112	1	46	113	......	67
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	......	17	5	......	17	5	12	......
Rape and mustard	18	14	27	27	32	54	......	22
Til or jinjili	......	6	......	30	6	30	......	24
Poppy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Earth-nuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	......	......	......	2	......	2	......	2
Opium	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Paper and Pasteboard	23	......	30	......	23	30	......	7
Provisions—								
Ghee	5	......	2	......	5	2	3	......
Dried fruits and nuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	73	171	102	141	244	243	1	......
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Salt	316	12	804	4	328	808	......	480
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian—								
Muga	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Endi	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Staples.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Spices—								
Betel-nuts ...	1	624	......	943	625	943	......	318
Pepper ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ginger ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chillies ...	14	19	12	54	33	66	......	33
Cardamoms ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	4	4	3	75	8	78	......	70
Lime and limestone ...	......	1	18	4	1	22	......	21
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	19	......	5	......	19	5	14	......
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	2	203	18	56	205	74	131	......
Tea—								
Foreign ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Timber ...	38	......	26	......	38	26	12	......
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured ...	51	27	128	15	78	143	......	65
Manufactured—								
Cigars ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wool, raw ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto. Indian ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Shawls ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise ...	311	371	1,473	250	682	1,723	......	1,041
Total ...	2,972	6,014	6,071	4,249	9,016	11,220	2,311	4,515

T. Siddle,
Auditor.

Calcutta, *the 1st March 1898.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th February 1898 on 1,702·46 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P. (a)	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	306,252	3,07,634 9 0	42,00,597 10	8,20,358 1 0	22,125 0 0	11,50,117 10 0	94,738	153,817	248,555
Or per mile of railway ...		180 11 3	...	481 13 10	12 15 11	675 9 0			....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year.	2,390,493*	26,38,784 4 0*	3,04,82,317 10†	†59,94,909 3 0	1,49,398 0 0‡	87,83,091 7 0	§693,700½	§1,122,290½	1,820,991½
Total for 8½ weeks ...	2,696 745	29,46,418 13 0	3,46,91,914 20	68,15,267 4 0	1,71,523 0 0	99,33,209 1 0	793,438½	1,276,107½	2,069,546½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	300,825	3,31,833 3 3	40,47,257 20	8,97,230 1 0	25,022 8 4	12,54,094 12 7	92,336	157,111	249,447
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	194 15 0	......	527 1 4	14 11 2	736 11 6	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year ...	2,566,623	27,33,309 10 4	3,35,37,756 10	69,33,154 3 3	1,74,203 9 7	98,40,757 7 2	765,118	1,237,432	2,002,550

(a) The decrease is chiefly due to the running of troop extra trains in the corresponding period of 1897.

* Added number of passengers 23,497 and Rs. 22,579 }
† Deducted Mds. 1,19,470 and added ,, 12,269 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th
‡ Do ,, 697 } January 1898.

§ Miles 10,960½ added to coaching and 11,149½ deducted from merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from 1st January to week ended 12th February 1898.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th February 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,274	6,654 10 0	16,509 0	654 12 0	10 0 0	7,321 6 0	1,330	122	1,452
Or per mile of railway ...	......	299 7 1	....	29 7 3	0 7 3	329 5 7	..	......	.....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year.	181,022*	46,539 2 0*	1,29,354 30†	4,709 13 0†	65 0 0‡	51,313 15 0	7,683	897	8,580
Total for 8½ weeks ...	207,296	53,195 12 0	1,45,863 30	5,364 9 0	75 0 0	58,635 5 0	9,013	1,019	10,032
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,529	5,988 4 9	52,281 10	1,031 14 0	1 7 6	7,021 10 3	1,076	112	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	269 6 1	......	46 6 8	0 1 1	315 13 10	......	......	.....
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year ...	189,473½	45,865 0 7	1,69,250 0	5,068 13 0	38 12 3	51,572 9 10	9,061	795	9,856

* Deducted number of passengers 154 and Rs. 131 }
† Ditto Mds. 6,589 and ,, 3 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th
‡ Added ,, 6 } January 1898.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th February 1898 on 160·47 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	15,553	13,476 1 0	1,25,772 30	22,605 3 0	67 0 0	36,148 4 0	6,927	4,936	11,863
Or per mile of railway	......	83 15 8	......	140 13 11	0 6 8	225 4 3	......	.. ...	......
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year.	226,513*	1,71,343 4 0*	6,81,960 20†	1,09,303 12 0†	507 0 0‡	2,81,154 0 0	57,567	28,926	86,493
Total for 8½ weeks ...	342,066	1,84,819 5 0	8,07,733 10	1,31,908 15 0	574 0 0	3,17,302 4 0	64,494	33,862	98,356
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,943	13,997 13 1	1,77,009 0	15,493 0 0	67 10 6	29,558 7 7	6,999	4,262	11,261
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	87 3 8	......	96 8 9	0 6 9	184 3 2	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year ...	130,493½	96,839 8 8	7,55,078 0	85,720 5 0	485 0 3	1,85,044 13 11	55,022	29,773	84,795

* Added No. of passengers 819 and Rs. 742 }
† Do. Mds. 17,627 and ,, 518 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th January 1898.
‡ Deducted ,, 6 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th February 1898, on 817 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	183,800	99,890 0 0	950,170 0	1,61,670 0 0	29,950 0 0	2,91,510 0 0	34,500	39,562	74,062
Or per mile of railway	225	122 0 0	1,163 0	198 0 0	*28 0 0	*348 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	1,429,020	7,41,080 0 0	67,97,900 0	12,84,210 0 0	96,790 0 0	21,22,080 0 0	230,170	310,870	541,040
Total for 8 weeks ...	1,612,820	8,40,970 0 0	77,48,070 0	14,45,880 0 0	1,26,740 0 0	24,13,590 0 0	264,070	350,432	615,102
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	195,507	1,15,837 0 0	8,67,536 0	1,14,340 0 0	47,483 0 0	2,77,609 0 0	34,715	31,800	66,515
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	240	142 0 0	1,068 0	140 0 0	48 0 0	339 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,674,248	9,16,478 0 0	6,725,806 0	9,60,700 0 0	1,33,433 0 0	20,10,611 0 0	2"1,427	261,738	533 165

* Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th February 1898, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	23,240	10,300 0 0	42,950 0	4,420 0 0	150 0 0	14,870 0 0	3,206	1,290	4,496
Or per mile of railway	270	120 0 0	499 0	51 0 0	2 0 0	173 0 0	...	..	..
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	166,710	63,860 0 0	359,180 0	39,050 0 0	1,680 0 0	1,04,590 0 0	18,937	14,920	33,857
Total for 6 weeks ...	189,950	74,160 0 0	402,130 0	43,470 0 0	1,830 0 0	1,19,460 0 0	22,143	16,210	38,353
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,219	7,043 0 0	20,103 0	1,940 0 0	591 0 0	9,574 0 0	2,632	1,280	3,912
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	258	82 0 0	234 0	23 0 0	7 0 0	111 0 0	...	..	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	176,852	53,834 0 0	219,951 0	18,839 0 0	1,677 0 0	74,350 0 0	19,021	9,621	28,642

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 19th February 1898 on 827 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 827 miles open	106,280	(a)49,660	5,55,360	(b)73,710	(b)18,330	(b)1,41,700	18,096	(c)23,329	41,425
Or per mile of railway	128·51	60·05	671·54	89·13	22·16	171·34	......	......	......
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	645,180	3,00,650	30,47,530	3,88,440	1,16,330	8,05,420	1,15,915	142,970	258,885
Total for 7½ weeks ...	751,460	3,50,310	36,02,890	4,62,150	1,34,660	9,47,120	1,34,011	166,299	300,310
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 819 miles open	120,309	54,705	4,53,057	53,614	15,625	1,28,944	15,711	(d)19,846	35,557
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	146·89	66·79	553·18	71·57	19·08	157·44	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	822,261	3,20,973	33,41,824	3,90,280	1,13,749	8,25,002	1,13,263	153,820	267,092

(a) Decrease due to no special cause.
(b) Increase due to traffic having been abnormally low last year.
(c) Includes 1,042 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) " 824 " " " "

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 19th February 1898, on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,107	18,498 0 0	2,56,529 0	8,688 0 0	320 0 0	27,506 0 0	3 193	4,487	7,680
Or per mile of railway ...	98·28	64·68	896·95	30·37	1·12	96·17	11·16	15 69	26·85
For previous 6 weeks of half-year(*a*)	156,227	90,828 0 0	1,314,041 0	50,482 0 0	3,531 0 0	1,44,813 0 0	18,505	25,856	44 361
Total for 7 weeks ...	184,334	1,09,326 0 0	1,570,570 0	59,170 0 0	3,835 0 0	1,72,319 0 0	21,698	30,343	52,041
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,405	11,443 0 0	1,47,658 0	8,029 0 0	274 0 0	19,746 0 0	4,223	7,560	11,783
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	56·09	32·88	410·16	22·30	0·76	55·04	12 14	21 00	33·14
Total to corresponding date of previous year	144,837	83,072 0 0	1,150,788 0	66,928 0 0	3,254 0 0	1,53,254 0 0	30,116	52,900	83,016

(*a*) Includes audited figures for week ending 15th January 1898.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 19th February 1898.			Receipts for week ending 20th February 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 19th February 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1896 to 20th February 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
286	27,500	96·17	360	19,746	55·04	286	8,84,986	......	360	5,70,592	......	3,14,394	....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th February 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	27,076	18,263 0 0	2,39,372 0	8,109 0 0	313 0 0	27,005 0 0	2,745	4,097	6,842
Or per mile of railway	94 67	63 91	836 96	28·35	1·16	94 42	9 60	14 32	23 92
For previous 7 weeks of half-year (*a*)	185,962	1,09,873 0 0	15,75,693 0	59,327 0 0	3,829 0 0	1,73,009 0 0	21,925	30,498	52,423
Total for 8 weeks ...	213,038	1,28,136 0 0	18,15,065 0	67,436 0 0	4,142 0 0	2,00,014 0 0	24,670	34,595	59,265
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,043	14,221 0 0	1,15,083 0	8,950 0 0	1,189 0 0	24,360 0 0	4,091	7,800	11,891
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	63·34	40·86	319·67	24·86	3 30	69·02	11·76	21·66	33·42
Total to corresponding date of previous year	166,880	97,293 0 0	12,65,872 0	75,879 0 0	4,442 0 0	1,77,614 0 0	34 207	60,700	94,907

(*a*) Includes audited figure for week ending 22nd January 1898.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 26th February 1898.			Receipts for week ending 27th February 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 26th February 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1896 to 27th February 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	27,005	94·42	360	24,360	69·02	286	9,12,051		360	5,94,952	...	3,17,099	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 26th February 1898	10,188	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	10,137	11	8
Increase	50	4	4
Receipts per mile for the week ending 26th February 1898	199	12	3
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	198	12	5
Increase	0	15	10
Receipts from 1st January to 26th February 1898	81,750	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	86,579	0	0
Decrease	4,829	0	0

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

MINUTE

BY

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor

ON THE

SERVICES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAMINE OF 1896-97.

IN a separate Resolution of this date, the history of the recent famine in these Provinces has been given, and the degree of success attained in meeting distress has been described. I propose in this Minute to mention the names of officers and private gentlemen whose services have been brought prominently to the notice of Government, but no attempt has been made to classify them in any order of merit.

COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Bourdillon, C.S.I., was Commissioner of the Patna Division, where the brunt of the famine was felt. He administered famine relief with conspicuous ability, zeal, energy and devotion. Feeling absolute confidence in his ability and discretion, I gave him a very free hand in dealing with details, and my trust was amply justified. He never failed to keep me fully informed of all that occurred, and carried out all orders and instructions in the most loyal and intelligent way.

Mr. Forbes, C.S.I., was Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, where, though the numbers on relief were never large, constant anxiety was felt owing to the extremely high prices that prevailed, and the wild and scattered character of the population. Mr. Forbes worked zealously and successfully, and showed resource in meeting the various difficulties of the situation as they arose.

Mr. Oldham, C.I.E., was Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division. He met such distress as prevailed efficiently and with economy.

The Commissioners of other Divisions where distress to some extent existed, although not so acute as in the Divisions above named, also generally performed their duties satisfactorily. There was, however, some want of control in the case of the Presidency Division.

COLLECTORS.

PATNA DIVISION.

Messrs. D. Macpherson, C.I.E., and *Carlyle*, C.I.E., were the Collectors of the two most distressed districts, Champaran and Darbhanga. Both of them displayed great energy, executive ability, and devotion to duty. Mr. Macpherson's report on the famine in Champaran is a remarkably complete and able paper.

Mr. Hare was Collector of Muzaffarpur, and, though suffering from indifferent health, laboured incessantly and successfully. He exercised the most rigid economy without permitting the sacrifice of life. His only fault was that, feeling himself strong, he failed in some degree to keep his Commissioner fully acquainted with the circumstances of his district and his *modus operandi*.

Mr. Maude succeeded *Mr. Hare* and carried the operations to an end with complete success.

Mr. Earle was Collector of Saran, and laboured with so much devotion that his health broke down and he was invalided to Europe. He was succeeded by *Mr. Chapman*, who administered the district satisfactorily.

Messrs. Marindin and *Windsor*, who were Collectors of Shahabad, carried out relief operations in that district with judgment and economy.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

Mr. Renny, as Deputy Commissioner of Palamau, was confronted with peculiar difficulties which he met with a fair measure of energy and success.

Mr. Herald, Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, gave unremitting attention to the relief operations, which he organised with much ability.

Mr. Streatfeild, although the district of Lohardagga was not officially distressed, dealt with the difficulties due to high prices and declining food-stocks in an energetic and creditable manner.

Mr. Luson, who was in charge of the Manbhum district at the beginning of the famine operations, showed ability and energy in forecasting the requirements of the district and in making preliminary arrangements.

Mr. Maguire, who succeeded him, brought them to a successful termination.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Mr. Garrett at Nadia may, owing to his strong feeling of sympathy with the distressed people, have given gratuitous relief too freely, but in spite of failing health he worked with unceasing energy and zeal, and on the whole with success.

Mr. Vincent at Khulna and *Mr. Levinge* at Murshidabad showed sound judgment and administered their districts with ability, care and economy.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

Mr. McIntosh administered the relief operations in the district of Bhagalpur with conspicuous success.

Mr. Carstairs, although handicapped by heavy judicial duties, maintained a thoroughly efficient control over the operations in progress.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Mr. Manisty, Collector of Bankura, administered relief with care and efficiency.

JUNIOR OFFICERS

The names of the following junior officers of the Civil Service, who are named in the order of seniority, have been favourably brought to the notice of Government :—

Mr. Wheeler.
,, *Bell.*
,, *Kerr.*
,, *Gruning.*
,, *Lyall.*
,, *Russell.*
,, *Lister.*
Mr. Smither.
,, *Wood.*
,, *Weston.*
,, *Sheepshanks.*
,, *Coupland.*
,, *Stephenson.*
,, *Clarke.*
Mr. Blackwood.

The Commissioned Officers whose services were lent by the Military Department did excellent work which was of the greatest value. Among them the following were conspicuous :—

Lieutenant Kaye.
The late Lieutenant Battye.
Lieutenant Cassels.
Lieutenant Hudson.

To the non-commissioned officers and men both of the British and Native Army the acknowledgments of Government are due for their excellent work, performed at the most trying time of the year, and frequently under circumstances of great personal discomfort.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Among the officers of the Public Works Department, the thanks of Government are especially due to the *Hon'ble Mr. Glass*, C.I.E., to whose friendly advice and able suggestions the Civil Department was greatly indebted, and who organised the system of works under his own department with marked ability.

Mr. Mills, as Superintendent of Works, worked with much zeal and ability.

Mr. Toogood rendered good service in the same capacity.

Among Executive Engineers, *Mr. Disney* was indefatigable and showed much efficiency.

Mr. Sealy did admirable work in connection with the Trebeni Canal.

Rai K. C. Banerjee was in charge of a difficult division, but succeeded well and was unremitting in his exertions.

Mr. Long did excellent work with great energy.

Mr. Stawell carried out the railway surveys in an expeditious and satisfactory manner.

Among the officers of the Royal Engineers whose services were lent by the Government of India, the work of the following deserves especial recognition :—

Lieutenant Close.
,, *Meyer.*
,, *Biddulph.*
Lieutenant Pridham.
Sub-Lieutenant Elles.
,, *Tillard.*
Sub-Lieutenant Freeland.

Among District Engineers, who worked as such during the famine, *Mr. Edwards*, *Mr. Robinson*, *Babu Nando Gopal Bannerjee*, *Babu Nabo Gopal Bannerjee*, and *Babu Dwarka Nath Sarkar* worked with energy and ability.

Of the Assistant District Superintendents of Police whose services were lent for famine duty, *Messrs. Boxwell* and *Bradley* deserve commendation.

The names of the following officers of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service have been brought prominently to the notice of Government :—

Mr. Piffard.
,, *Stark.*
Babu Jnan Sankar Sen.
Babu Gati Krishna Neogy.
Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukerji.
Babu Jnanendra Nath Laheri.
Mr. Devendra Nath Mookerji.

NON-OFFICIAL.

Among the non-official gentlemen who were employed as Charge Superintendents, *Mr. Still* and *Mr. Simmonds* managed their charges with marked success. *Mr. Still* was in charge of the most distressed part of Champaran and rendered very valuable service. I am under special obligation to him.

The assistance rendered by the planting community of Bihar has already been publicly recognised, and where so many came forward, seniors and juniors alike, to offer their services gratuitously to Government, at the sacrifice of much time and personal convenience, with no motive but a sense of duty and loyalty to the administration, the mention of individual names would be invidious. I desire once more to thank the whole of these gentlemen. At the outset I expressed my confidence in their willingness and readiness to help, and I was not disappointed.

The efforts of private zamindars and gentlemen in the cause of charity have been described in the report upon the famine operations for the work of the Provincial Committee of the Charitable Relief Fund. Preeminent for his liberality and personal desire that every possible relief should be afforded, stands the *Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga*, who was ably assisted by his Manager, *Mr. H. Bell.* The munificence of this great landowner relieved the Government of the care of a large tract of country. I inspected several of the Raj works, and was struck by the completeness of organization, and the intimate personal knowledge of the circumstances of the villages possessed by the staff. The names of the following zamindars who all to the extent of their ability rendered assistance to their tenantry, are also deserving of special mention:—

The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.
The Maharaja Bahadur of Sonbursa.
The late Maharani Surnomoyee of Murshidabad.
The Maharani of Bettiah, through her Manager, Mr. Lowis.
The Maharani of Hatwah, through her Manager, Mr. Buskin, and his assistant, Babu Bepin Behari Bose.
Raja Ram Ranjan Chakravarty Bahadur of Hetampur.
The Raja Bahadur of Banaili.
Raja Thakurai Bhagwat Dyal Singh of Chainpur.
Rani Makhan Kumari of Lachmipur.
Rani Kesobati Kumari of Hendue.
Rai Thakurai Gobind Prasad Singh Bahadur of Ranka.
Rai Ganpat Singh Bahadur and his brother Babu Narpat Singh.
Hon'ble Justice Chandra Madhab Ghose.
Mr. Grant.
Babu Hari Charan Chandra of Nakipur.

SECRETARIAT.

The officer who above all others deserves credit for his work in connection with the famine is the Revenue Secretary to Government, the *Hon'ble Mr. M. Finucane*, C.S.I. Not only has he carried on almost single-handed the vast mass of correspondence connected with the operations, but his knowledge of Bihar, and of the agricultural conditions of both Bihar and Bengal, his intimate acquaintance with the histories of past famines there and elsewhere, his fertility of resource, and remarkable power of work, have been simply invaluable to me, as they were to my *locum tenens*, the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, C.S.I. I tender to Mr. Finucane my heartfelt thanks for his unceasing and unselfish devotion and assistance.

Mr. Konstam, as Under-Secretary in the Revenue Department, rendered much good service and gave Mr. Finucane all the assistance in his power.

My acknowledgments are also due to the Secretariat Establishment and the Press, both of which were frequently working under great pressure.

A. MACKENZIE.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1898.

FINAL RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL ON THE FAMINE OF 1896 AND 1897.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURAL (FAMINE).

FINAL RESOLUTION No. 385

ON THE FAMINE IN BENGAL OF 1896-97.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1898.

READ—

Final reports on relief operations, submitted by the Commissioners of the Patna, Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur, Burdwan, Presidency, and Orissa Divisions, and by the District Officers of the several affected districts.

A note by the Chief Engineer, dated the 22nd February 1898, on the relief works conducted under the Public Works Department.

Notes by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Commissioner of Excise relating to the famine.

Report from the Provincial Committee on the administration of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund in Bengal.

Read also—

Correspondence relating to the organisation and progress of famine relief, and minutes of the conferences held from time to time.

An account is given in the following narrative of the famine which visited the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the years 1896 and 1897. The total area of these Provinces, excluding Tributary and Native States, is 151,535 square miles, with a population, according to the Census of 1891, of 71,346,961 souls—a population equal to nine-tenths of that of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces put together. Though the pressure of high prices, due to the short outturn everywhere of the crops of 1896 and to the general distress in other parts of India, caused suffering throughout the vast extent of those Provinces, to all who were dependent on small fixed incomes, to the labouring classes, and to those who subsist in ordinary times on private charity, distress amounting to famine was officially declared to exist in an area of 27,981 square miles only, with a population of 13,245,000 souls, as detailed below :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh	46,905,085
Punjab	20,866,847
Central Provinces	10,784,294
Total	78,556,226

Districts.		Area of the district.	Total population of the district in thousands.	Total area distressed.	Population of the distressed area in thousands.
1		2	3	4	5
		Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.	
Patna Division	Shahsbad	4,373	2,060	1,632	382
	Saran	2,656	2,466	2,327	2,253
	Champaran	3,531	1,860	3,280	1,859
	Muzaffarpur	3,004	2,713	2,667	2,307
	Darbhanga	3,335	2,802	2,940	2,418
	Total	16,899	11,901	12,846	9,219
Bhagalpur Division	Bhagalpur	4,226	2,032	500	325
	Sonthal Parganas	5,470	1,754	1,321	377
	Total	9,696	3,786	1,821	702
Chota Nagpur Division	Hazaribagh	7,021	1,164	1,750	200
	Palamau	4,912	596	4,912	596
	Manbhum	4,147	1,193	3,373	991
	Total	16,080	2,953	10,035	1,787
Burdwan Division	Bankura	2,621	1,070	1,053	413
Presidency Division	Nadia	2,793	1,644	1,182	626
	Khulna	2,077	1,177	474	276
	Murshidabad	2,143	1,251	205	120
	Total	7,013	4,072	1,861	1,022
Orissa Division	Puri	2,472	945	365	102
		54,781	24,727	27,981	13,245

THE FAMINE OF 1874 AND SCARCITIES BETWEEN THEN AND 1896-97.

The last great famine that visited these Provinces was that of 1873-74, and since then there have been four years of local scarcity.

Local extent of the famine of 1874.

In 1873-74 severe distress prevailed throughout an area of 20,950 square miles, with a population of 10,700,000, and to a less extent distress in an area of 19,159 square miles, with a population of 7,064,630. The districts of Hazaribagh, Palamau, Khulna, and Puri, in all or parts of which famine prevailed last year, were not affected in 1873-74, while on the other hand, among districts which escaped during the recent famine, Purnea, Dinajpur, Rangpur, and Bogra suffered severely in 1873-74, and Monghyr, Gaya, Malda, Rajshahi, Pabna, Jalpaiguri, Burdwan, and Birbhum in a lesser degree. With these exceptions the other districts affected during 1873-74 were again visited by famine in 1896-97.

Scarcity of 1875-76.

In 1875-76 the early cessation of the rains caused a serious failure of the rice crop over a considerable area in Dinajpur, throughout the Sitamarhi and Madhubani subdivisions of Tirhut, and in the extreme north of the Supaul subdivision in the district of Bhagalpur, although relief operations were eventually found necessary only in the Madhubani and Supaul subdivisions.

Scarcity of 1885-86.

The next year of deficient rainfall and short crops was 1885-86, when anxiety was felt with regard to certain parts of the districts of Bogra, Nadia, Murshidabad, Malda, Gaya, Patna, Burdwan Birbhum, and Bankura, but eventually relief operations were undertaken in an area of about 1,000 square miles only in the districts of Bankura, Burdwan and Birbhum. On these operations, which lasted from May till November 1885, a total expenditure of Rs. 1,96,000 was incurred, the highest number in receipt of relief at any one time being 22,172 at the end of June.

Scarcity of 1887-88.

The rainfall of 1887-88 was unfavourably distributed throughout the Province, and pressure was felt almost everywhere. The chief seat of distress was a strip of some 1,000 square miles in area, extending along the Nipal frontier through the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and the Supaul subdivision of Bhagalpur. The deficiency of rainfall during the important months of September and October caused a serious failure of the winter rice crop, while the cold-weather crops were poor. Relief operations were commenced early in January, and at the worst period of distress in the end of May the numbers on relief were about 46,000. The rainfall when it came was excessive, causing floods which aggravated the situation, and the last relief centres were not closed till the end of October. The total expenditure on relief works and gratuitous relief from Government and district funds, including some operations on a small scale in the districts of Gaya and the Sonthal Parganas, amounted to about Rs. 5,00,000, and about Rs. 1,50,000 was spent on relief by private individuals, mostly by the Darbhanga Raj. There was some distress also requiring relief in the Tributary Mahals of Orissa and in the districts of Balasore, Midnapore, and Murshidabad.

Scarcity of 1891-92.

The last scarcity preceding the famine of 1896-97 which necessitated State relief, was that of 1891-92, when the irregularities in the monsoon during September and October 1891 and the absence of the winter rains caused much damage to the winter rice and *rabi* crops. Relief operations were conducted from January to August in parts of the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Dinajpur, comprising a total area of 5,710 square miles, with a population of 2,531,555 persons. The largest numbers on relief on any one day in the several districts amounted to 83,016 on relief works and 4,699 on gratuitous relief, and the total cost of the relief operations amounted to Rs. 4,84,113.

In 1895-96 the rice crop was again short, in the Patna Division especially, but Government relief was not found to be necessary.

Famine of 1896-97.

Object of comparison with that of 1873-74.

The famine of 1896-97, in its main features—in its causes, extent, intensity, development, and in the rise and fall of numbers in receipt of State relief—resembles to a great extent the famine of 1873-74, but here the analogy ceases: the methods adopted for relieving distress, the cost, and in a large degree the moral effects on the people, of the operations of 1896-97 have been largely different from those of the famine of 1873-74. In both famines alike the paramount object of all famine relief administration, namely, the saving of human beings from death by starvation, has been fully attained, but on the present occasion at a greatly reduced cost, aggregating only a sixth part of that incurred by the State in 1873-74.

If in this narrative comparisons are instituted between the methods and results of the administration of famine relief in 1873-74 and those of 1896-97, and conclusions are drawn that may appear favourable to the methods and results of the recent operations, it is not because it is claimed that the administrators of to-day are superior to their predecessors, to whom belongs the credit of showing for the first time how a wide-spread Indian famine could be successfully grappled with; but because the inferences are suggested that, as the results of the experience of 1873-74 and subsequent famines, of the labours of the Famine Commission, and of the more minute knowledge of the agricultural economy of the country since attained, greatly-improved methods of famine administration have been devised, and that, owing to the extension of railways, spread of communications, and the general advance of these provinces in material prosperity, the powers of the people to resist the effects of calamity of seasons have largely increased. It is with a view to call attention to and emphasise these inferences that comparisons will be made on suitable occasions in the following narrative between the famines of 1897 and 1874. Though the administrators of famine relief in 1874, in a great undertaking of unprecedented character, with no previous experience to guide them, may have committed mistakes and erred on the side of excessive liberality, they were at all events conspicuously successful in saving life, and left behind them traditions among the people of confidence in the will and power of Government to rescue them from the horrors of starvation. The administrators of to-day had the advantage of the experience of 1874 and of subsequent famines; and if it be true that equal success has been attained in saving life at a smaller cost, it should be always remembered, as Sir Richard Temple remarked at the time, that many things had then to be accomplished, the like of which had never been attempted before. Nothing can be more pleasing to those who were responsible for the administration of relief in 1874, than to find that a failure of crops equal to that of 1874, resulting from an equal deficiency and more unfavourable distribution of rainfall, and attended by higher prices of food grains, was met in 1897 by an outlay of little more than one crore of rupees, against one of six crores in 1874, as nothing would be more agreeable to Sir Alexander Mackenzie and those who have shared with him in the labours of the famine of 1897, than to learn 20 years hence, in the event of the occurrence of a similar calamity of season, that in the interval between the present and that time the material prosperity of the people had so advanced that the calamity had been met by an outlay of one sixth of that incurred in the recent famine. Indeed, the Lieutenant-Governor sees in the events of the past year reason to hope that Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa may have now seen the last of the great famines. If with a failure of crops, which, according to all authorities possessing personal knowledge of these provinces (and who alone are in a position to form a judgment in the matter) was as great as any of this century, and with unprecedentedly high prices, human life has been saved throughout the vast territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at an outlay of one crore of rupees to the State, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it is not too much to expect, as time goes on, and the condition of the people of these provinces continues to improve, as it undoubtedly has improved in the past quarter of a century, that they will be able to meet any calamity that is ever likely to occur in the future with an increasingly diminished expenditure from State funds.

CHAPTER I.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE AFFECTED TRACTS.

In order to understand the effects of any given degree of crop failure in a particular area, it is clearly necessary that regard should be had to the normal economic condition of the people of that locality.

The Patna Division.

It was the Patna Division, with its area of 23,691 square miles and population in 1891 of 15,815,121, mainly agricultural, with an average density of 667 persons to the square mile, including hills, jungles and waste, or 943 to the square mile, on the average cultivated area of the last five years, in which the most acute distress was felt. The Division is separated by the river Ganges into two parts of almost equal area, the three districts of Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad forming what is generally known as South Bihar, while the four districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga constitute North Bihar. This great Division extends over an area nearly equal to half of England, and has a population almost as large as that of the whole of the Bombay Presidency, and 50 per cent. greater than that of the whole of the Central Provinces or of Ireland, Scotland and Wales put together. The greater part of this area is a highly cultivated alluvial plain rising into wooded hills on the south, where it is bounded by the outlying ranges of the Chota Nagpur plateau, and on the north sloping gently upwards to the foot hills of the Himalayas. Besides the Ganges, and in addition to streams of less importance, three great rivers pass through the Division—the Sone on the south, and the Gogra and Gandak on the north. In ordinary conditions of favourable rainfall, the Division, excluding the tracts of hill and forest, is a region of extraordinary fertility inhabited by some of the most industrious husbandmen in India. In all districts of this Division, though of varying importance in each, three harvests are reaped in the year. The rain crops, known as *bhadoi*, including some kinds of rice, maize, and many of the millets; (2) the main winter rice or *aghani* crop; and (3) the cold-weather or *rabi* crops, comprising the principal cereals of Northern India, such as wheat, barley, and oats, and pulses; oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco, and cotton form valuable crops, which are also extensively cultivated. In North Bihar, and to a small extent south of the Ganges, indigo cultivation gives employment to thousands of labourers, and brings large sums of money into circulation among the cultivators, while poppy is largely grown everywhere, except in Darbhanga, on a system of advances made by Government.

Economic condition of the Patna Division.

In spite of these advantages, the material condition of the people in Bihar generally is considerably below what it is in other divisions of the Lower Provinces. Wages are low, rents high, and population, under the favourable influences of universal early marriage and a comparatively salubrious climate, extremely dense, and, owing in a great measure to its density, poor and badly fed. The population is almost entirely agricultural, while holdings are small and greatly subdivided, resulting in a large class of agricultural poor, who supplement the profits from their petty holdings by working for hire, and thus swell the ranks of the labourers for wages. The brunt of the famine of 1896-97 fell upon the four districts of North Bihar, especially the northern rice-growing subdivisions of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, along the line of the Nipal frontier. This is the zone which was described by Sir Richard Temple as the "blackest of the black spots in the famine map." In 1880 the Famine Commissioners, speaking of the people of North Bihar, described them as "a tenantry very ignorant, very helpless, sunk in the most abject poverty," while, again in 1882, the Government of India in a despatch to the Secretary of State remarked that "the evidence before us of the depressed and precarious condition of the people in

that part of the country is full and conclusive." Sir Antony MacDonnell in 1893 wrote of this tract:—

"Distress, rumours of distress, and starting of relief works are ever-recurring characteristics of the local officers' annual reports. In the year under review (*i.e.*, 1892-93), owing to widespread failure of the preceding year's rice and *rabi* crops, relief works had to be opened in the second week of March in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. By the middle of May no less than 22,000 people were on these relief works in Darbhanga and 6,300 in Muzaffarpur, while by the end of the first week of June the numbers rose to 43,470 in the former and 14,147 in the latter district. Had the rains of 1891-92 not been favourable as they happily were on the whole, 'there is no doubt,' Mr. Forbes (the Commissioner) remarks, '*that famine would have at once crushed down upon these districts.*' The material condition of the people in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur, especially during the first few month of the year, was, the Commissioner says, reduced to a low ebb, and *their physical condition fell off in a marked degree; and this, Mr. Forbes adds, was particularly noticeable among the children.* Though there were no deaths reported from actual starvation, the mortality among the old and infirm necessarily increased for want of proper nutrition. The Collector of Darbhanga, Mr. Williams, says:— 'There can be no doubt that had the authorities not come to the rescue, the deaths from actual want of food would have been numerous.'"

As shown in the preceding paragraphs, there has scarcely ever been a year of distress or scarcity in any part of these provinces during which North Bihar did not suffer. It suffered badly in 1866 and 1874, and in a lesser degree in 1875-76, 1885-86, 1887-88 and 1891-92, the intervening years of distress preceding the present famine. But though the material condition of the people in Bihar was, as described by Sir Richard Temple to the Famine Commission, lower in his time than that of any part of India that he had seen, and though their condition still gives and must, for some time to come, continue to give ground for anxiety, yet much has been done to improve it since Sir Richard Temple's day. In 1874 only one railway (the East Indian) passed through the Division south of the Ganges: roads either did not exist or if they did exist were rough and unbridged; there was little or no irrigation from canals; tenants' rights were insecure, and oppressions and abuses of various kinds were rampant. Now there is not a single district and scarcely a subdivision of a district in the Division which is not served by railways; excellent roads ramify everywhere, tenants' rights have been secured by the operation of the Tenancy Act, and the knowledge of their rights is being brought home to the cultivators by means of the record of rights, which is approaching completion; some canals have been made, and what was for these causes *à priori* likely, namely, that the power of resisting the effects of crop failure should have increased, has been proved to be a fact by the events of 1897 narrated in the following chapters. But notwithstanding these improvements the position of the people of these parts being still precarious, it is not surprising in a year of abnormal rainfall and resultant crop failure, following, as in the recent famine, upon a year of seriously short crops, that a considerable portion of the population were unable to fall back upon the accumulated stocks of previous years to tide them over the temporary crisis. This, however, is a subject which will be treated more at length in the next chapter.

The economic condition of the distressed areas is described more in detail in the following paragraphs of this chapter:—

South Bihar.

The only districts of Bihar which escaped the stress of famine were those of Patna and Gaya.* In Patna the rainfall was not so deficient as elsewhere, while the whole of the western border of Gaya is protected by the Sone Canals, from which in 1896-97 some 53,000 acres were irrigated. Similarly, on the western border of Patna, some 54,000 acres were irrigated from the Sone Canal system. Elsewhere in Gaya and in the Bihar subdivision of Patna, the country is intersected with streams flowing from the Chota Nagpur plateau, the water of which, with the natural rainfall and drainage, is conserved in an elaborate system of *ahars* or reservoirs, to be subsequently conducted through a network of channels to the fields. Communications in both districts have been greatly improved since 1874, and are now excellent, and the fears which were at one time entertained regarding certain local areas in the Patna and Gaya districts, eventually proved groundless, no relief measures being found

* PATNA—
Area, 2,076 square miles.
Population, 1,772,352
GAYA—
Area, 4,712 square miles.
Population, 2,138, 331.

necessary except among the beggars and pilgrims who came from elsewhere and were found wandering along the Grand Trunk Road.

The rain failure in Shahabad* was greater than in Patna or Gaya, but the Sone canal system protects the greater part of the Sasaram subdivision, the south of the Buxar subdivision, and much of the Sadar. Moreover, these parts of Shahabad contain a substantial and sturdy yeoman tenantry, known as *guzashtadars*, who have always been tenacious of their ancient agricultural rights and customs, and have succeeded in maintaining them. Eventually no portion of this district turned out to be actually distressed except the extreme south-west corner, comprising the Bhabua subdivision and a part of that of Sasaram. The whole of the southern part of the Bhabua subdivision, and much of the southern portion of Sasaram is occupied by the Kaimor range of hills, an undulating plateau, for the most part covered with forest, with an area of 700 square miles and about 20,000 population. There is little provision here for water-supply, and the crops are poor and precarious, depending almost entirely on the rains. Food-supplies have to be brought up from the plains through difficult passes, which, always impassable for wheeled traffic, become closed even to pack animals when the monsoon once sets in. The remainder of the distressed tract in this district comprised the plains part of the Bhabhua subdivision and the Chenari outpost in Sasaram. Of this, the portion falling north of the Grand Trunk Road was not severely affected, but distress was much more acute in the portion south of the Grand Trunk Road, between it and the hills, where the rice was almost a total failure, and there is little or no irrigation. The people, too, are inexpert cultivators and of poor physique.

* SHAHABAD— Area, 4,373 square miles. Population, 2,060,579.

Of the four districts of North Bihar, Saran† is the most densely populated and closely cultivated. It is a fertile triangle of rich alluvial soil washed on two sides by the Gogra, Ganges, and Gandak. It possesses a system of canals, so called, which are of little practical value, but it is pitted with numerous wells which are largely used for irrigation by an adroit and industrious husbandry. Its crops are divided almost equally among the three great harvests of the year, and a total crop failure is therefore practically impossible. It is always an importing district, and the bringing in of outside grain is an operation well understood by the local merchants, while the home remittances of its numerous inhabitants who migrate in the winter months in search of employment, and the money circulated by opium and indigo cultivation, increase the staying power of its inhabitants. Under these circumstances general distress was averted, and what distress there was varied according to the local conditions of the tracts affected, being severe where the rice crop predominated and less acute where *rabi* and *bhadoi* crops were more extensively grown. The distress was worst in the Gopalganj subdivision, but about two-thirds of the Siwan subdivision and half the Sadar subdivision were also badly affected.

† SARAN— Area, 2,656 square miles. Population, 2,464,065.

Practically the whole of the Champaran‡ district was affected. The eastern and southern portions of the district are fairly fertile, but the northern and western portions are thinly populated, and contain a large proportion of hill and jungle. The normal rainfall is high, and the raiyats are averse to adapting themselves to the needs of irrigation in periods of drought. The prevalence of fever and malaria has also lowered the general standard of physique. The worst affected areas were a tract roughly corresponding to the Dhaka thana, where the failure of the rain was more complete and rice the principal crop; and a tract of about 430 square miles in the north-west of the Bettiah subdivision, around Ramnagar and including the thanas of Bagaha and Hardih. The population in the latter area is scanty, the soil poor, and the cultivators thriftless and ignorant. Communications in the district as a whole are not so good as

‡ CHAMPARAN— Area, 3,531 square miles. Population, 1,859,465.

elsewhere, and about Ramnagar are specially deficient. This tract was the last in the district to recover.

*Muzaffarpur—
Area, 3,004 square miles.
Population, 2,712,857.

The Muzaffarpur* district is an alluvial tract of great fertility, especially in the southern subdivision of Hajipur, and much irrigation is possible from streams which cross it diagonally from north-west to south-east. Its weakness lies in the concentration of the rice cultivation in the Sitamarhi subdivision and north of the district generally, to the exclusion in great part of other crops which might be relied on should the rice fail. The whole district was affected by distress except the extreme south of the Hajipur subdivision, where the rainfall was heavier and the soil is fertile, *rabi* and *bhadoi* crops being extensively grown, and the general class of cultivators very industrious. The portions worst affected were the Sitamarhi subdivision and the northern half of the Sadar subdivision, where rice is the preponderating crop and the failure of it was a more serious matter than where other crops are also cultivated. Strips along the Adhaura, Lakhandai, and Bagmati rivers were saved by irrigation, but the rest of the Sadar subdivision and the north of the Hajipur subdivison also suffered severely.

†Darbhanga—
Area, 3,335 square miles.
Population, 2,801,955.

The Darbhanga† district is in many parts the counterpart of Muzaffarpur, although the proportion of rice land is greater. In the Samastipur subdivision to the south, there is a tract of great fertility, comprised in the Dalsing Serai and Samastipur thanas, which received almost its normal rainfall, like Hajipur to the west of it. North of this the distressed area commenced, comprising, with the exception of a few isolated areas, the whole of rest of the district and the Sadar and Madhubani subdivisions. As in Muzaffarpur, the great rice tracts lie to north, and here the distress was most conspicuous and serious.

Communications in North Bihar generally.

Throughout North Bihar the roads are numerous, and were greatly extended and improved by the famine relief operations of 1874, and since then by the operations of the District Boards, Champaran being the only district which leaves much to be desired in this respect. The Bengal and North-Western Railway in Saran and the Tirhut State Railway in the other districts bring most areas within moderately easy reach of the line, the tracts which are worst provided for being the extreme north-west of Champaran and the north of the Madhubani subdivision and south-east of the Sadar subdivision in Darbhanga. The Gandak and Gogra afford a waterway for the ordinary country boats, and as a whole the state of communications is excellent.

Bhagalpur Division.

Coming now to the adjoining Division of Bhagalpur, the distressed areas were limited to the districts of Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas.

‡Bhagalpur—
Area, 4,226 square miles.
Population, 2,032,696.

The district of Bhagalpur‡ is divided naturally by the river Ganges into the North Gangetic and South Gangetic tracts. To the south of the river, although distress was at one time apprehended in certain local areas and test-relief works were opened in April and May, they failed to show any demand for labour, and eventually what distress there was, was met by expenditure from charitable funds. North of the river the distress was more acute, and relief operations on a considerable scale were required in a tract of some 500 square miles, with a population of 325,000, situated partly in the Supaul and partly in the Madhipura subdivisions; the distress was most severe on the western border of the district adjoining Darbhanga. This is the old famine area of the Bhagalpur district; the soil is poor and winter rice the chief crop, while indigo cultivation, at one time extensive, has practically died out. The social conditions are peculiar; the variety of castes among a population wholly agricultural is small, and the bulk of the cultivators are Maithili Brahmans and Rajputs, who will not work themselves and look to the low-caste Jolahas and Musahars as day-labourers for the cultivation of their fields. Alms they will not accept, and while clamorous for loans, they made it a complaint that their labourers had gone elsewhere to earn wages they could no longer themselves afford to give.

* SONTHAL PARGANAS—
Area, 6,470 square miles.
Population, 1,764,000.

In the Sonthal Parganas* two tracts in the south-west of the district were declared affected, the one in the Jamtara subdivision—covering some 367 square miles, with a population of 93,000, and the other the whole of the Deoghur subdivision, comprising 954 square miles and a population of 284,114. The country is undulating, with fertile valleys interspersed with uplands of poor soil and forest, and the streams which traverse it are mere mountain torrents. The population, largely aboriginal, with a marked aversion for regular work, subsists almost wholly on agriculture, the all-important crop being the winter rice; spring crops are of small importance, and the *bhadoi* crops are in less proportion than elsewhere. Outside these areas distress in the Damin tract of the Rajmahal subdivision, and in the Godda subdivision generally, was met by charitable relief only.

Chota Nagpur Division.

In the Chota Nagpur Division, with an area of 26,966 square miles and a sparse population of about 4,500,000 souls, the three districts of Palamau, Manbhum, and Hazaribagh were severely affected. In Lohardaga, though never officially declared affected, relief operations on a small scale were carried on for a few months, and test works were opened in Singhbhum, but were not attended in any numbers. The physical aspect of the division as a whole is that of an area broken with hills, rising in places to 4,000 feet and more above sea level, and interspersed with cultivated valleys of more or less fertility. The centre of this area is occupied by the Ranchi plateau, an undulating table-land about 4,500 miles in extent, and at an elevation of 2,100 feet. From this, except to the west, where the high lands run on into the Native States, there is a general fall in the level of the country. To the north, after an abrupt fall to the valley of the Damudar, the level rises to the Hazaribagh plateau, a similar, though smaller, table-land of about 600 square miles in extent. To the north-west lies the district of Palamau, a tangled mass of broken hills and more or less open valleys. To the east and south lie the districts of Manbhum and Singhbhum. The northern and eastern portions of Manbhum are open, and consist of a series of rolling downs; to the south and west the country is more broken, though generally the district lies lower than either Lohardaga, Hazaribagh, or Palamau. In Singhbhum, too, to the north and east of the district the elevation is smaller and the country fertile; on the south the country rises to an extensive elevated plateau, 1,000 feet above sea-level, while to the west lies a wild mountainous tract inhabited for the most part by aboriginal tribes.

The railway and other communications throughout this vast area are generally poor. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway bisects the Manbhum district and passes through that of Singhbhum, while branch lines of the East Indian Railway tap the Gobindpur subdivision of the Manbhum and the Giridih subdivision in Hazaribagh. The rest of the Division is completely isolated, Ranchi in Lohardaga and the station of Hazaribagh being each 75 miles from the line of rail, and Daltonganj in Palamau 100 miles from the nearest station in Gaya. Internal traffic is for the most part carried on by bullock cart and pack-bullocks over rough country roads. About two-thirds of the population subsist on agriculture, and about one-sixth are unskilled labourers, known locally as *Kamias*, many of whom are practically serfs. They are especially numerous in Manbhum. Cotton-spinning and weaving, and in the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisions, coal-mining, give employment to a considerable section of the population.

Taking the Division as a whole, the rice crop yields about two-thirds of the food-supply, the *bhadoi* crops about one-fourth, and the *rabi* crops not more than one-twelfth with varying proportions in individual districts. A considerable part, however, of the food-supply consists in the edible forest products, which are resorted to largely everywhere as a supplement to the ordinary diet. The most important of these products is the flower of the *mahua* tree, but a large variety of jungle fruits and roots are eaten both cooked and raw. This diet, though sufficient to sustain life, is deleterious if unaccompanied by rice or other grain, yet the aboriginal and semi-aboriginal tribes, who form a considerable portion of the population, are content to eke out a

scanty subsistence upon it in their native jungles rather than do anything in the nature of a "task" upon relief works. Consequently, though the numbers on relief in the Division were at no time large, there was more anxiety felt on its account than elsewhere. The inaccessible character of the country and the range of prices, which here reached a higher level than in any other portion of the Province, combined with the scattered character of the population and the restless and independent nature of the forest tribes, gave rise to grave fears lest the food-supplies should fail and the people die in the jungles rather than resort to the relief works; and although only a few actual deaths from starvation are reported to have occurred, yet there is reason to apprehend that the sufferings of the poorer classes have been greater in this Division than elsewhere.

The area of the affected tracts in Hazaribagh* extended to about 1,750 square miles, or about a quarter of the district, with a population of about 200,000. Irrigation exists on a very small scale, and the crops depend almost entirely upon a favourable distribution of the rainfall. Even in ordinary times the economic condition of the tract is not much raised above the boundary line between comfort and distress. Road communications are good, but importation of grain is not resorted to to an appreciable extent, high prices being the immediate result of any failure of the local food-crops.

* Hazaribagh—
Area, 7,021 square miles.
Population, 1,164,321.

In the Palamau† district the most distressed area covered about 2,563 square miles, with a population of 383,440 souls, and was comprised in a broad tract running from east to west through the centre of the district; to the north and south the distress was less acute. Trade is mostly local and with surrounding districts, and on a petty scale, while communications are exceptionally poor, communication by railway, water, or metalled roads being alike non-existent.

† Palamau—
Area, 4,912 square miles.
Population, 596,770.

In Manbhum‡ the whole district, with the exception of two thanas, was affected, or an area of 3,373 square miles and population of 991,097. The affected tracts are all agrarian, and one-fourth of the population is dependent on unskilled labour, the class who are the first to suffer when prices rise. The soil of the up-lands is for the most part hard, dry, ferruginous gravel, with good fertile alluvial soil in the lower levels. Though in ordinary years in the Gobindpur subdivision and in the Jhalda thana in the Sadar, there is a considerable business in coal and lac, the people for the most part depend upon the produce of their fields.

‡ Manbhum—
Area, 4,147 square miles.
Population, 1,193,328.

Burdwan Division.

In the Burdwan Division only one district—that of Bankura§—was affected, where the distressed area comprised 1,053 square miles, with a population of 413,000 The country affected was for the most part undulating hill and jungle, resembling the adjoining district of Manbhum. The population is poor, comprising many Sonthals, although in Raipur thana there are a good many substantial Utkal Brahman raiyats, who will do no field-work themselves. Road communications are generally fair, except in Raipur thana. The only considerable food-crop is the winter rice.

§ Bankura—
Area, 2,621 square miles.
Population, 1,069,668.

Presidency Division.

In the Presidency Division famine was declared in parts of the districts of Nadia, Khulna, and Murshidabad. Although gratuitous and charitable relief was distributed and a few small works opened for a short time in the district of Jessore, distress was never officially declared there.

In the district of Nadia|| the portion known as the Kalantar was the first affected, and subsequently the Meherpur subdivision and the western portions of the Kushtia and Chuadanga subdivisions. The total distressed area covered some 1,182 square miles, containing a population of 625,840, while in the famine of 1873-74 distress had been practically confined to the Kalantar, or 528 square miles. In the affected area two classes of soil are clearly marked: the low level areas of black clay soil, subject to inundation and bearing the *aman* paddy, and the high level areas of light sandy soil, growing *aus* paddy and *rabi* crops. For the

|| Nadia—
Area, 2,793 square miles.
Population, 1,644,108.

district as a whole, the early or *aus* paddy is of far more importance than the winter rice. Practically the whole population live on the land. As a body they are poor and indebted, dependent for their food-supply on their own stocks and on petty *banyas*. There is no grain trade on a large scale, and importation is hampered by bad communications. A bad system of land tenure known as *utbandi* prevails, under which system the cultivators are mere tenants-at-will. They change the lands they cultivate at pleasure from year to year, pay rent only for the plots they may choose to cultivate, and acquire no occupancy rights in them.

In the famine of 1873-74 the affected area in the district of Murshidabad* had lain in a tract west of the Bhagirathi, known as the *Rarh*, where winter rice is almost the only crop grown, but during the recent famine distress prevailed chiefly on the east of the Bhagirathi, with only a narrow strip in the Kandi subdivision on the west. The chief crops here are the early rice, followed by a cold-weather crop, but in the Kalantar in the south-east of the district, which is liable to floods, the winter rice is the only crop. The total extent of the affected area was 205 square miles, with a population of 120,000.

* MURSHIDABAD—
Area, 2,143 square miles.
Population, 1,250,946.

The affected area in the district of Khulna,† comprising 474 square miles, with a population of 276,000, lay almost entirely in the Satkhira subdivision and in the Paikgacha thana in the Sadar subdivision. The feature of this part of the country is the network of tidal rivers and channels which intersect it in every direction. The river Jamuna with its continuation, the Kalindri, and the Kolpetua, and the Kabadak, with their tributaries, all traverse this part of the country and debouch into the Bay of Bengal, with numerous tortuous water-ways as connecting links between them. From December to the end of June as a rule the river water remains salt, but after the rains have set in, the salt water is usually driven beyond the limits of cultivation by the volume of the fresh rain water and drainage coming down. In a year of abnormally short rainfall, on the other hand, the river water remains more or less salt throughout the rains, with most prejudicial results to the winter rice crop. The river banks are almost invariably higher than the country they enclose, and are cut by numerous little inlets by which the water penetrates to the lands within. With the rising of the spring tides in January it becomes necessary to dam up these inlets and surround the cultivated lands with embankments sufficiently high to keep out the incursions of the tides. When with the coming of the rains the river water becomes sweeter, it is usual to admit it by the removal of the dams. For the cultivation of the rice crop two things are essential—dams and embankments of sufficient strength to keep out the salt spring tides, and sufficient rainfall to sweeten the rivers at the end of June that their water may be used for irrigation. Khulna has usually been regarded as a district safe from famine, but an unusual combination of adverse circumstances produced partial local distress in 1896-97. Unfortunately the inhabitants are mostly illiterate and improvident; the zamindars are absentees and generally indifferent, while the subordinate tenure-holders are small men and impoverished. Embankments were permitted to go out of repair, thus allowing salt water to percolate into the fields to the gradual deterioration of the soil, while in 1895 a storm-wave swept over the distressed tract, leaving a deposit of saline matter which the short rainfall of 1896 was not sufficient to wash out. The result was a failure of the winter rice crop, which is practically the only staple of the population, of whom about 80 per cent. are agriculturists.

† KHULNA—
Area, 2,077 square miles.
Population, 1,177,652.

Orissa Division.

Although distress was at first apprehended in several parts of Orissa, relief operations were ultimately confined to a tract of some 365 square miles, with a population of 102,000, round the Chilka lake, and to scattered areas in the Khurda subdivision in the district of Puri.‡ The soil round the Chilka lake is sandy, and grows only one crop (winter rice), while the people are always more or less in straits. It was here that the famine of 1866 first made its appearance.

‡ PURI—
Area, 2,472 square miles.
Population, 944,998.

CHAPTER II.

CAUSES OF THE FAMINE OF 1896-97.

Normal crop distribution in the Province.

As observed in the preceding chapter, the principal harvests in these provinces are—

(1) The *bhadoi*, consisting principally of *aus* (early rice) in Bengal Proper and Orissa, and of *makai* (Indian-corn), millets, and early rice to a less extent, in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. This harvest, sown in April, May, and June, is reaped in August and September.
(2) The *aghani* or *hymanti*, consisting of the great winter rice crop, reaped in November, December, and the beginning of January.
(3) The *rabi*, consisting of *boro* or spring rice and pulses in Bengal Proper and Orissa, and of wheat, barley, and pulses in Bihar, sown in October and November, and reaped chiefly in March, April, and May.

The statistics of estimated areas under the different crops in Bengal are to be accepted with some reservations. There does not exist in these provinces any village agency through which, as in temporarily settled Provinces, what purport to be accurate and complete returns of village cultivation can be compiled, and the figures of areas as published are based upon the rough estimates of District Officers, framed upon what local knowledge is available. Information as to areas annually cropped and as to outturn is obtained mainly through the medium of the police, private individuals being also asked for information. In estimating normal areas every available source of information is utilised, such as economic reports, statistics of estates cadastrally surveyed, statistics of consumption, trade, etc. Annual estimates of areas are prepared with reference to the standing normal estimates, allowance being made by the local officers for estimated increase or decrease due to the character of the season. The returns of District Officers are finally compiled and scrutinised before publication by the Agricultural Department. A similar system of estimating crops prevails in the United States of America. The figures, while being the best possible, may be taken as approximately correct, but they are not, and do not pretend to be, absolutely accurate. According to the latest returns of the Agricultural Department, the normal areas under the different crops in the Province as a whole are as follows:—

			Acres.	Acres.
Bhadoi—				
Food-crops	...	...	13,001,500	16,632,500
Non-food-crops	...	...	3,631,000	
Winter rice	...	...	...	32,101,000
Rabi—				
Food-crops	...	...	12,455,700	18,509,600
Non-food-crops	...	...	6,053,900	
	Total cropped area		...	67,243,100

The percentages on the total normal cropped area are—

Bhadoi—				
Food-crops	...	...	19·34	24·73
Non-food-crops	...	...	5·39	
Winter rice	...	...	...	47·74
Rabi—				
Food-crops	...	...	18·53	27·53
Non-food-crops	...	...	9·00	

Importance of the winter rice in Bengal. Serious effect of failure of that crop compared with failure of crops in districts where two or more harvests are reaped in the year.

It will thus be seen that winter rice is by far the most important crop in these provinces, covering as it does an area nearly equal to that of all other crops put together, and about 1½ times the area covered by other food-crops; while the normal area covered by *bhadoi* or autumn rice is 7,600,000 acres, or 11·3 per cent. of the total cropped area. All known famines in Bengal and Orissa have been rice famines. In Bihar and Northern Bengal the *bhadoi* and *rabi* crops may afford the turning point between famine and no famine, but even there the immediate cause of scarcities and famines has always been the failure of the great winter rice crop. The early cessation of the usual rains in September and total want of rain in October has therefore, *cæteris paribus*, a more serious and lasting effect in areas where rice is the sole or predominating crop than it can have in districts or parts of districts in which three harvests of nearly equal relative importance are annually reaped. In such districts it may take two or three years of short rain to make a famine. If in such areas one harvest fails, the loss is partially made good by another harvest in the same year, but it is manifest that where rice is the only or almost the only crop and the cultivators are poor, and therefore have no stocks of grain or money to fall back upon, a total or very serious failure of the rice crop even in one year must cause acute distress. In this fact lies the explanation of what may appear to uninformed persons anomalous. They may have observed that in the southern tracts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and in Saran the rainfall was as deficient as in the northern tracts, but yet there was comparatively little distress in the former areas or in the adjoining districts of the North Western Provinces, and being unacquainted with the local conditions, they infer that neither could there have been intense distress in the northern areas; but they overlook the fact that in the southern parts of the North Bihar and in the North-Western Provinces districts there is not one harvest reaped but three in the year; that all three harvests scarcely ever fail, and that a failure of the sole crop of the year (the rice) in the rice-growing areas is equivalent to the failure of three harvests where three harvests are reaped in the year. There never has been a famine in the areas in which *rabi* and *bhadoi*-crops preponderate in Bihar, and no such tract has ever been declared to be seriously distressed.

Area protected by irrigation.

Except in Orissa and parts of Shahabad, Patna and Gaya the protection afforded from famine by irrigation from canals in these Provinces is not very great and in the distressed areas is insignificant. The only divisions in Bengal outside of Orissa, which are provided with canal systems are those of Patna and Burdwan; and although the area actually irrigated during 1896-97 was the largest ever recorded and the Sone Canals proved to be most beneficial, yet the irrigated acreage under the various crops during the year as compared with the year preceding, is reported only to have been—

		1895-96.	1896-97.
		Acres.	Acres.
Bhadoi and winter rice crops	...	472,623	572,916
Rabi, inclusive of hot-weather crops	...	143,531	257,845
Total	...	616,154	830,761

To this may be added the area irrigated from rivers, tanks and wells, with regard to which no statistics are available, but even if this area, were taken into consideration, it would be of so small account in comparison with the total area covered by food-crops, that the favourable distribution of the rainfall must be the dominating factor in the question of failure or non-failure of crops, and irrigation at best can afford but a slight palliative against the disastrous effects of short rainfall.

Distribution of rainfall most favourable for the different crops.

The distribution of rainfall most favourable to the winter rice crop is when premonitory showers fall in May or early in June. The rain in the latter half of June and in July should be heavy, then should come an interval of comparatively fine weather, so as to permit of weeding operations being successfully carried on. The September rains should be heavy, shading off into fine weather with showers in October. On the sufficiency of the rainfall

in September more than in any other month depends the character of the outturn of this crop. The preparation of rice land commences much earlier in East and North Bengal, and in the eastern districts of South-West Bengal than in the rest of the Lower Provinces. The ante-monsoon showers, which fall in April, May, and the first part of June, are, in consequence, of more importance in these latter parts than in other places, where lands are usually prepared after the commencement of the monsoon rains. These conditions are also favourable to the *bhadoi* crops. The ante-monsoon showers of April, and in parts of Lower Bengal showers in March, are very necessary for the preparation of lands for these crops. From April onwards rain is required at frequent intervals, but should not be copious or continuous. Autumn rice is generally sown in May or earlier. Heavy rain at this time and in the month following is therefore injurious to the sowing and successful germination of that crop. Scattered showers with intervals of sunshine, on the other hand, are very useful. The climatic conditions most suitable to the cultivation of the *rabi* or cold-weather crops are when the monsoon rains cease early in October after thoroughly moistening the ground, and are followed by a few showers during the remainder of that month and the first half of November. A little rain in December and also in January is requisite to enable the crops to attain their full growth.

Climatic conditions of 1896 far different from favourable.

Far different from these, the husbandman's ideal, were the climatic conditions of 1896, and the effects of the adverse conditions of that year were intensified by short crops in the preceding year.

Season of 1894-95.

The last year of good harvests preceding the recent famine was 1894-95, when the general outturn of the *bhadoi* crop for the Province was estimated as up to the average, or 16 annas. The season was also most favourable for the winter rice. As regards the *rabi* crops, the latter part of the monsoon season of 1894 was characterised by unusually late rain, which lasted till the end of the first week of November, and was particularly heavy in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and North Bengal. This interfered with the timely preparation of the land, and in many districts prevented the sowing of the whole of the usual *rabi* area. The general outturn for the Province was estimated at 13 to 14 annas.

Season of 1895-96.

The season of 1895, although on the whole favourable to the *bhadoi* or autumn crops, was bad for the winter rice, inasmuch as the rains were unevenly distributed at the time of sowing, and ceased too early to ensure a full outturn. Then followed a prolonged drought, which lasted throughout the cold weather, and materially injured the *rabi* or spring crops. For the Province as a whole the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops was estimated at 14 annas, of winter rice at 13 annas, and of the *rabi* crops at 11 to 12 annas. The winter rice, however, in only 2 districts amounted to more than an average crop; of the remaining districts, 3 reaping an average crop, 20 from 12 to 16 annas, 15 from 8 to 12 annas, and 5, 8 annas or less. In five of the six districts of the Patna Division the outturn of this crop was from 9 to 12 annas. Out of the 44 districts from which returns were received for the *rabi* crop, only one had a 16-anna crop, 18 from 12 to 15 annas, and 25 less than 12 annas.

The condition of things in the Patna Division at the end of the year 1895-96 was summed up by the Commissioner in his Annual Administration Report as follows:—

"All that can be said is that with a people so largely agricultural as the population of the Patna Division, the margin of prosperity beyond the fixed limits of bare subsistence varies directly with the harvests of the year. In 1893-94 and 1894-95 the harvests were good; in 1895-96 the year began well with a good *rabi* in the early months of 1895 and a good *bhadoi* to follow; but the aghani rice and *rabi* were both poor. In those circumstances all that can be said for 1895-96 is that the people were a little less prosperous than in the previous year, but they are very far from scarcity or want, and a year of good harvests will put them in good case once more."

Season of 1896-97 as compared with 1873-74.

Unfortunately this succeeding year was the reverse of good. The rainfall of 1896 was very nearly as short as in 1873, and was worse distributed. In 1873 the rain did not begin till July, and even then was scanty. It lasted more or less, but never abundantly, till the end of August, when

it for the most part ceased prematurely. Enough had, however, fallen to secure a fair yield of the *bhadoi* crops, which are reaped in August and September. Ltitle or no rain fell in the months of September, October, November, and December, but heavy showers in the last week of January and in the beginning of February 1874 secured a good *rabi* harvest, and caused a considerable contraction of the area and degree of distress anticipated.

But in 1896 there was an almost entire absence of rain in April except in Eastern Bengal, though in May showers were frequent in North and East Bengal. In South-West Bengal and Bihar the rainfall during this month was practically normal, although in Orissa and Chota Nagpur it was below the average. The monsoon rains were most unevenly distributed. In June there was very little rain in North Bihar, while in South Bihar, as also in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Burdwan, and the Presidency Divisions it was excessive. In July rainfall was deficient over the greater part of these provinces, especially in Bihar, (where practically no rain fell between the middle of July and the middle of August,) and was again excessive in Orissa and in some districts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions. In August the rainfall was everywhere deficient except in Orissa, where the heavy falls led to a series of floods, which destroyed the standing crops over a large area. In the first week of September there was general rain everywhere except in Bihar, where the deficiency continued into the second week, although elsewhere there was a general fall. After the 19th September there was practically no rain, except scattered and local showers. It was this failure of the rain in September and October which is so essential for the rice crop that caused the famine of 1896-97. As, however, in 1873, good showers in the Christmas week, in the beginning of February and towards the end of March were of great value in refreshing the *rabi* and encouraging the raiyats, especially in the Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions.

The following table shows the mean actual rainfall in the affected districts during the monsoon period (1st May—31st October) in comparison with the normal fall and the falls in the corresponding months of 1873 and 1895, with the percentage of excess or defect in each case:—

Districts.		Normal.	1873.		1895.		1896.	
			Rainfall.	Percentage of excess or defect on normal.	Rainfall.	Percentage of excess or defect on normal.	Rainfall.	Percentage of excess or defect on normal.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna Division.	Shahabad ...	40·15	30·19	—24·8	38·07	—5·18	29·47	—26·6
	Saran ...	42·83	31·40	—27·7	44·24	+3·3	22·29	—47·96
	Champaran ...	52·60	33·03	—37 2	57·34	+9·01	27 94	—46·8
	Muzaffarpur ...	43·49	30·80	-29·18	47·73	+9 75	30·99	—28·74
	Darbhanga ...	47·33	24·22	—48·8	42·08	—11·09	35 73	—24·5
Bhagalpur Division.	Bhagalpur ...	48·68	30·27	—37·8	41·00	—15·7	37·27	—23·4
	Sonthal Parganas	49·70	33·62	—32·3	36·74	—26·07	41·67	—16·15
Chota Nagpur Division.	Hazaribagh ...	50·05	53·72	+7·33	43·03	—14·03	47·04	—6·01
	Palamau ...	46·46	39·11	—16·8	28·38	—39·9	32·71	—29·5
	Manbhum ...	49·09	42·10	—14 23	39·86	—18·8	40 38	—17·7
Burdwan Division.	Bankura ..	51·64	39·08	—24·3	43·57	—15·6	44·97	—12·9
Presidency Division.	Nadia ...	50·24	39·21	—21·9	34·11	—32·1	38·94	—22·49
	Murshidabad ...	48·89	31·86	—34·8	31·61	—35·3	39·15	—19 09
	Khulna ...	57·53	50·22	—12·7	52 36	—8 9	47·07	—18·18
Orissa Division	Puri ...	52·38	50·41	—3·74	68·84	+31·4	55·38	+5·7

It will be seen, therefore, that in the Patna Division the total defect in the monsoon of 1896 as compared with the normal, was far greater than in 1873 in Champaran and Saran and somewhat greater in Shahabad. In Muzaffarpur

Rainfall as different and worse distributed than in 1873-74.

the defect of both years was about the same, but in Sitamarhi, the centre of the great rice-producing area, the percentage of deficiency was as much as 41·6 against 25·3 in 1873. In Darbhanga the rainfall of 1896 was heavier than in 1873, but it was peculiarly ill distributed. There was good rain in the end of June and beginning of July, but then there was a break for six weeks during which there were cloudless days of burning sunshine. The rain which fell in August found the ground parched, and the water level little higher than in the end of June. In neither of the affected districts of the Bhagalpur Division was the defect so great as in 1873, but in both districts 1895 also was a year of short rainfall, and in Deoghur and Jamtara comprising the distressed area in the Sonthal Parganas the defect in 1896 was roughly 21 per cent. against 16 in 1873. In the distressed districts of the Chota Nagpur and Presidency Divisions the defect during 1895, except in Khulna, was as serious as that in 1896, and the rainfall generally worse than in 1873.

It is not, however, the total volume of rainfall that has alone to be considered, but also its distribution, which is even more important, for on the fall in September and October, depends the question of failure or non-failure of the winter rice. The failure of the rains in these important months is clearly shown by the following figures of mean district rainfall :—

Mean rainfall for the affected districts in September and October.

	Normal.			1873.			1896.		
	September.	October.	Total.	September.	October.	Total.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Shahabad	6·83	2·87	9·70	2·43	Nil.	2·43	2·30	Nil.	2·30
Saran	7·60	3·49	11·09	1·12	Nil.	1·12	1·28	Nil.	1·28
Champaran	9·50	3·31	12·81	0·51	Nil.	0·51	2·35	Nil.	2·35
Muzaffarpur	7·57	2·64	10·21	2·85	Nil.	2·85	2·73	Nil.	2·73
Darbhanga	9·91	2·10	12·01	3·87	Nil.	3·87	6·21	0·03	6·24
Bhagalpur	9·27	2·59	11·86	4·54	0·03	4·57	9·47	Nil.	9·47
Sonthal Parganas	9·17	3·57	12·74	5·14	Nil.	5·14	7·97	0·10	8·07
Hazaribagh	8·51	3·44	11·95	9·06	0·20	9·26	6·47	Nil.	6·47
Palamau	7·82	2·78	10·60	5·05	Nil.	5·05	4·28	Nil.	4·28
Manbhum	7·79	2·62	10·41	6·48	0·07	6·55	5·20	Nil.	5·20
Bankura	8·15	3·16	11·31	3·60	0·45	4·05	4·82	Nil.	4·82
Nadia	8·12	4·12	12·24	3·28	0·81	4·09	8·45	Nil.	8·45
Murshidabad	9·02	3·68	12·70	5·83	0·78	6·61	7·76	0·01	7·77
Khulna	8·85	4·94	13·79	6·59	0·50	7·09	10·46	0·14	10·60
Puri	10·74	1·91	17·65	9·61	8·02	17·63	7·48	0·37	7·85

Crop failure as great as in 1873-74.

Whether, then, we look to the total aggregate rainfall or to the fall in the important months of September and October, it will be seen that the deficiency was as great as in 1873-74 and, as like causes produce like results, it was to be expected that the crop failure also would be as bad as in 1873-74, as in fact it is reported by all authorities to have been. In the Patna Division the monsoon was late in beginning, not breaking till the end of June, after which a heavy burst early in July caused floods, especially in Muzaffarpur, and was followed by a period of drought till the middle of August, and again to the middle of September, which scorched up what had escaped the floods, and left the rice seedlings to wither in the seed-beds. After the middle of September no rain fell at all till towards the end of November, when the fall was practically confined to South Bihar. The conditions in the Bhagalpur Division were similar, and after the late commencement of the monsoon the Division shared in the break from the middle of July to the middle of August, which ruined the *bhadoi*, and in the drought from the end of September to the end of the year. The figures for the district of Bhagalpur are misleading, as the September rain was confined to one heavy fall between the

14th and 20th of the month, which only momentarily improved the prospects. In Chota Nagpur the ante-monsoon showers in April and May, necessary for the preparation of the land, were very deficient; in June, and in Hazaribagh in July, the fall was excessive, and did much harm to the weakly crops, while in August, September, and October the monsoon withered away. In he Presidency Division, too, the figures are apt to convey an impression more favourable than the reality. The rain in Nadia with the exception of a few showers in the end of September ceased entirely from the 19th of that month to the end of the year, and the usual inundations upon which the Kalantar depends were wanting. Outside the Kalantar, where the *aus* and not the *aman* paddy is the important crop, it was the failure of the August rain which was so disastrous. At Meherpur only 2·85 inches were registered in August, against 16·82 in 1873-74 and a normal of 12·31. In Khulna the rainfall in the last week of September was 0·78 inches only, and in October 0·14 inches only, while in Schiamnaggar, in the affected tract, the total September rainfall was 6·22 inches only. Khulna is, however, a district which has always been supposed to be practically safe from famine. The deficient rainfall would not of itself have caused distress requiring the intervention of Government in that district, had it not been that its effects were aggravated by the previous impregnation of the soil with salt.

Proportion of the different food-crops in the affected districts.

Looking to the actual climatic conditions of the seasons of 1895-96 and 1896-97, as compared with the ideal conditions for a full outturn of the various harvests, it is obvious that a short crop must have been the consequence in 1895-96, and that a very serious failure was to be expected in 1896-97. The effect of such a failure on any individual district would depend largely on the extent to which that district was dependent upon each harvest for its food-supply. The relative areas under each description of crop throughout the Province have already been shown, but the relative proportion in the affected districts remains to be examined.

In the Patna Division as a whole winter rice provides 48·83 per cent. of the food-crops, *rabi* 28·73 per cent., and *bhadoi* only 22·52 per cent., while of the individual affected districts, Shahabad, Darbhanga, and Muzaffarpur depend chiefly upon their rice crop, to a less extent on their *rabi*, and still least of all on the *bhadoi*. In Saran all three crops are of about equal importance, while in Champaran, although the distribution is more even, winter rice is the principal and in the most severely affected areas almost the only crop, and early rice forms a larger proportion than elsewhere of the *bhadoi* crop. In the districts of Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas, winter rice is by far the most important crop, the *bhadoi* being of slightly greater consequence than the *rabi*. In the Chota Nagpur Division rice constitutes no less than 63·3 per cent. of the food-crops, while the *bhadoi* amounts to 28·1 per cent., with the *rabi* unimportant—only 8·4 per cent. In Manbhum and Hazaribagh rice is by far the most important crop, with the *bhadoi* and the *rabi* respectively as the least important. In Palamau the crops are more evenly divided although the largest area is under rice. In Bankura, Khulna, and Puri winter rice constitutes roughly from 75 to 85 per cent of the area under food-crops, with the balance to the *bhadoi* and the *rabi* in about equal proportions. In the affected area in Nadia the early rice crop is the most important and after that the winter rice; in the distressed portion of Murshidabad winter rice is the principal crop.

The action of an unfavourable season, however, is twofold, causing a reduction in the area sown, as well as a reduction in its ultimate outturn, and a very large reduction in the area of *rabi* crops sown was the natural result of the absence of the rain from the end of September onwards, which was necessary to moisten the land for preparing and sowing. The winter rains in January and February greatly benefited the *rabi* crop, but only what was then sown.

Season of 1896-97.

The estimated outturns of the various crops for the Province as a whole during 1896-97 were as follows:—

Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.
10½ annas.	7½ annas.	10½ annas.

For the affected districts the estimated outturns of the different harvests, as given in the Divisional Administration Reports and in the forecasts of the Agricultural Department, are shown in detail below and as compared with the years 1895-96 and 1873-75:—

District.		*Bhadoi.*			Winter rice.			*Rabi.*		
		1873-74	1895-96	1896-97.	1873-74.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1873-74.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Patna Division.	Shahabad ...	4	13	7	2	8¾	4	16	11¼	9
	Saran ...	10¾	16	6	1⅝	12	1¼	7	11½	11½
	Champaran ...	12	13	8	6½	13	3⅓	8⅓	11	11⅔
	Muzaffarpur ...	11⅜	12	5 to 6	4⅝	10⅓	3	10	8	12
	Darbhanga ...	9	13½	10¼	2¾	11	5	8⅔	8	14[illegible]
Bhagalpur Division.	Bhagalpur ...	N. 6 S. 10	14¾	9	N. 8 S. 7	11¾	8½	16	10	12¾
	Sonthal Parganas ...	12	13⅔	10	6 to 9	10	8	Poor	10	7¾
[illegible]hota Nagpur Division.	Hazaribagh ...	5	15	10	10	10	8	Not available.	10½	8¼
	Palamau ...	Complete failure.	11	8¼	N. E&. centre 2 to 4. Rest of district 5 to 7	10	5	Ditto	7	8
	Manbhum ...	Not available.	16	8¼	Not available.	10	7	5 to 8	13	4½
Burdwan Division.	Bankura ...	Ditto	13	12½	Ditto	9	8	Not available.	12½	7
Presidency Division.	Nadia ...	12	9	6	5	7⅓	2½	Ditto	8	4½
	Khulna ...	Not available.	11⅓	8¾	9	11½	6	Ditto	10½	9¾
	Murshidabad ...	12	9	8	6	8	7	Ditto	13	8
Orissa Division.	Puri ...	13	11	7¼	11 to 12	15·5	9	8 to 13	9⅔	8⅔

Comparison of crop outturns in 1896-97 and 1873-74.

It thus appears that, according to the official reports, the outturn of all harvests was short in 1895-96, while the reported yield of 1896-97 of all harvests and of the rice crop especially was worse than 1873-74. But official statistics of crop outturns in Bengal not being trustworthy, the Lieutenant-Governor turned to what he believes to be a more reliable source of information on this point, namely, the personal local knowledge of the officers employed in the distressed districts, and more especially the local knowledge of indigo-planters and other private gentlemen, native and European, who were in Bihar in 1873 74 and are there still. His Honour, finding at the Sonepore Conference in November that their opinion coincided with the conclusions suggested by the official statistics of rainfall and crop outturns, namely, that the crop failure was as great as in 1873-74, felt that there was no longer room for doubt that a grave emergency had to be faced in Bihar.

In the opinion of the Famine Commission the experience of previous famines had shown that an estimated failure of one-third of the year's outturn would demand the utmost vigilance and preparedness on the part of the authorities; that as long as more than one-half of the year's outturn is secured, pressure will exist, but no such distress as to require special measures of relief, while the failure of three-fourths of the whole outturn would be accompanied with intense famine. In the Patna Division the deficiency of 1895-96 in Shahabad, Darbhanga, and Muzaffarpur was over 30 per cent. In Champaran it was somewhat less, but a large portion of the crop of that district was estimated to have been exported. The comparatively smaller failure in Saran placed that district in a more favourable position than the others in the ensuing year. In 1896-97the failure in every district except Patna and Gaya,

was more than 50 per cent. In the Chota Nagpur Division, speaking generally, the food-outturn of the three affected districts showed a deficiency of 30 per cent. in 1895-96, and rather more than 50 per cent. in 1896-97, the crop failure of 1896-97 being worst in Palamau, but serious in every district. In the Bankura and Puri districts the crop failure as estimated was not quite 50 per cent. in the district as a whole, but in the affected areas it was more. In the distressed portions of the three famine districts in the Presidency Division the deficiency was more than 50 per cent.

In considering the above estimates, several points are to be noticed. In the first place, the figures are for districts as a whole, and it has already been pointed out that in each district acute distress was confined practically to the area which is mainly dependent on the rice-crop. Further, the failure of the preceding year is to be considered. Finally, the crop failure of 1896-97 was accompanied not only by a failure to a greater or less extent of the crops all over the Province, but of the crops all over the rest of India, and the influence of this circumstance in the early stages of the famine in draining surplus stocks for export to the distressed districts of the North-Western Provinces, and in raising prices to a height which had never before been attained over so large an area, was a most powerful factor in bringing about the calamity of the year, especially in those parts of these provinces where the population is poor and depressed, the labouring classes numerous, and wages low. In this connection it should never be forgotten that in Bihar the wage of an agricultural labourer, which term includes petty agriculturists who supplement profits of their small holdings by working for wages, is in ordinary times as low as from 1½ to 2 annas a day; that this wage is barely sufficient to supply food to the labourer and his family when food-grains sell at ordinary prices; that this class has in no way benefited by that rise in prices of agricultural produce which has tended to alleviate the condition of agriculturists; and that with the price of food-grains doubled as it was in 1896-97, it would have been wholly impossible for the labouring classes to subsist on the ordinary wage, assuming that they could find employment, which they could not have done, if Government had not intervened and rescued them from starvation.

Mango and *mahua* crops.

In addition, however, to the ordinary cultivated food-crops, special mention should be made of the fruit of mango and *mahua* trees, which in the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions is largely resorted to by the poorer classes as an article of diet. Both in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions the mango crop was poor, and the *mahua* blossoms which were much injured by storms in March yielded a produce of only from half to two-thirds of the average. In the Chota Nagpur Division, where the Commissioner estimates the *mahua* as a food-staple of greater importance than the *rabi*, the crop was similarly damaged by storms, and the outturn estimated only at from 6 annas in Palamau and 8 annas in Manbhum, to 10 to 12 annas elsewhere. The mango crop was an absolute failure. In 1874 the *mahua* crop in the Chota Nagpur Division was a bumper one, and the mango crop at least an average.

Poppy cultivation.

Reference has already been made to the poppy cultivation in the Patna Division as having an important bearing on the economic condition of the people; elsewhere in the affected areas of other districts it is not grown. In the four affected districts of Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur (poppy is not grown in Darbhanga to any extent), the average area under poppy on the figures of the last five years was 211,190 acres, while the average payments to cultivators amounted to no less than Rs. 37,62,297, in addition to a large annual indirect expenditure incurred upon subordinate establishments. In 1896-97, owing to the want of moisture in the land, the area under poppy fell off in Muzaffarpur by 54·16 per cent. and in Champaran by 33·36 per cent., while payments to cultivators decreased by 8·33 and 37·3 per cent. respectively. In Saran and Shahabad the payments to cultivators increased.

Comparison of the crop deficit in 1896-97 with that in 1873-74.

No useful attempt can be made to give a quantitative approximation in tons of the crop deficit in the Province in 1873-74, or 1896-97, as compared with normal years. The comparison has, however, been entered into, in more or

less detail by the local officers, and their general conclusions are identical. The Commissioner of Patna, after a detailed examination of the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that throughout the five affected districts of his Division the estimated outturn was less and the estimated deficiency greater in 1896-97 than in 18.3-74. This conclusion is supported strongly in the Champaran district, where experienced gentlemen, like Sir W. Hudson, K.C.I.E., Mr. T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E., and Mr. J. J. Macleod, C.I.E., who had all witnessed the two former famines of 1865-66 and 1873-74, corroborated the unanimous consensus of native and European opinion in the district that the general loss of crop had been worse in the present than in either of the two previous famines. In Chota Nagpur the Commissioner points out that although the *bhadoi* crop of 1896-97 was probably somewhat better than that of 1873-74, yet the principal crop—the winter rice—was distinctly worse, and on a review of this and other attendant circumstances, the conclusion is come to that the people were decidedly worse off in the recent famine, than in the famine of 23 years ago. In the Presidency Division in Nadia, the only district in which comparison can be instituted with the famine of 1873-74, the Commissioner is of opinion that the circumstances were better then, than in 1896-97.

Summary of this chapter.

To sum up the facts stated and conclusions suggested in this chapter, it has been shown that the year 1895-96 was one of short crops; that the rainfall of 1896-97 was worse than that of 1873-74; that as a result of that failure the outturn of food-grains was worse according both to official statistics and the opinions of all persons of experience and knowledge of the subject, native and European, official and non-official; and also that the supplementary sources of food-supply were less than in 1873-74. If then the numbers relieved by Government and the cost of relieving them were far less in 1896-97 than in 1873-74, as will be shown in subsequent chapters to have been the case, the cause must be sought either in the more economical methods of famine administration adopted in the recent famine, or in the increased power of the people to resist the effects of crop failure, or in both. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that both causes have operated.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY MEASURES FOR THE ORGANISATION OF THE RELIEF SYSTEM.

Early apprehensions of distress in the Patna Division.

As soon as there appeared reasons for apprehending that the abnormal climatic conditions of the year would result in serious deficiency in the outturn of the different harvests, the attention of Government was directed to the maintenance of a close and anxious watch over the situation. As early as the 26th June 1896, a letter was addressed to all District Officers directing them to watch the vicissitudes of the season, and to report promptly to Government any special circumstances which might indicate the probability of relief measures being anywhere necessary. On this as on previous occasions the symptoms of approaching distress first presented themselves in Bihar, and the first letter of warning was submitted by the Commissioner of Patna on the 15th August, reporting that the *bhadoi* crop was withering, the seedbeds were drying up, and large tracts of rice-land were still unplanted. In view of the shortness of the rainfall in September, and the high prices that prevailed in the Province generally, a special report was called for by telegram on the 23rd September 1896. The Commissioner's report showed that everything was depending on the usual rain in the *hathiya* asterism (25th September—8th October), which, if favourable, might even then save the situation. The first indication of a spirit of restlessness manifested itself among the people on the 3rd October, when a case of grain-looting occurred in the Dinapur Bazar. On the 8th October the Commissioner was obliged to report the failure of the hoped-for rain, while strong west winds were withering the standing crops and retarding the preparation of the lands for the *rabi*. At the same time agents were buying grain largely, especially in South Bihar, for exportation westwards; prices were rising rapidly, and the feeling of uneasiness and unrest was spreading. Even then there still was a hope of rain in the *siwati* asterism (*i.e.*, before the 6th November); but should that also fail, the Commissioner was of opinion that scarcity, if not famine, would supervene.

Preliminary instructions issued.

On the 15th October the attention of the Commissioner was specially drawn to the provisions of the Famine Code and the necessity of losing no time in offering work on district roads under the conditions prescribed in section 56 of the Famine Code. The District Boards were directed to revise their budgets by cutting out all avoidable expenditure and appropriating all the funds they could find, to relief works proper. It was pointed out that should no rain fall before the end of October, there could be little doubt that a serious failure of the *aman* rice and *rabi* crops would be inevitable, and that the Local Government would have to largely supplement the funds at the disposal of District Boards All Executive officers were to be instructed by the Commissioner to study carefully the Famine Code and the history of past scarcities. The Magistrates and Police were to keep a sharp lookout for any indications of rioting, and to take prompt steps to suppress it. The standing crops were to be carefully watched, the stocks of food-grain were to be enquired into, and every effort was to be made to utilise, for the purposes of irrigation, whatever supply of water there might be from hill-streams, tanks, and wells. The Commissioner was also authorized to give loans freely for sinking wells, and to employ, for the purposes of local enquiries, the officers of the Opium, Survey, and Settlement Departments, without interfering for the time being, with their ordinary duties. In the meantime a note was prepared by the Agricultural Department under the orders of Government, giving a *resumé* of the history of past scarcities in Bihar, comparative statements of rainfall month by month, outturn of crops, and prices of food-grains, with the number of persons who came on to relief works or who received gratuitous relief in every year of scarcity since 1873-74. This was circulated to all Commissioners and public associations, and communicated to the Press early in November. In forwarding this note the intention of Government to refrain from all interference with private trade was enunciated and emphasised: all

the information then available to Government was given with the special object of assisting the mercantile community in forecasting the quantity of grain which it might be profitable for them to import, and further detailed enquiries were ordered to be undertaken with a view to ascertaining as nearly as possible, the stocks in hand and the deficit or surplus under or over the requirements for local consumption.

Sonepur Conference—20th November 1896.

The first preliminary report under section 9 of the Famine Code was submitted by the Commissioner of Patna on 11th November, and on the 19th November, when the rain still held off and it became certain that relief measures on a considerable scale would have to be undertaken, the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Mr. M. Finucane, Revenue Secretary, proceeded to Sonepur, where the assemblage of many official and non-official gentlemen of Bihar, Native and European, at the annual fair, afforded an excellent opportunity of ascertaining the views of those who were best able to judge as to the gravity of the situation and the measures required to meet it. On the 20th November a Conference was held, at which the circumstances of each district were discussed with reference to the anticipated crop failure and existing food stocks, and the proposed measures of relief were considered and explained by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Muzaffarpur Conference—4th and 5th December 1896.

After the return of His Honour to Calcutta, with a view of settling the more technical details of relief organisation after local enquiry, Mr. Finucane proceeded on a tour through the worst tracts in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Darbhanga, accompanied by the Collectors of these districts. The results of his and their observations and enquiries were afterwards laid before a Conference held at Muzaffarpur on the 4th and 5th December 1896, at which the Hon'ble Mr. Glass, C.I.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to this Government in the Public Works Department, the Commissioner and the Collectors of North Bihar, and other local officials, were present. The object of the Conference was to work out the details of famine relief organisation on the lines indicated by the Lieutenant-Governor. It was decided to divide the affected areas into charges, each under a Superintendent, the charges being subdivided into circles, each under a circle officer. It was estimated that charges would ordinarily be 300 miles in extent (or 20 miles by 15), which, on a population of the density of Muzaffarpur or Darbhanga, would give some 262,500 people to be supervised by the Superintendent. Each charge would ordinarily contain ten circles. Charges and circles were to be mapped out at once, being doubled up, and two or more amalgamated, should distress at first not be sufficiently severe to call for an officer for each. The Charge Superintendent was to be of the standing of an Assistant or Deputy Magistrate or gazetted officer of the Police, Opium, or other Departments. The existing available staff of Government officers of all Departments was to be fully utilised in the first instance, and as soon as the supply of these officers should prove insufficient, non-official gentlemen possessing local knowledge were to be appointed. The salary for non-officials was fixed from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, with horse allowance to all Charge Superintendents at Rs. 100 a month; this allowance was subsequently raised to Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 in certain cases. Commissioners of Divisions were authorised to appoint circle officers on Rs. 50 a month, with horse allowance of Rs. 25, which in Khulna was subsequently converted into a boat allowance of Rs. 40 a month. The scale of clerical establishments under the Superintendents and circle officers was considered, as also the details of provision of tents and treasure chests. It was decided that while District Boards should be consulted as to the manner and works on which they might wish their contributions to be expended, all sums which could be made available by them for expenditure on relief works, should be placed to the credit of the District Officer, in order to secure uniformity in the system of accounts and to avoid delays in the provision of funds. It was further resolved that an officer of the Accounts Department should be deputed to Bihar to confer with the Commissioner and the Collectors, and in consultation with them to consider the provisions of the chapter on accounts in the Bengal Famine Code, with a view to the simplification of the accounts system. It was decided that the larger relief works requiring professional

supervision should be placed directly under officers of the Public Works Department with a separate staff and organisation. Schemes of major works of railways and irrigation canals were considered, and steps taken to have the necessary projects prepared. The actual organisation of labour on the relief works was discussed; and with a view of facilitating the due enforcement of tasks, Mr. Glass undertook to prepare a table of scales of work to be done by typical gangs in different kinds of soil.

Other Government measures.

The recommendations of this Conference were accepted generally by Government. With a view of stimulating the irrigation of the *rabi* crops, sanction was accorded to the grant of a contribution of Re. 1 for each *kutcha* well sunk in the affected tracts, and an allotment of two lakhs was made for the purpose. The rules for the grant of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act were at the same time revised on the lines indicated by the experience gained in the Bundelkhund famine in the North-Western Provinces, and the grant of advances free of interest, was authorised to land-holders and substantial men, for the excavation of tanks and the execution of other petty works in their own villages, with provision for the remission of one-third of the original sum advanced, on condition that the work was carried out to the satisfaction of the District Officer. Subsequently, with the sanction of the Government of India, instruments executed by tenants for advances made by landlords, and those executed by the latter for loans given by Government, were exempted from stamp duty. Steps were at the same time taken early in December to allow the free use of the mahua flower and of edible forest produce in the Government forests of the Chota Nagpur Division and of the Sonthal Parganas.

Proposal to give Government loans for importation of grain in inaccessible tracts.

At the Sonepur Conference it had been brought to notice by various gentlemen of position and local knowledge, that there was a possibility of grain-stocks in the less accessible places becoming depleted before private trade could supply the local deficit, and it was suggested for consideration whether, without in any way interfering with private trade, Government might not advance money at moderate interest and on adequate security to private persons for the purchase and importation of grain from Burma and elsewhere, to be subseqaently sold or distributed in the inaccessible tracts at the risk of the importers and at such prices as they might think fit to demand without interference on the part of Government. The suggestion was recommended by the Commissioner as the last bulwark against depletion of stocks in out-of-the-way places, and on the understanding that such advances should only be made to well-known men, who might be trusted not to compete with local traders. In 1873-74 Government had sanctioned arrangements for the grant of advances—

(*a*) to zamindars, planters, and others on the condition that they would import grain from a distance and sell it as near as possible at cost price, all expenses included;

(*b*) to traders and others of safe and responsible character at a moderate interest of 6 per cent., who were to import grain from a distance, without any conditions as to the rate or manner of selling it.

An arrangement such as the former clearly involved interference with private trade, but the proposal as recommended by the Commissioner of the Patna Division did not seem inconsistent with the principles approved by the Famine Commission, that Government is bound to provide for the supply of grain for relief works and gratuitous relief, and can rightly intervene when local trade fails to act in remote agricultural tracts, where wages are paid in grain, and the local demand is supplied not by imports from distant marts, but by small purchases from the stores of the agriculturists. The proposal was accordingly submitted to the Government of India. The Supreme Government at first demurred to these proposals under the impression that the object in view was to finance a general scheme for the importation of grain; but it was pointed out in reply that the Lieutenant-Governor had already publicly announced at the outset and emphasised his determination not to interfere with private trade, and that he had not the slightest intention of sanctioning arrangements which would involve interference with trade in any way, as to the

undesirability of which he was in entire accord with the Government of India; but that the proposals in question referred only to definite localities of limited area not easily accessible, where the local officers and gentlemen of intimate acquaintance with local conditions and of unquestionable probity, anticipated that difficulty would be experienced in providing grain for relief works, gratuitous relief and local consumption. The Government of India, thereupon recognising that exceptional circumstances might arise justifying and indeed necessitating exceptional measures, left full discretion to the Lieutenant-Governor to act in each case according to the requirements of the situation. Happily, as will be shown in a later chapter, the necessity for taking advantage of that discretion arose in a very few places only.

First symptoms of distress in other Divisions.

Meanwhile warnings of impending distress from other Divisions had not been wanting. On the 5th October the Commissioner of the Presidency Division had forwarded reports of a critical state of affairs in the Khulna district, but the preliminary reports being conflicting, it was not until the 16th November that the Commissioner, after a personal visit to the locality, reported that measures of relief would probably be required in the Satkhira subdivision. Reports from the Orissa Division that the premature cessation of the rain was giving more grounds for anxiety than the floods earlier in the year, were received on the 5th November, and on the 12th November the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division submitted a review of the local situation and of his reasons for apprehending that Government measures of relief would be necessary. At the same time from other corners of the Province came rumours of impending famine.

Test relief works.

District Officers in the meantime were busy everywhere collecting information of crop prospects from every quarter, advancing money on loans, and encouraging every attempt at irrigation wherever there was a prospect of saving any portion of the crop, while a constant watch was being kept on the state of the local markets and the effect of the steadily rising prices on popular feeling. The cry had arisen in several districts for the stoppage of exportation, and the impossibility of acquiescing with the request was but imperfectly appreciated or understood. As the first practical method of gauging the existence of actual distress, test works were started, usually by adopting test wages on some earthwork already in progress under the District Boards. In the Patna Division, at the time the Commissioner's report of the 11th November, test works had been started in Patna, Shahabad, Champaran and Darbhanga. The works in Shahabad, consisting of road-work in the Bhabua subdivision, failed to attract labour, and were for the most part closed in the middle of December. In Darbhanga, as soon as a task was enforced, the labourers quitted the work, but towards the end of November, signs again appearing of deterioration in the general health of the population, the test works were reopened and the numbers upon them went on steadily increasing. In Champaran, after observations made during October upon the ordinary works under the District Board and planters in the district, test works were opened in the second week of November, and by the end of the month were in full swing. Test works in Muzaffarpur were started in the Sitamarhi subdivision in the first fortnight of November, but were sparsely attended. In the second fortnight, however, it was found necessary to open them in the Sadar subdivision. In the Saran district test works in the Gopalganj subdivision were opened in the end of November, but in the Sadar and Siwan subdivisions not until the end of December. In the Bhagalpur Division no actual measures of relief were found necessary before the end of the year 1896. In the Chota Nagpur Division the Hazaribagh district was the first to show the effects of scarcity. Attention being drawn to the large numbers of destitute travellers during November and December along the Grand Trunk Road, kitchens were opened for their relief, and money placed at the disposal of thana officers for the relief of stray cases. Test-works were also opened but failed to attract any rush of labour. No actual measures of relief were found necessary in the other districts of the Division during the calendar year. The only other districts in which relief measures were started before the 31st December 1896 were Nadia in the Presidency Division, where a test-work opened on 15th November quickly attracted labour, and in Khulna, where works were opened from the end of November.

General summary of the situation at the close of 1896.

At the close of 1896 relief works were in progress in seven districts, and the total numbers on them in the Province on the 26th December amounted to 44,901. The mapping out of the charge and circle organisations in the districts where distress was becoming acute was well in hand, and the charges were being manned. For relief of stray cases of acute distress money had been made over to station police officers, and regular gratuitous relief commenced in Saran, Champaran and Darbhanga with a total of 7,439 recipients at the close of the year. Enquiries as to the prospects of the ensuing months were well advanced, and the local officers were in possession of much valuable information as to the probable development of events, and prepared to grapple with whatever situation might arise. Matters had by this time passed from apprehension of distress to certainty, and arrangements from the stage of discussion to practical organisation.

CHAPTER IV.

PROGRESS OF THE FAMINE DURING 1897.

The new year opened therefore with famine established in seven districts and the apprehension of its declaration elsewhere.

It is not possible nor necessary to trace in detail the progress of the famine in each of the affected districts; to describe the local difficulties and crises met with, or to denote the special influences at work in individual districts to cause changes and fluctuations in the numbers on relief. The economic conditions, the proximate causes of famine, the time of harvesting the crops, the nature of the crops grown, and the normal staying power of the population—all vary so much in such widely different districts as Champaran in one direction, Palamau in another, and Nadia in a third, that no general statements or explanations can hold good of all of them alike at any one period. On the one subject alone of the fluctuations of the numbers on relief works much might be written: general events such as the harvesting of the *rabi* and the breaking of the monsoon which made their effect felt everywhere can be indicated; but it is not proposed to deal here with the weekly fluctuations in individual districts due to the opening of new works, the closing of others, the stricter supervision over labour and its consequent temporary strikes, local holidays, passing showers of rain, and the hundred and one minor causes which constitute the famine history of each district. Full and complete information will be found in the reports of the Commissioners and Collectors of the affected districts; in the present chapter it is only intended to sketch briefly the outline of the progress of the famine, leaving the special points in the relief system to be dealt with subsequently.

January.

During the month of January favourable rain was reported from the Patna Division, which immensely improved the prospects of the cold-weather crops, though the area of distress widened in the Shahabad, Saran, and Champaran districts. Relief works were by this time open in all the four districts of North Bihar and in Shahabad. Test works were also opened in Rajshahi, and relief works were in progress in Nadia and Khulna. The Government of these provinces was placed under a great disadvantage in that it had not at its disposal a staff of village revenue officials such as are available elsewhere, while the Public Works Department staff had become so depleted in recent years that few of its officers could be spared for famine work. Although the Lieutenant-Governor had at the Sonepore Conference sanctioned the entertainment of a strong supervising establishment at the very outset, and had transferred to the distressed districts, every officer who could be spared from districts more favourably situated—yet the rush of people seeking employment on relief works was so great that it was found at first impossible to control them and to exact the full task, on the enforcement of which, as a test of distress, Sir Alexander Mackenzie had from the beginning laid much stress. The class of non-official subordinates who had to be selected in haste out of a crowd of applicants were usually untrained and untrustworthy. This was especially the case in Darbhanga and Champaran, where the labourers were not slow to take advantage of the situation, causing confusion by crowding on to works and clamouring for wages without labour. Collectors were still struggling with the elaborate classifications of labour under the Famine Code, and even the supervising staff had much to learn in the practical organisation of a crowd of workers. Much benefit was derived from a visit paid to Bihar by Mr. Glass, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, and from the practical hints on the management of works which he was able to give, and it was decided to introduce the agency of the Public Works Department to the fullest extent possible. By the end of the month, much progress had been made; the Public Works Department had commenced to take over some of the works, and with experience gained, discipline was being rapidly restored, and the works brought under efficient control. Gratuitous relief had been started in all four districts of North Bihar,

This Government under a disadvantage for want of village revenue officials as compared with other Provincial Governments.

in Nadia and in Khulna, though the organisation of the distribution had been hampered by the more urgent calls upon the superior staff for the supervision of the works. Poor-houses had been opened, and the opening of private relief works on a considerable scale commenced by the Maharaja of Darbhanga and the Court of Wards on behalf of the Hatwa Raj. At the close of the month relief was being given to 338,810 persons, of whom 75,691 (mostly in Darbhanga, where the organisation was most complete,) were in receipt of gratuitous relief. It is a remarkable feature of the recent famine that the people rushed to relief works at a much earlier period than in 1874, the numbers in receipt of relief at the end of January 1874 being 113,224 upon works and 378 only upon gratuitous relief, against 338,810 in 1897. This is due no doubt partly to the higher prices that prevailed in 1897 and partly to the fact that arrangements for giving relief were taken in hand at a much earlier stage than in 1874. But if the numbers on relief in January were three times as large in 1897 as in 1874, in subsequent months the maximum numbers on relief works were less than one-fourth of the numbers of 1874—a fact which indicates the wisdom of making early and sufficient arrangements for meeting distress, and the necessity of exacting full tasks. Had tasks not been rigidly enforced in Bihar at the early stages of the famine, it is believed that the numbers on relief works would have ultimately approximated to those of 1874, which reached the enormous total of a million and seven hundred thousand souls.

February.

Light rain fell in the first half of February, which was beneficial to the crops in the Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions. In the Patna Division the affected areas in the districts of Saran and Champaran were slightly extended and the organisation of relief set on foot in the Bhabhua subdivision of Shahabad. Distress had commenced to manifest itself in new districts. In Palamau test works had been opened at the end of January, and were converted into relief works during the ensuing month, while test works had been found necessary in Manbhum and Hazaribagh. In the Presidency Division test works were opened in Jessore and Murshidabad, and in the Bhagalpur Division relief works had to be undertaken in the district of Bhagalpur. A test work was also opened in Pabna, and gratuitous relief commenced in the districts of Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Palamau and Manbhum. The centre of acute distress, however, still continued to be the Patna Division, and of the 268,213 persons on relief works and 141,789 on gratuitous relief on the 27th February, the majority were to be found in North Bihar. The numbers, however, which had been rising steadily to the middle of February, had received a check, as the harvesting of the *rabi* commenced to afford other means of employment. The improvement in the organisation of works was continuing, although the Public Works Department, for want of an efficient staff, were experiencing difficulty in taking over charge of works; and application was made to the Government of India for assistance in supplying suitable officers. On civil works the figures of outturn of work done and of cost rate were showing a satisfactory improvement. The first warning of depleted food-stocks had come from Palamau where a bounty on importation was sanctioned. In the end of the month the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to the affected districts of North Bihar. On visiting these districts His Honour satisfied himself by personal observation that there could be no question that distress was both acute and wide-spread, but that so far it had been adequately mét and the results attained had been satisfactory. A conference with the local officers was presided over by Sir Alexander Mackenzie at Darbhanga, where the details of the management of relief works were still further elaborated.

March.

Throughout the month of March distress spread everywhere, and the numbers on relief rose regularly week by week until at the close of the month they amounted to 302,789 on works and 225,748 on gratuitous relief, or a total of 528,537. Rain fell during the month, which did good by refreshing the lands generally in the Patna, Bhagalpur and Presidency Divisions, but on the other hand, in the district of Champaran, the standing rabi crop was damaged by hail; in the Chota Nagpur Division, the *mahua* blossoms were considerably damaged by the rain, and the *rabi* crops attacked with rust and blight. The mango crop was reported to be poor everywhere. The area of distress deepened

during the month in the Saran, Champaran and Darbhanga districts of the Patna Division, while in the Chota Nagpur Division the test works in Palamau and Hazaribagh were converted into relief works, although the numbers upon them were small; in Manbhum, on the other hand, two of the test works were closed, as the gathering of the *mahua* crop afforded a temporary means of sustenance here and throughout the Division generally. In the Presidency Division distress was spreading in Khulna and Nadia. Relief works were opened for the first time in the Sonthal Parganas and in a small area round the Chilka Lake in Puri, while gratuitous relief was started in both districts and in Hazaribagh. In the Patna Division the Public Works Department was still making somewhat slow progress in the taking over of works, and the Government of India was indented on for the assistance of commissioned officers in addition to the non-commissioned officers already asked for. The effects of the rain and of the *rabi* harvesting were shown in fluctuations in the numbers on relief works, especially in North Bihar, but the numbers on gratuitous relief, were rising steadily as the pressure increased and the organisation for relief was perfected.

April.

With the beginning of April although no new district was added to the list of distressed areas during the month, the Province entered upon a period of steadily deepening distress, and in spite of local variations in numbers, due to the *rabi* and *mahua* harvests and minor local causes, the numbers on relief for the Province as a whole went on steadily increasing week by week until they touched their highest point in the first week of June. By the end of April the total number on relief had risen to 678,467, of whom 365,512 were upon works and 312,955 in receipt of gratuitous relief. Rain fell generally during the month, and did much good in improving the prospects for the *bhadoi* crop, though in Champaran, where the *rabi* crop is late, some harm was done, and in Hazaribagh the *mahua* crop suffered. The rain was everywhere bad for the indigo crop in Bihar. In the Patna Division the progress of handing over works to the Public Works Department was still impeded by difficulties in obtaining a suitable staff. Two new important major works on the Tribeni and Dhaka canals were, however, commenced by the Department in Champaran, and at the close of the month an important change was made by the introduction of a system of piece-work in selected areas in the place of the elaborate task-work system of the Famine Code. The Military officers asked for from the Government of India were also commencing to arrive.

May.

The most marked feature of the month of May was a general increase everywhere in acute distress, the total number on relief at the end of the month reaching the high figure of 828,715. In the Patna Division the daily average for the month was the highest recorded in every district except Shahabad, where a slightly higher level had been reached in the previous month, and Champaran, where the *rabi* harvest in Nipal drew off a certain amount of labour, and the payment of the opium advances brought a large sum of money into the district. One new district—Bankura—was added to the list of affected districts during the month, and test works were opened, while gratuitous relief was started both in that district and in Pabna. There was general rain throughout the Province, and the preparation of the land for the coming crops was being encouraged everywhere by loans and advances. Prices everywhere were very high, especially in the Chota Nagpur Division, where, in consequence of the exceptionally high prices in Palamau, the decision was come to to import grain by Government agency for use on the relief works and for gratuitous relief. The charitable relief organisation was being completed and the system of piece-work was being extended, notably on the Sakri-Jainagar line in Darbhanga.

June.

In beginning of June before and up to the breaking of the *monsoon rains* the famine operations reached their zenith, and in the first week of that month the numbers on relief amounted to 842,034, of whom 384,252 were on works and 457,782 on gratuitous relief. From then onwards, with the exception of a slight check in the second week of July, the numbers commenced to dwindle, as the favourable monsoon began to restore confidence and to afford employment in

the preparation of the land for the sowing of the rice and in weeding the *bhadoi* crops. The monsoon broke early in the month, but heavy rain was delayed till the end of June, when portions of the districts of Patna and Saran were flooded, causing an increase of the numbers on relief in the latter district. Then followed a short break in the rains, and anxiety once more was felt, which subsequent showers fortunately removed, although not before the break had caused a large rise in numbers in Champaran. In the Chota Nagpur Division agricultural operations were in full swing by the end of the month, but the course of the monsoon was here more capricious than elsewhere and was anxiously watched. Prices, especially in Palamau, still continued abnormally high. There was a considerable extension of kitchen relief, as, although the physical condition of the people was generally good, the children in places showed signs of being underfed. Regular relief works were opened in Bankura, and test works in Lohardaga and Singhbhum.

During the month the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to the affected districts. In the districts of Nadia and Khulna His Honour found that gratuitous relief was being given to able-bodied Muhammadan women who, it was alleged, would starve rather than work publicly on relief works. When the tests prescribed by the Famine Code are relaxed under a belief of this kind, it necessarily follows that a wholesome and self-acting criterion of distress is removed, and everything depends on the discretion of the local officers. There was reason to think that this discretion had not been exercised altogether wisely in this case, and that gratuitous relief was being given too freely. A rigid scrutiny of the lists was ordered, and the local officers were directed to send to the poor-house females of the lower classes who were able to work, but refused to do so. In North Bihar Mr. Stevens had an interview with Mr. Higham, who was there making enquiries on deputation from the Government of India; and as a result of this interview and of his own personal observations and enquiries, His Honour was convinced that gratuitous relief was not being too freely given in Bihar, that relief works were being conducted in an efficient and economical manner, and that they had neither competed nor interfered with private works. In fact the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor had the satisfaction of learning from Mr. Higham that a larger task of work was being enforced as a test of distress, that relief works were being better conducted, and that the physique and *morale* of the labourers on relief works were better in Bihar than in any province that he had visited, while of several thousands of recipients of gratuitous relief seen by Mr. Higham and the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor himself, there were not a dozen persons who were not manifestly fit objects for it.

July.

The numbers on relief continued steadily to decline during July, and in the last week of the month only 166,429 persons were on relief works and 395,505 on gratuitous relief, or a total of 561,934. When the breaking of the rains began to afford employment in the fields to the labourers hitherto supported on the relief works, they left the works of their own accord, but the classes in receipt of gratuitous relief were not benefited until the new crops came into the market, and the springs of private charity again began to flow. The rains in the Patna Division were generally favourable and the prospects of the *bhadoi* excellent; relief works in the Shahabad district were accordingly closed at the end of the month. The floods in Saran had, however, added to the distress in that district. In the Chota Nagpur Division the fall was below the average, but prospects were still good, and the test works in Singhbhum were stopped. Prices, however, still continued to rise, and apprehension as to the state of food-stocks in Lohardaga led to the introduction there also of the system of bounties upon imports; some gratuitous relief was also given in the district. The favourable rains in the Bhagalpur Division enabled works to be closed in the first week of July, and all relief to be stopped by the end of the month; relief operations were also contracted in the Sonthal Parganas. In the Bankura district, after a break in the rains early in the month, the ensuing copious fall caused floods, which did some damage. In the Patna Division it was now thought that the numbers in receipt of gratuitious relief might be safely reduced to some extent. In doubtful cases relief in the villages was

refused, while the recipients were given the option of going to relief kitchens, in the event of their being unable to fall back on their relatives or on private charity for support.

August.

The general contraction of relief operations made steady progress almost everywhere during August, favoured by good rain and satisfactory crop prospects, and the total numbers on relief at the end of the month were 335,776 only, of whom 81,987 were upon works. The total had been the lowest touched since the first week in January. The procedure for closing the works was carefully considered, and in the Patna Division it was decided that where the *bhadoi* crops were good, relief works should all be closed by the 1st September; but that in tracts where there was little or no *bhadoi*, they might, if necessary, be kept open till the middle of the month. Gratuitous relief was to be continued some time longer, but was to be cut down; children were to be fed in kitchens, and the acceptance of cooked food was to a greater extent to be made the test of the needs of adults. It was hoped that it would be possible to close all operations by the 1st October. In Champaran piece-work was introduced everywhere except on works about to be closed, in accordance with the principle enunciated by the Famine Commissioners, that at the close of the famine a system of piece-work with descending rates might be used to induce workers to resume their ordinary employment. In Chota Nagpur the rain was favourable, and as the new crops came upon the market, prices took a turn for the better. Relief operations were therefore closed by the end of the month in Palamau and Hazaribagh entirely, and as regards test works in Lohardaga also. In Manbhum the situation was not so satisfactory; the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops was not so good there as elsewhere, and there was a certain amount of labour in need of employment now that the transplantation of the rice was finished. In Bankura too it was not found possible to contract operations as much as elsewhere, but in the Sonthal Parganas relief ceased from the middle of the month. In the Presidency Division operations were wound up in all three affected districts.

September and October.

During the months of September and October all famine operations were brought to a close. By the end of September the total numbers in receipt of relief, which at the commencement of the month had stood at 224,297, had been reduced to 41,115, and by the end of October it might fairly be said that famine relief was at an end. The last district in which relief was being given to any extent was Manbhum, the conditions of which have been referred to. An attempt was made to close the works at the end of August, but it was found necessary to re-open them, and even although greatly reduced rates were offered, they were not finally closed till the end of October. In the Patna Division works were closed about the middle of September, the labourers being dismissed to their homes with valedictory doles from the Charitable Relief Fund, and on the 14th October the Commissioner was able to write:—

> "Nothing could be more prosperous than the present agricultural outlook. The *bhadoi* crop has proved more than an average all over the Division (except, perhaps, in Patna), even though it was damaged by floods in South Bihar; the *aghani* rice bids fair to be well above the average, if not a bumper crop, everywhere, and the moisture for the *rabi* is everywhere ample, and sowings have already begun."

Similar favourable reports were received from the other Divisions of the Province, and the relief operations of 1897 ended with every reason for hope that the disastrous effects of the year would soon have passed away and be forgotten.

CHAPTER V.

THE FAMINE RELIEF ORGANISATION.

Territorial organisation.

The organisation of charges and circles approved by the preliminary Famine conference at Muzaffarpur in December has already been indicated, and as distress spread from one district to another, the same system was adopted in each. The final division of each affected district is shown below :—

Division.	District.	Number of charges.	Number of circles.	Average area in square miles of each.		Average population of each	
				Charge.	Circle.	Charge.	Circle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna	Shahabad	5	21	326	78	76,400	18,190
	Saran	7	63	332	37	321,862	35,762
	Champaran	8	71	410	46	232,433	26,189
	Muzaffarpur	11	94	242	28	209,727	24,542
	Darbhanga	12	90	215	33	201,465	26,862
	Total ...	43	339	298	37	214,397	27,195
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	2	6	250	83	162,500	54,166
	Sonthal Parganas	4	64	330	20	94,279	5,892
	Total ..	6	70	303	26	117,019	10,030
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	5	Nil.	1,404	Nil.	232,864	Nil.
	Palamau	4	24	1,226	204	149,192	24,865
	Manbhum	4	12	843	281	248,774	82,925
	Total ...	13	36	1,177	229	212,014	44,218
Burdwan	Bankura	4	7	263	150	103,225	58,986
Presidency	Nadia	5	17	236	69	125,168	36,814
	Murshidabad	1	5	205	41	120,000	24,000
	Khulna	2	9	237	53	138,600	5[illegible],666
	Total ...	8	31	232	61	128,355	33,124
Orissa	Puri	2	8	182	45	59,500	14,875

In the less severely affected districts the organisation was not so elaborate as in Bihar, but the principle of organisation was everywhere the same except in the Sonthal Parganas, where the local village agency, already existing and utilised in the district administration in the shape of committees of headmen of villages and leading raiyats, was employed practically to take the place of what were elsewhere the circle officers.

Charge Superintendents and circle officers.

For the manning of the charges and circles the three sources of official, military, and non-official agency were drawn upon. The total number of Charge Superintendents appointed during the course of the relief operations, was 89, of whom 69 were Europeans and 20 natives, while 56 were official, 21 non-official, and 12 military commissioned officers. But in the most severely distressed tracts in Bihar, the charges were found too heavy for one officer to manage, and 17 Assistant Charge Superintendents were therefore appointed, of whom 14 were Europeans; 5 were drawn from the Government services, 9 were non-officials, and 3 were military non-commissioned officers. Out of 510 circle officers engaged from beginning to end of the famine, 52 were Europeans and 458 natives; 77 were already in Government employ, 424 were non-officials, and 9 were military non-commissioned officers. In all 114 officers and men were lent by the Military Department for famine work, and general testimony is borne by the District Officers to the value of their services and the efficiency with which they performed their unaccustomed duties.

Medical arrangements on the relief works.

In December 1896, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals was directed to arrange for the necessary medical aid in the affected districts. Drugs, instruments, and other supplies were obtained as needed from the medical depôt, and a special establishment was formed consisting, at its maximum, of one Commissioned Medical Officer, one Military Assistant Surgeon, two civil Assistant Surgeons, 21 Civil Hospital Assistants, 61 local native

doctors, and four compounders. The establishment was distributed through the five affected districts of the Patna Division, and Khulna, and Hazaribagh working under the supervision of the Civil Surgeons. No extra medical aid was called for in the other affected districts. The marginal statement shows the number of hospitals open at poor-houses and on works in the seven districts where special assistance was given. The statistics of mortality in the famine hospitals will be considered together with the general health of the affected districts.

	Poor-house hospitals.	Famine hospitals.
Shahabad ...	3	2
Saran	6	4
Champaran ...	6	14
Muzaffarpur ...	6	16
Darbhanga ...	8	0
Hazaribagh ...	1	0
Khulna ...	6	0
Total ...	36	36

Organisation of relief works under the Public Works Department.

The part played by the Public Works Department in the management of relief works in Bengal has already been referred to, and a special note by the Chief Engineer, Bengal, on the operations of the Department forms one of the appendices to the present narrative. The decision that the Public Works Department should take over the administration of the large relief works in Bihar, as soon as their transfer could be arranged for, was come to at the Conference held at Muzaffarpur on the 15th January. Two circles were shortly afterwards formed with their head-quarters at Darbhanga and Motihari respectively, and placed each under an officer of the status of a Superintending Engineer. In each circle three divisions were ultimately formed; in the former, two in Darbhanga and one in Muzaffarpur, and in the latter, two in Champaran and one (for a short time only) in Saran. Each division was in charge of an officer of the standing of an Executive Engineer with subdivisions in charge of Assistant Engineers. Some works were also undertaken by the Public Works Department in Nadia under the general supervision of the District Engineer. The staff ultimately employed under the Superintending Engineers consisted of 29 Executive and Assistant Engineers, with 84 Upper and 209 Lower Subordinates. A special branch office for the audit of accounts was opened with its head-quarters at Muzaffarpur, and was found of the greatest service. The collecting of the necessary staff took longer than had been anticipated: the *cadre* of the Public Works Department in Bengal was at a minimum, and the necessary additions could only be made by recalling officers from leave, indenting on the Government of India for the service of officers of the Royal Engineers, utilising the services of the existing District Engineers of the affected districts, and by recourse to the open market. A certain amount of subordinate establishment was transferred to the Public Works relief works from those under civil agency, but, as a rule, the Public Works Department demanded in their subordinates a higher degree of efficiency than the civil department had been obliged to work with and make the best of. These difficulties, coupled with the fact that a number of works were already in progress under the civil department, and that the differences in systems of account and other minor details made transfers difficult, delayed the making over of works to the Public Works Department, and even where most numerous, the works under the Department in the Patna Division were not much more than one third of those under civil agency. When at a late stage the Public Works Department establishments were complete, it was not found possible to make over so many of the civil works which were then nearing completion, as might be desired, and the total number of labourers who had to be provided for on the works under the Public Works Department was therefore less than the officers of that Department had originally anticipated, and than might have been supervised by them. The Lieutenant-Governor now thinks that it is perhaps to be regretted that he did not depute Mr. Glass to control the works on the spot.

Broad principles of famine relief.

Within the civil charges and circles and Public Works circles and divisions as thus constituted, was carried out the whole system of Government relief, which may be conveniently considered under two main divisions—

I.—Relief by offer of labour upon works either under the control of the civil officers or of the Public Works Department, and under various systems of work and wages,

II.—Gratuitous relief whether offered in the form of grain or money doles, or of cooked food to be taken at a kitchen or by residence in a poor-house.

The broad principles of famine relief had been finally settled and authoritatively laid down by the Government of India, and from them there was no departure in the present famine. The fundamental principle that the State would, as far as possible, undertake to prevent the loss of life from starvation is an axiom of famine administration; but on the other hand, the State does not undertake to do more than provide the means of bare subsistence to those actually in need of it. This subsistence is offered in two ways: to those physically incapable of work in any form, relief is given gratuitously, but from all capable of performing any work, however light, some return is demanded. The permanent benefit to the country resulting from the works undertaken is an object of importance, but the primary aim of these works is not to compensate the State for the expenditure incurred, but to test the necessity for the relief. This test takes the form of the performance of a certain amount of labour upon a relief work, usually the excavation of earthwork on a road or tank, canal or railway embankment. The amount of work to be done by the various descriptions of famine labourers varies with their physical strength and aptitude for the kind of work offered, and constitutes the task. The subsistence wage is calculated on the prevailing prices of food-grains and the quantity of food estimated as necessary to sustain life. The receipt of the full wage is dependent upon the performance of the prescribed task, but is subject to reduction to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of health, should reasonable energy not be shown by the labourer.

Subsidiary and indirect methods of relief, such as the remission of land revenue, and the offer of loans and advances, will be dealt with separately, but these were but supplementary to the two great forms of relief indicated above, which constituted the backbone of the system.

CHAPTER VI.

RELIEF WORKS.

In tracing the history of the evolution of the system of relief works adopted in Bengal, it is only necessary to trace the course of events in the Patna Division.

Organization adopted on test-works and early relief works.

At the commencement of operations in the Patna Division all works were under civil agency. This was in accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code that—

"Large works will be the backbone of the system of relief in the later stages of famine while small works should be used to the utmost in the early days of the scarcity......... By far the greater part of relief works, if not all, will ordinarily be carried out from local funds by the District Board and will chiefly employ unskilled labour, and the works carried out by the Public Works Department will consist of only large projects, such as railways, canals, etc., specially sanctioned, and will employ only able-bodied labourers."

The test-works which were opened in the early stages of famine were therefore for the most part ordinary District Board works converted into test-works, which were conducted usually from the District Board funds and under the supervision of the District Engineer and his subordinates. The classification of labour adopted was that prescribed in the Famine Code, namely—

(*a*) Able-bodied professional labourers accustomed to the kind of work they are engaged on.
(*b*) Able bodied labourers, but not accustomed to that kind of work.
(*c*) Able bodied persons who are not labourers.
(*d*) Persons who are weakly but still fit for light employment.

At the Conference held at Sonepore the Lieutenant-Governor laid particular stress on the necessity of exacting from the outset as a test of distress, the full tasks prescribed in the appendices to the Bengal Famine Code, and the Chief Engineer was at the same time requested to have tables drawn up showing the tasks to be demanded for varying lengths of lift and lead. With the help of the instructions laid down in the Code individual Collectors worked out the task to be demanded and the rate of wages to be paid. The people were encouraged to form themselves into gangs, as contemplated in the Code, but difficulties were from the first experienced owing to the varying size and composition of such gangs, and to a sudden rush of labourers to the works. At this stage the want of even an elementary technical knowledge on the part of a large portion of the inferior staff was found to be a serious impediment to the speedy organisation of the labour which came flocking to the works. As distress deepened and the organisation of Charge Superintendents was introduced, test works were converted into regular relief works with a properly constituted staff for each, working under the general supervision of the Charge Superintendent. The supervising staff on a fully organised work under civil agency subject to local variations, and outside North Bihar, to a generally less elaborate organisation, usually comprised—

(*a*) An officer in charge.
(*b*) A sub-overseer.
(*c*) A cashier.
(*d*) A gang muharrir or mates in charge of a varying number of separate gangs of labourers.
(*e*) Peons, water-carriers, and treasury guards.

If works were small, one officer was placed in charge of more than one work. The Charge Superintendent exercised general supervision over all relief operations in his charge both on works conducted by civil agency and in gratuitous relief. The circle officers in Bihar had no connection with the works in progress, their duties being confined to the management of the gratuitous relief,

and conducting the miscellaneous enquiries which might be ordered by the Collector.

Modification made in the system adopted from the North Western Provinces.

In January in the light of the discussions at the Conference at Muzaffarpur and of the experience of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, as stated in their Resolution of the 5th December, a change was decided on in the classification of labourers and in the exaction of the task. The classification was simplified by reduction to two classes—

(i) B. Able-bodied workers.

(ii) D. Workers, but fit for light work only.

In two important respects the system adopted in the North-Western Provinces was, however, departed from. In the first place, the responsibility of the Collector for the administration of all famine relief in his district was maintained, and all officers of the Public Works Department in the district were declared (except in matters of purely professional detail) to be under the direct control and supervision of the Collectors, while officers whose duties carried them over more than one district were subordinated directly to the Commissioner of the Division. In the second place, not only the diggers, but carriers also, and the length of lift and lead were to be taken into consideration in fixing the amount of the task to be demanded from every gang of workers. At first attempts were made to form gangs comprising 60 to 70 members and the task was worked out for the gang as a whole with due regard to considerations of length of lift and lead, but difficulties being experienced in getting the people to form themselves into such large gangs, the attempt was abandoned on the visit of the Lieutenant Governor to Bihar, in favour of the system which, with slight modifications of detail, was followed in principle for the remainder of the famine wherever task-work was adopted. Under this final system the pit gang became the unit, consisting as a rule of about four diggers in a pit with a number of carriers adjusted to the conditions of lead and lift, each pit gang being treated and paid as a separate unit. The change was introduced from about the middle of March.

The pit gang system.

Tasks.

The fixing of tasks at the outset by individual Collectors according to the general instructions of the Code has already been mentioned. Great assistance was afforded by the introduction of Mr. Glass's tables, but the original tables did not contain specific tasks for carriers. This omission was, however, soon supplied when the system of pit gangs was introduced. The standard task as finally prescribed was as follows:—

In soft soil the excavation of	200	cubic feet	per digger.
In medium ,, ,,	125	,,	,,
In hard ,, ,,	85	,,	,,

The task for carriers was regulated by the horizontal distance of the pit from the spoil-bank, *i.e.*, the lead, and the vertical height to the spoil-bank from the centre of the pit excavated, *i.e.*, the lift. The general nature of these variations may be indicated by the task set for carriers in soft soil (which constituted the greater part of the soil met with), when three carriers were allowed for the removal of one digger's task, or 200 cubic feet of earth, with a minimum lead of 100 feet, two additional carriers being allowed for every additional 25 feet of lead or two feet of excavation. The basis of the calculation was the assumption of the average task for a carrier as 75 cubic feet over a lead of 100 feet and 2 feet lift. The scale allowed, however, was slightly more liberal.

The Blackwood system.

As work went on, various devices were adopted for facilitating measurement and check. The chief of these was that introduced by Mr. Blackwood, Assistant Magistrate at Darbhanga, on the works in his charge. Instead of paying up

the gangs and fining them at the end of each day for short work done, the task, after it was once set out, was not paid for until it had been accomplished. If the gang worked well, the task could be finished in one day and the full wage for one day taken; if idle, the work might drag on to two days, but the full wage of one day only would nevertheless be paid. The system was practically therefore one of piece-work with a maximum wage. The pit gang was not permitted to do more than the task in one day or to earn more than the one day's wage. The system was brought to general notice and introduced largely elsewhere. Its advantages were that while no one got paid for more than his work, an inducement to work hard was held out; at the same time the check on cheating was facilitated and an orderly arrangement on the work was maintained by ensuring that all pits should be carried down to the same level at the same time.

Systems of payment.

The systems of payment adopted varied with the systems of organising labour. The procedure contemplated by the Famine Code is the setting out of an individual task to each member of the gang, the daily measurement of each digger's task so done and calculation of the amount earned, and the payment of the aggregate earnings of the gang in a lump sum to the headman. The attempts to carry out this system, which were made at the commencement of operations, proved that it was unworkable. It was impossible to measure up individual tasks within a reasonable time; gangs consequently got into arrears with their pay, and facility was afforded for fraud. The next stage was to measure the work of the gang as a whole, paying the total wages earned to the headman and leaving him to distribute it among the workers. Time was thus saved over the measurement; but opportunities still continued for malpractices, while discontent soon arose among the members of the gang who found themselves dependent on the distribution of the headman for the amount of their earnings, and individuals who worked hard were fined alike with the idle members of the gang for failure to perform the proper task. If the digger only were tasked, the number of carriers being left to regulate themselves and no definite task being exacted from them, all that was necessary was to measure the digger's work and to pay his carriers; if the work done was short, the carriers were fined along with the digger. This was done in some places for a short time before receipt of the final orders of Government on the subject, but the same discontent continued, while the absence of check over the number of carriers allowed scope for swindling, and the measurement of the work done by individual diggers was as before. a lengthy undertaking. The large gang system and the payment to the gang as a unit was open to similar objections, and a satisfactory arrangement was not arrived at until the introduction of the small pit gang. Measurement was then possible and simple, as long as the proper arrangement of the pits was maintained. The gangs were small, and composed for the most part of relatives or kinsfolk, thus removing the objections to the innocent members being fined for the lazy with whom they had no interest or connection. The power of the pay muharrir to inflict a fine for short work, however, still continued, and constituted a defect in the system. One great merit of the system introduced by Mr. Blackwood was the avoidance of this difficulty. The workers knew what they had to do and what they would receive on its completion, and the power of the muharrir to impose upon their ignorance was correspondingly diminished.

Wages.

For the calculation of wages two methods are prescribed by the Famine Code; after quantitatively describing the full and minimum ration for labourers, the full and minimum wage is defined as the amount of money which at the current rates is sufficient to purchase a full and minimum ration respectively. This amount can be calculated in two ways; either by totalling the money values of the several items of the ration, or secondly, by taking the money value of the "grain equivalent," by "grain equivalent" being meant the amount of grain of which the value is in ordinary times equivalent to the total value of the various items of the ration. In other words, the various items of the ration are, as a matter of convenience, reduced to a single basis and expressed in terms of a staple grain, the value of which represents the wage. The second method of calculation was that adopted in Bihar.

The maximum and minimum rations taken expressed in terms of chitaks by the standard weight, were as follows:—

Rate.	Class.	Adult males.	Adult females.	Children— Big.	Children— Small.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
Maximum	B	19	17	9	6
	D	14	13	6	6
Minimum	All	14	13	6	6

The money wage so calculated varied in every district and in the same district from time to time according to the different staple which was taken as the grain equivalent. At an early stage, however, it was found that as long as the labourers were to receive a minimum wage, irrespective of the amount of the task done, there were large numbers who would rather rest content with the smaller wage than exert themselves to earn the full wages by performing the full task. The penal wage was therefore introduced in January as a fine for wilful and contumacious idleness, and if even this failed, it was to be followed by ejectment from the works. The people in Bihar with the traditions of 1874 still surviving, were at first disposed to think that Government was willing to support all who came to the relief works whether they performed any task or not. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore issued peremptory orders in January to the effect that those who were able to do a fair day's work and refused to do so, or to submit themselves to discipline, were presumably not in need of relief and need not be admitted on to the works. The issue of these orders was at first followed by temporary strikes, but as soon as it became apparent to the labourers that strikes hurt no one but themselves, they grew less in number and ultimately practically died out.

The average wages paid throughout the famine to all relief-workers of all kinds taken together varied very little in different districts, and is shown below:—

	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Bhagalpur.	Sonthal Parganas.	Hazaribagh.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Bankura.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Puri.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Average wages paid per head.	1 3	0 11	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 1	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 8	2 6	1 9	2 1	1 2	1 10
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Average wages paid per male unit.	1 7	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 11	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 9	2 0	2 2	2 3	2 2

The expression "male unit" which frequently recurs in famine literature in connection with the relief works, denotes the unit arrived at by considering a woman as equal to three-fourths of a man, a big child to one-half, and a small child to one-quarter. In speaking of gratuitous relief, as will be shown later the corresponding term is adult unit, there being no difference recognised in this form of relief between men and women, and a child of whatever age being counted as half an adult.

Piece-work.

But the elaborate details of wages and tasks were superseded to a great extent during the later stages of the famine by the introduction of a system of piece-work. The

system being condemned by the Code, it was not adopted generally at the commencement of operations, although in the relief works under the Maharaja of Darbhanga it was followed throughout. In February 1897 the Government of India, while discussing the principles that regulate expenditure on famine relief works, held that although where acute distress prevails and it is necessary to provide employment, not only for the able-bodied, but for a large proportion of inefficient labour, task-work must be rigorously enforced, yet when distress is not sufficiently acute to drive on to the relief works a large proportion of persons unaccustomed to work, payment by results is a more economical method than that of task-work. At the same time an intermediate system already in force in the North-Western Provinces, was described, which was in effect a system of petty contracts, although subsequently modified so as to dispense with the middlemen. At the request of the Government of India, the suitability of such a system to the circumstances of the affected districts in Bengal was considered, and finally in May the extension of a system of piece-work, subject to the supervision and measurement of the task by Government officials without the introduction of the petty contractor, was sanctioned on the relief works in the Presidency, Chota Nagpur, Bhagalpur, Rajshahi and Orissa Divisions, and in selected areas and works in the Patna Division. The advantages of the system were considered to lie in the avoidance of the necessity for the large establishment required on task-works with their complications of maximum and minimum wages and fines; the reduction of the numbers on gratuitous relief by enabling the able-bodied members of a family to earn sufficient to support their dependants; and the affording of all the relief necessary in tracts where distress was not acute, at a much less cost than under the provisions of the Code. At the same time a possible drawback to the system was recognised, in so far as it might be possible under it for able-bodied professional labourers to earn more than was actually required for the maintenance of themselves and their families, while the weaker portion of the population might be unable to earn sufficient for a bare subsistence. It was therefore decided to fix the rates to be offered with reference to the price of food, the quantity of it required to keep the labourers and their dependants in health, and the amount of work which a famine labourer might ordinarily be expected to perform. The rates thus prescribed, with rice selling at 9 seers to the rupee, and a lead of 50 feet with lift of 3 feet, were for—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Soft soil	1	12	0	per 1,000 cubic feet.
Medium "	2	4	0	ditto.
Hard "	2	12	0	ditto.

These rates were sanctioned as standards, with discretion to increase or lower them, and an allowance of an additional 3 annas per 1,000 cubic feet for every additional 50 feet of lead or 3 feet of lift. At the same time the names of the dependants of workers under the piece-work system were to be removed from the lists of gratuitous relief, and no work on a system of task-work was to be opened within a distance of at least five miles from a work so conducted.

Organisation adopted outside the Patna Division.

In the Bhagalpur Division, from the beginning of January till the end of May, the system of the Famine Code was followed; after that piece-work was adopted. In the Jamtara subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas, after starting with the organisation of the Code and developing into the system of the pit gang, the piece-work was finally resorted to; in the Deoghur subdivision piece-work alone was adopted. In the Chota Nagpur Division works were carried out on the piece-work system, except for a few weeks at the commencement in Hazaribagh and Palamau, where the amount of work which could be done in one day was restricted to a maximum. In Bankura works started on the Code system, but were converted into piece-work from July. Both systems were also in force in the affected districts of the Presidency Division; the piece-work system at the later stage.

Number and nature of relief works undertaken.

The following statement shows the number and nature of the Government relief works undertaken, whether by civil agency or under the supervision of the Public Works Department, in each affected Division:—

Division.	Wells.	Tanks and irrigation reservoirs.	Roads.	Railway embankments.	Embankments.	Roads on which metal collected.	Canals and irrigation channels.	Other works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	1	404	416	2	13		43	22	901
Bhagalpur ..	...	34	24	...		...	..	..	58
Chota Nagpur	7	235	98	...	..	4	1	...	345
Burdwan	...	2	32	...	5	1	...	...	40
Presidency	...	62	79	...	1	1	2	..	145
Orissa		28	2		11			1	42
Total .	8	765	651	2	30	6	46	23	1,531

Out of a total, therefore, of 1,531 works undertaken, no less than 1,416 were either tanks and reservoirs, or earthwork on roads. Different local conditions determined the description of work to which preference was given. Thus in the Patna Division in Champaran, where the District Board was too poor to undertake the upkeep and bridging of expensive embanked roads, tanks were chiefly resorted to; in Saran, where there was a prejudice against tanks, and in Muzaffarpur, where special attention was given to improving communications, roads were the chief form of work; in Darbhanga roads and tanks were in about equal proportions. In the Chota Nagpur Division irrigation reservoirs were largely adopted as relief works; in Bankura attention was chiefly paid to roads, but in the Presidency Division, notably in Khulna, the improvement of the water-supply was held chiefly in view. In all Divisions the works undertaken are reported to be works of permanent utility. Communications have been improved by the roads raised and widened; the opportunities for irrigation have been vastly increased by the tanks and reservoirs dug, and at the same time the supply of drinking-water has been added to and purified. The earthwork of one railway (Sakri-Jainagar) has been finished, and fair progress made upon the embankment of another (Bettiah-Bagaha); in North Bihar great progress was made with five irrigation projects, the most important of which, the Trebeni Canal, will, when completed, render the whole of the north of the Bettiah subdivision in Champaran safe from famine; in the Chota Nagpur Division an important irrigation scheme from the Nadaura river in Palamau was taken in hand, and in the Presidency Division the excavation of the Bhairab Canal has immensely improved the water-supply of a large portion of the Meherpur subdivision.

Comparison between actual cost of relief works and the probable cost incurred if they had been executed under normal conditions.

It is difficult to say how far the cost of the relief works undertaken differed from the cost which would have been incurred if they had been executed in a normal year in the ordinary manner. Although in the later stages of the famine, and especially after the introduction of piece-work, careful estimates were prepared of the actual amount of earthwork to be done, and preliminary measurements taken, in the rush of opening new works at the outset with an untrained and inexperienced establishment, this precaution was very often omitted, and subsequent calculation was impossible in existing tanks which were being deepened, and not newly dug. The Commissioner of Patna is of opinion that, roughly speaking, the relief works probably cost a third more than they would have done under ordinary conditions. The Collectors of Bhagalpur and the affected districts of the Chota Nagpur Division, and of Murshidabad and Khulna in the Presidency Division, estimate that the works undertaken under famine conditions were done at the ordinary rates prevailing for execution of such works and in some cases at less than ordinary rates. The much smaller part played by task-work in these districts would presuppose better results than in North Bihar, but the calculation assumes that the measurements reported were absolutely correct. The Collector of Nadia estimates the cost at about 6 per cent. above ordinary rates. With regard to works conducted under the supervision of the Public Works Department, as was to be anticipated, the quality of work done from a

professional standpoint was better than that upon the civil works. The supervising staff upon the works under the Public Works Department was as a rule stronger than that under the civil agency and in technical knowledge far superior. The same doubts as to the measurements recorded need not therefore be allowed for. The Chief Engineer states that the quantity of work shown as executed in all the Public Works Divisions may be accepted as absolutely accurate, satisfactory check measurements having been taken in nearly every case, while the cost rates of earthwork done as a whole did not differ materially from the normal contractors' rates of ordinary years.

Proportion of relief works open to area affected.

During the course of the famine the question was raised whether large works at a distance from the labourers' homes would not be preferable to a number of small ones near their village. It was suggested that the scattered character of the relief works added greatly to the difficulty of efficient supervision and to the enforcement of labour tasks, and that greater resort might be had to large works professionally managed. In reply, it was pointed out that the question of drafting off labourers to large works was one which had been left by the Government of India to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, and that while instructions had been issued that it might be desirable to draft off able-bodied labourers to large works within reasonable distance of their homes, yet for those unaccustomed to labour and unable or unwilling to move long distances, works must be provided near their villages. At the same time it was not found desirable to lay down a hard-and-fast rule. In practice it was found impossible to concentrate labourers upon large works. With the exception of professional labourers the relief labourers would not go into camp taking their families with them, while there were not many large works available for their employment, and the depletion of the staff of the Public Works Department caused difficulties in finding the necessary establishment. Where relief operations had, as was the case, been undertaken in time, the difficulties of securing correct measurements and enforcing a task were minimised, and any attempt to alter the system adopted during the course of the famine would have been most disastrous.

The following statement shows the average number of square miles to each relief work in each affected district at the time when the maximum number of works were open:—

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Average number of square miles to each work.
PATNA	Shahabad	163·2
	Saran	43 81
	Champaran	32·47
	Muzaffarpur	22·42
	Darbhanga	15·46
	Whole Division	29·1
BHAGALPUR	Bhagalpur	29·4
	Sonthal Parganas	50·8
	Whole Division	42·35
CHOTA NAGPUR	Hazaribagh	35·71
	Palamau	83·27
	Manbhum	82·27
	Whole Division	67·34
BURDWAN	Bankura	32·9
PRESIDENCY	Nadia	27·5
	Murshidabad	7·9
	Khulna	12·8
	Whole Division	17·5
ORISSA	Puri	18·05

No general conclusion can be drawn from the results in Shahabad, Murshidabad, and Khulna, where distress was essentially localised. Apart from these two districts, the average number of square miles to a relief work varied from 83·27 in Palamau to 15·46 in Darbhanga.

The relative advantages of small works near the labourers' villages and large works on to which the labourers can be drafted with the advantage of the distance test, have again been considered in the light of the experience of the famine, and the opinions of the District Officers in North Bihar are unanimously in favour of the policy which was adopted. The matter is summed up by the Commissioner as follows:—

"I am strongly of opinion that in a tract of country where the conditions are such as prevail in Bihar, it is impossible to enforce such a policy. The population is excessively dense, the people almost entirely agricultural, and extraordinarily averse to movement from their villages. I feel no doubt that if only large works were opened at long intervals, the result would be that numbers of those who are in real need of relief would refuse to go to them at the cost of leaving their homes and holdings: if the policy were persisted in long enough, starvation would eventually drive a certain number to the works, abandoning everything, but before this happened great mortality would have occurred, and the survivors would arrive in an emaciated and reduced condition, incapable of executing a fair task and more fit for gratuitous relief than for labour; meanwhile the fields would be deserted and the crops lost, since it would then be impossible for the cultivators to return to their holdings, as they did with such conspicuous alacrity in 1897, in order to take advantage of the changes of the seasons, opportunities often fleeting and uncertain, but of inestimable value to the agriculturist. In a word, I believe that if the distance test be insisted on, Government would bring about a result exactly contrary to that which is its avowed object to compass, and that, instead of driving scarcity away and maintaining intact the spirit and status of the people, it would demoralise and disintegrate the whole country side, and convert scarcity into famine."

Fluctuations of numbers upon relief works and comparison with the famine of 1873-74.

The rise and fall of the total numbers in receipt of all kinds of Government relief have already been briefly referred to. The following statement shows the daily average numbers month by month upon relief works only as compared with the figures of 1873-74:—

Month.		1873-74.	1896-97.
November	...	5,281	3,893
December	...	49,051	21,990
January	...	113,224	157,235
February	...	284,690	254,531
March	...	674,074	264,670
April	...	1,295,816	309,365
May	...	1,694,142	376,295
June	...	1,198,908	360,698
July	...	632,259	218,181
August	...	426,077	109,402
September	...	242,079	35,426
October	...	...	8,672

In both famines alike the average daily numbers were highest in May, or just before the breaking of the monsoon, but the maximum numbers in the recent famine were not quite one quarter of those of 1873-74. Another point which the figures clearly illustrate was the unusual rush to the works during the recent famine in January. The numbers in that month were more than seven times as large as the numbers in December, while in 1873-74 the corresponding increase was not threefold; after January the figures during 1897 rose and fell in a much more even fashion than in 1874. Considering the figures broadly for the affected area as a whole and ignoring local variations, caused by special influences, the effects of the seasons are clearly manifest. In January the great rise is attributable partly to the cessation of field employment,—the rice-cutting was mostly over, and there was little to be done to the *rabi;* partly to the fact that arrangements had been made for opening of new works as distress manifested itself. In February similar causes were at work, and there was again a large rise. In March the cutting of the *rabi* harvest caused a check in the rate of increase, though deepening distress prevented the figures from falling. When the cold-weather crops were off the ground there

was a steady rise in numbers throughout April and May. The turning point came in June, but the decline was slight, as a copious fall of rain was delayed till the end of the month. After June, each month saw a continuous and rapid dwindling in the numbers, and as field work offered itself, and the new crops came into the market, there was no difficulty experienced in getting the people to leave the works and resume their ordinary employment.

Percentage of women and children on the works to total workers.

The proportion of women and children to men among the total number of labourers on the relief works is of importance in considering the relations between diggers and carriers. It has been already mentioned how the normal preponderance of women and children over men in the North-Western Provinces led to the system there adopted of tasking the digger only, resulting in the carriers being often left with but a nominal task to perform. In these Provinces the importance of exacting a task from the carrier as well as the digger was borne in mind from the first, and Mr. Higham, C.I.E., after the enquiries ordered by the Government of India, has given it as his opinion that—

"there is no doubt that the carriers are much more heavily tasked here than elsewhere, and that they have to work as hard as the diggers . . . . . ., and it cannot be said that the carriers being taken as they come, do only a nominal task."

The following statement shows the proportion between men, women, and children on the works during the whole period of operations:—

	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Bhagalpur.	Sonthal Parganas.	Hazaribagh.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Bankura.	Murshidabad.	Nadia.	Khulna.	Puri.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Percentage of women to total workers.	41·87	39·8	37·31	33·14	43·9	42·49	33·4	27·69	37·5	35·42	32·67	·8	14·7	·05	4·3
Percentage of children to total workers.	21·36	31·9	21·07	15·63	11·5	13·79	22·2	21·14	14·32	9·94	5 62	7·5	12·4	7·8	19·0

The only districts in which some inconvenience was felt in forming pit gangs from the excess of women and children over males were Shahabad and Saran. From both these districts a considerable temporary emigration of the male members of families goes on for the crop-cutting in Eastern Bengal and elsewhere, and it was their women-folk and children who were left behind who crowded upon the works. The percentages varied as the famine went on, showing a natural tendency to rise as distress deepened, and latterly when at the breaking of the rains, the men went off to field-work; on the other hand, piece-work had a tendency to increase the proportion of men. In Khulna, and Murshidabad, women would not work on the relief works.

Proportion of workers on wages irrespective of task to total workers.

The final classification of labourers into B and D classes has already been referred to, but in addition there remained those who, although attendant on the works, were shown in the returns as employed on a daily wage without the exaction of any task. They were of two descriptions,—the old and infirm, physically incapable of performing any allotted earthwork task, and put on to odd jobs, such as breaking up clods, dibbling in grass, and generally dressing off the work, which required no skill and little exertion; they formed an intermediate class between the D class labourers on the one hand and those in receipt of gratuitous relief on the other, and were as a rule remunerated with the minimum wage. In dressing and turfing, however, a task in superficial feet was usually insisted on; but, as the work so done could not be shown in cubic feet, it did not appear in the returns as task work. Secondly, those who were capable of doing work requiring more intelligence than the ordinary unskilled labour of digging and carrying, but which did not lend itself to the setting of a task, such as assisting to lay out tasks, building huts, mending tools, going on messages, carrying water, etc. Such workers usually received the full wage, and sometimes a little over. A careful scrutiny of the numbers of such labourers was at all times maintained, as the nature of their work lent itself to fraud upon Government, and whenever

it appeared that the proportion upon any work was becoming excessive, enquiries were immediately instituted. The following statement shows the percentage of such labourers in each affected district to the total number of workers during the whole period of operations:—

District	Percentage	District	Percentage
Shahabad	23·02	Palamau	4·43
Saran	26·4	Manbhum	15·87
Champaran	12·13	Bankura	4·01
Muzaffarpur	26·36	Murshidabad	4·2
Darbhanga	20·7	Nadia	13·4
Bhagalpur	10·19	Khulna	21·4
Sonthal Parganas ...	7·7	Puri	18·0
Hazaribagh	2·39		

The cases of such districts as the Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Bankura, and Murshidabad, in which the numbers on task-works were small, are exceptional. Certain general considerations appertain to the figures as a whole in regarding the proportion they bear to the remaining tasked workers, which in an ideal system of famine relief should obviously be as small as possible. In the first place, from about April all those who received the Sunday wage without work were classified under this head, or, in other words, a number equivalent to one-sixth of the number of task-workers. Further, on the Jubilee holidays all who were on relief works received wages without the performance of any task, and were shown in this class; the same was the case after the breaking of the rains on days when work was impossible. In some districts, too, at the beginning of operations carriers were classed under this head. But the period when the proportion of those on wages without task rose considerably with relation to the tasked workers was when the closing and finishing off of works commenced. The diggers and carriers then decreased daily, while the petty staff recruited from famine labour had still to be maintained, and the gangs to finish off and dress up the work had, if anything, to be increased. Another circumstance which affected the numbers from whom no task was taken was the proportion of tank work to road work, there being more dressing to be done on the latter than the former. On a consideration of these and similar circumstances, the Commissioner of Patna is of opinion that the real number from whom no task was exacted may be put well below 10 per cent. of the total number on the works.

Castes of workers upon the relief works.

No systematic enquiry into the castes which came to the relief works was possible amid the more urgent demands of the other details of famine work upon the time of the local officers. Some local enquiries were, however, made. In Saran it was found that the majority upon the registers were Chamars, Noonias, Jolahas, Dusadhs, Binds, and Ahars; in other words, the low labouring castes. The higher castes of Brahmans and Rajputs were few. On the other hand, in Champaran it was found that a considerable number of persons of the better castes attended, and also of petty cultivators as distinguished from the landless labourers. In North Bhagalpur, again, the peculiar caste characteristics of which have already been referred to, the landless labouring class predominated. In Hazaribagh the Collector found that about 10 per cent. of the workers had never before worked for wages. In Bankura the majority of the workers were professional labourers and labourers well accustomed to do earthwork. In Khulna it was found that petty cultivators attended the works, and that the Pode population in many places held aloof. The Commissioner of Patna, with his advantages of inspection of many works in different districts, is of opinion that about 75 per cent. of the relief workers were drawn from the class of landless labourers, some 15 per cent. from petty cultivators, with about 5 per cent. artisans and 5 per cent. high caste men. Probably this is as near an approximation to the facts as can be arrived at.

Outturn and wages paid upon task-work.

Such being the arrangements in force for the efficient management of the relief works and the proportions of the different classes upon them, it remains to be considered how far the works were practically successful in

obtaining a reasonable outturn for a moderate wage. The following statement for the workers upon task-work during the whole range of operations will show the daily outturn of work obtained, the cost rate per 1,000 cubic feet, and the wage paid, as reported by the local officers:—

Task work.

Division	District.	Total number of persons reckoned in terms of one day.	Average daily outturn of work per male unit.	Cost rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily wage. Per head.	Average daily wage. Per male unit.
1		2	3	4	5	6
			C. FT.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Patna Division.	Shahabad ...	724,525	43·7	2 4 2	1 2¾	1 7
	Saran ..	2,508,649	34·5	2 8 6	0 11	1 4
	Champaran ...	14,483,077	24·54	3 10 7	1 1	1 5
	Muzaffarpur ...	5,491,436	60·	1 7 6	1 1	1 4
	Darbhanga ...	17,373,476	35·3	2 10 3	1 2·5	1 5·9
	Whole Division	40,581,163	35·1	2 9 7	1 1	1 5
Bhagalpur Division.	Bhagalpur ...	1,064,744	36	2 5 6	1 1	1 4
	Sonthal Parganas	174,874	54	1 13 11	1 3	1 7
	Whole Division	1,239,618	38·2	2 4 0	1 1·3	1 4·5
Burdwan Division.	Bankura ...	54,409	61	1 12 10	1 5	1 9
Presidency Division.	Nadia ...	2,501,204	46·1	2 11 6·5	1 8·9	2 0·1
	Murshidabad ...	218,640	66	1 8 5	1 5	1 6
	Khulna ...	152,764	54·03	2 2 2	1 10·5	1 11·5
	Whole Division	2,872,608	46·87	2 9 4	1 8·4	1 11·3
	Puri ...	256,802	76	1 11 0	1 10	2 1

N.B.—There was no task-work in the Chota Nagpur Division.

So many different elements enter into the calculation that the comparison of inter-district results is apt to be misleading; the proportion among works undertaken of roads to tanks, with their long lift and heavy lead; the proportion of adult males among the workers; the quality of the soil, and as to cost, the different rates of wages in different districts, are all considerations which affect the results to a varying extent in different districts. All that need be said generally is that the outturn per male unit was remarkably good, and that it showed a gradual tendency to increase and cost per 1,000 cubic feet to decrease, as the famine went on and the discipline upon works was perfected. The marginal figures for each month of the famine of the divisional daily average outturn per male unit in the Patna Division, in which by far the greater part of the task work was done, clearly indicate this progressive improvement. The remarks of Mr. Higham, to whose enquiries reference has already been made, may be quoted as independent testimony to the efforts which were concentrated in Bengal upon this important part of famine administration:—

Month	C. ft.
November	35·76
December	26·35
January	27·56
February	29·85
March	33 86
April	40·85
May	41·70
June	39·84
July	47·66
August	66·09

" . . . . The narrative reports afford evidence of the close attention paid by all officers to the tasking and outturn of work. I believe it may safely be said that in no other Province are the full tasks for a minimum wage so heavy or as fully worked up to as they

have been in Bihar. This is partly due to the high proportion of men to other workers and to the character of the works, which, as a rule, permit the employment of a high proportion of carriers, but a great deal is undoubtedly due to the vigilant attention paid to the daily outturn for each male unit. Nor can it be said that the task-workers receive a higher wage than elsewhere."

Comparison between the results of task-work and piece-work upon the works undertaken by the Public Works Department.

00. The following statement shows the relative cost rates of task and piece-work upon the works undertaken by the Public Works Department :—

TASK WORK.

Division or Work.	Workers, male units.	Outturn.	Average out-turn per male unit.	Total cost.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average earnings per male unit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		C. FT.	C. FT.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Darbhanga ...	2,801,236	66,047,443	23 6	2,31,713	3 8 0	0 1 3½
Madhubani ..	1,852,442	49,938,836	27·0	1,59,802	3 2 5	0 1 4½
Muzaffarpur ...	742,3 5	38,221,971	51 5	7[illegible],45[illegible]	1 14 0	0 1 6¼
Champaran ..	1,673 255	51,950,238	33·0	1,46,936	2 13 4	0 1 6
Saran* ...	2[illegible]9,64	[illegible],531,559	26·2	[illegible]8,582‡	4 6 0	0 1 10
Nadia† ...	1,442,[illegible]10	56,659,170	39·2	1,67,567	2 15 2	0 1 11

‡ Includes all expenditure incurred upon the works.

PIECE-WORK.

Division or Work.	Workers, male units.	Outturn.	Average out-turn per male unit.	Total cost.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average earnings per male unit.
		C. FT.	C. FT.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sakri-Jainagar Railway.	459,732	27,408,412	59	64,936	2 6 0	0 2 3
Baghmati Canal	50,736	2,948 003	58	5,817	1 15 0	0 1 10
Bayana a Cut ...	48,483	3,228,608	66	7,539	2 5 0	0 3 5
Tribeni Canal ..	996,[illegible]20	55,798,777	56	1,17,428	2 10 3	0 2 5
Nadia District Works.†	66,911	553,192	82·65	13,555	2 7 3	0 3 3

* In the Saran and Nadia districts actual numbers are given, not male units.
† Only men were employed on piece-work in the Nadia district.

Champaran—
Treboni Canal.
Bettiah-Bagaha Railway.
Muzaffarpur—
Bagmati Canal
Raya Nala cutting.
Darbhanga—
Sakri-Jainagar Railway.

With the exception of the Chota Nagpur Division, where the work was practically wholly conducted as piece-work, and to the extent already indicated in the Bhagalpur, Burdwan, Presidency and Orissa Divisions, the system of piece-work upon large works was practically confined to the Patna Division. Piece work in that Division, except for a short time on some small works under the Civil Agency in the Samastipur subdivision of Darbhanga, was introduced upon the marginally noted large works, all of which were in charge of the Public Works Department, and a comparison of the results obtained under piece-work and task work respectively by that Department with its advantages of a more highly trained supervising staff under both systems, gives therefore a fairer basis for comparison than by deductions from the smaller works under the civil agency, which were to some extent, as regards the Chota Nagpur Division, at least, subject to different local peculiarities. The system did not have the complete trial which might otherwise have been given had it been understood from the first that such a departure from the Famine Code would have been permitted, but the general weight of opinion, where the means of judging were best, is distinctly in its favour as opposed to task-work. In the Patna Division the opinion in favour of the system is almost unanimous. In the Bhagalpur Division the Collector of Bhagulpur was distinctly in its favour, and so to a less extent was the Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas. In the Chota Nagpur Division the peculiar local conditions rendered piece-work a necessity; the strong dislike of the aboriginal people to any form of regulated labour, and the means at hand in the existence of jungle produce of supplementing a partial diet, had task work been attempted, would, have led to universal idling in the hopes of obtaining the minimum wage with which the people would have been quite satified. The Collector of Bankura

strongly in favour of piece-work, and the only adverse opinions are expressed from the Presidency Division. The advantages of the system are various; the people understand it and prefer it; the necessity for large petty establishment is removed; the elaborate classifications of labour and of maximum, minimum and penal wages which lend themselves too readily to fraud on the part of the subordinate staff, are avoided; the relief-worker is able to support his dependants, and the numbers on gratuitous relief are to that extent diminished; and lastly, the work is cheaper and more efficient. That the average daily wage was higher under the piece-work system was expected, and in fact intended; the wage or task work is calculated to support the worker only, but one of the objects of piece work is that by hard work the labourer will earn sufficient to support his dependants. The merits of the system are thus summarised by the Hon'ble Mr. Glass :—

"The Engineers engaged on works in the recent famine are unanimously of opinion that piece-work is the most suitable form of employment for able-bodied persons on famine works at all times. At the outset of a famine, when distress is not acute, piece-work is the most certain preventive against people flocking to the works who are not really in need of relief; and it has, besides, the advantage of putting a stop, in a great measure, to the fraudulent designs of muharrirs and other subordinate employes, who are only too ready to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the task-work system for embezzlement. It is well known to all who have had experience of relief works in this and previous famines that the class referred to are corrupt in the extreme, and that no inconsiderable portion of the expenditure finds its way into their pockets. At the commencement of a famine it is quite impossible to prevent peculation when relief is afforded on the task-work system. Everything is more or less in a chaotic state, and until order has been brought about, the opportunities for embezzling are numerous. Even when order has been introduced, the system is such that dishonest persons find no difficulty in attaining their ends. It is the general opinion of Public Works Officers engaged in the recent famine that it is not possible to prevent swindling altogether when work is carried out on the task system. The dishonesty of the underlings is not the only objection to it It involves the maintenance of a large and expensive establishment for the purposes of mustering the people, making and checking measurements, and the keeping of accounts. It also involves considerable interference with the labourers which they do not like, and much of their time is wasted (from the labourers' point of view) in forming the gangs, calling the muster-rolls, and setting the people to work. All those disadvantages practically disappear under the piece-work system."

On the other hand, that the system has disadvantages was fully recognised. It is exceedingly difficult to determine a rate which will allow the inexperienced and weakly labourer to live and at the same time not allow the professional labourer to make a profit on the work, although a system of piece-work on different rates for different classes can be adopted, as was actually shown to be practicable, or piece-work can be supplemented by a system of petty task-work for the weakly and their dependants. A second disadvantage of the system is that it is very difficult to prevent the petty contractor creeping in: the mate of a gang easily degenerates into a contractor's servant, although this difficulty too was met by making the gangs smaller. Further, there is a tendency for professional labour to drive others out of their gangs. That women and children on a piece-work will be in less proportion was anticipated, and the actual results exemplify this most clearly. Finally, in so far as it is calculated that the wage will support a labourer and his dependants, in the case of any worker unencumbered by dependants the balance over and above what is required for his personal maintenance is so much clear profit to him and unnecessary expense to the State.

The rates of outturn obtained by the Public Works Department do not call for detailed comment. In Darbhanga and Madhubani the higher rates under task-work were due to the preponderance in these divisions of work on tanks with their long lead and excessive lift; in Saran the figures of cost include all expenditure upon works, and not only that upon wages; the mean rate if adjusted would probably be less than Rs. 3-8 per 1,000 cubic feet. Under the system of piece-work the outturn per male unit on the different works was singularly uniform, the high figure attained in Nadia being due to the fact that nearly all the labourers were able-bodied men, and that there were practically no women or children. Allowing for reservations on account of varying lift and lead, the outturn is both higher and the consequent rate per 1,000 cubic feet uniformly lower than under the task-work system of the Code, the only exception being the district of Muzaffarpur, where the rates for task-work were throughout exceptionally low.

Competition between relief works and private works.

In the course of the famine a complaint was made with especial reference to the Moghalsarai-Gaya Railway, in the district of Shahabad, that the famine works were attracting labour from it to the more profitable employment on Government relief. The line ran through an affected area; and had fair rates been offered, there would have been every reason to suppose a supply of labour would be forthcoming, but on enquiry it was found that the Company had started with a rate of Re. 1-8 per 1,000 cubic feet to contractors, including dressing. The rates compared to normal rates were low at any time; with grain selling at the price it was, they were prohibitive, and insufficient to afford a bare subsistence to the workers. The Company had to raise its rates to Re. 1-12, Rs. 2, and ultimately to Rs. 2-8, at which point labour was secured. As soon as a reasonable rate was offered, Government works in the neighbourhood were closed, so that any possibility of competition might be obviated.

CHAPTER VII.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

The classes of persons who are considered entitled to the receipt of relief gratuitously are, broadly speaking, those from whom it is impossible to exact any form of task in return, but the provisions of the Famine Code define them more precisely, and the following classes are included, provided that they have no relatives able, and by the custom of the country bound, to support them:—

(a) Idiots and lunatics.
(b) Cripples.
(c) The blind.
(d) All who from age or physical weakness are incapable of earning their living.
(e) All persons whose attendance on the sick or on children in their own homes is absolutely necessary.
(f) Respectable people who are reduced to starvation.

In the distribution of gratuitous relief several different methods of procedure were adopted. In this, as in other matters, Sir Alexander Mackenzie while insisting everywhere on the observance of the fundamental principle of saving life at the least possible cost to the State, thought it wise to leave a large discretion in details to local officers, knowing that no one Procrustean rule or method would be found suitable to the infinite variety of condition, habits, customs and prejudices prevailing in provinces of the vast extent of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. In some districts all the methods described below were in vogue at one time or another of the famine; in others, some only were adopted, local conditions being the predetermining cause in each case. The different means of distribution may be stated as follows:—

(a) Village relief by money or grain doles.
(b) Relief at kitchens.
(c) Relief at poor-houses.
(d) Relief of dependants on works.

History of the procedure adopted in different districts.

In the Patna Division the first step taken towards giving gratuitous relief was the allotment of small advances to police officers with instructions to relieve all urgent cases. The measure was temporary only, anticipating the general organisation of relief establishment in the district. As charges and circles were mapped out and manned in the manner already described, the circle officers were provided with maps and details of the villages under them, with which their first duty was to make themselves acquainted. In the meantime lists of persons who were considered to be suitable recipients of gratuitous relief had been collected through the police, the village panchayats and chaukidars. These lists were made over to the circle officers, with orders to visit every village, muster the people named on the list, and by inspection and enquiry satisfy themselves that they were fit to be placed in receipt of such relief. The check by the circle officer was as far as possible repeated by the Charge Superintendent, and the lists were subject to constant scrutiny by every superior officer who had occasion to visit the locality. The lists once prepared, days and centres of distribution were fixed, at which it was the duty of the circle officer to attend and to personally supervise the giving of the doles of grain or money, but usually grain. These central distributions in their turn were subject to constant supervision by the superior officers. The system was primarily based on minute house-to-house enquiry in the villages, the work of the actual person enquiring being subjected to constant check by higher paid officers. The importance of this check was realised from the beginning, and as soon as the organisation of relief works was sufficiently advanced to free Charge Superintendents from more pressing duties, it was the subject of special and unremitting attention. Notably in Champaran and Muzaffarpur, but

generally in all the districts of North Bihar, the greatest assistance in checking the lists was derived from the volunteer supervision of the indigo planters, whose intimate acquaintance with the circumstances of the people in the neighbourhood of their factories, made their services especially valuable. Although the greater part of the gratuitous relief given was in the form of grain and money doles to the people in their villages, poor-houses were started at an early stage, but for reasons which will be stated more in detail later, they were never largely attended. Relief in kitchens, originally intended primarily for travellers and wanderers, also played an important part in the later stages of the famine, especially in the maintenance of children. Dependants, meaning the dependants of those who were working on relief works, but unable to work themselves, were relieved by money doles on the works. This form of relief was never encouraged and obtained most on works under the Public Works Department. Relief to artisans was not given in the Patna Division. In the Bhagalpur Division lists of recipients of gratuitous relief were drawn up and weekly distributions of grain were started in the Bhagalpur district on a similar system to the village relief of the Patna Division. In the Sonthal Parganas lists were framed by local Committees and checked by the Charge Superintendents, after which tickets were distributed, entitling the holders to receive so much grain from a shopkeeper. The latter on producing the tickets as vouchers was paid the price of the grain. In the Chota Nagpur Division gratuitous relief in Hazaribagh was given practically entirely in kitchens, and to urgent cases of travellers along the Grand Trunk Road, through the police. In Lohardaga what relief was given was distributed for the greater part in kitchens, and to a small extent also by doles. In Palamau the large area of scattered distress caused a different system to be evolved. Committees were formed at each thana and outpost, usually with the local zamindar as Chairman, who undertook a house-to-house enquiry in the villages under them and the preparation of lists of suitable recipients. A panchayet was then appointed in each village, who undertook the relief of the persons named in the list by a system of small permanent advances. *Parda-nashin* women and artisans were relieved from the charitable fund. Similar local Committees were also formed in Manbhum, but cooked food was also given in kitchens, and weavers were also relieved by paying them for cloth woven or by a system of advances. In Bankura lists were prepared through the agency of police and panchayets, subject to check by a supervising officer, and weekly distributions held, which were presided over by a reliable local agent, either a Government servant or a volunteer. Kitchens were also opened at a late stage. In the Presidency Division no gratuitous relief was given in the Murshidabad district from Government funds. In Nadia the village system similar to that adopted in Bihar was followed, supplemented by kitchens towards the end of the famine. In Khulna the village system was adopted, together with the establishment of poor-houses, which were more successful here than elsewhere. Relief was also given to weavers. In Puri the village system was adopted.

Average daily numbers on gratuitous relief.

The following statement shows the average daily numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief of all kinds during the whole period of the famine operations and the corresponding figures of 1873-74:—

Month.			1873-74.	1896-97.
November	...	...	...	17
December	...	...	...	5,994
January	...	...	378	32,199
February	...	...	3,708	113,130
March	...	...	24,003	207,111
April	...	...	168,245	297,229
May	...	...	305,052	414,324
June	...	...	508,770	459,000
July	...	...	685,595	425,186
August	...	...	582,361	316,424
September	...	...	318,151	108,148
October	...	...	23,272	5,578
November	...	...	4,118	...

During the famine of 1873-74 gratuitous relief was not started till January, nor was it fully organised until April, but in the recent famine the organisation, which had been started in December, had already reached considerable dimensions in February. On the other hand operations during the recent famine closed a month earlier than in 1873-74. It is to be observed that while the maximum numbers on relief works in 1874 were more than four times as great as in 1896-97, the numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in the latter year approximated more closely to the figures of the former famine. The explanation is not far to seek. While gradually deepening distress has the result of increasing the numbers alike upon relief works and gratuitous relief, the circumstances affecting the course of the two systems of relief are not in all respects identical. The average daily numbers upon gratuitous relief were first in excess of those upon works in May, and thenceforth, excluding the month of October, when operations were being wound up, remained so practically till the end of the famine; again while the daily average upon relief works reached its zenith in May, the numbers upon gratuitous relief did not touch their highest point until June, succeeded by a very small falling off in July. The classes who are entitled to the gratuitous relief consisting of the lame, blind, halt, the sick, the aged, and of professional beggars, constitute a more or less fixed percentage of the population who even in ordinary times, are dependent upon the charity of their neighbours for subsistence. As the relief organisation was extended and the increasing pressure of distress caused the springs of private charity to dry up, this portion of the population was bound gradually to drift on to the Government lists. Once there, they were obliged to remain until favourable prospects and cheaper prices opened out other sources of charity. It is for this reason that while upon relief works, the breaking of the monsoon caused at once a falling off in the numbers of the able-bodied who could find employment in the fields, the numbers on gratuitous relief did not decrease to any marked extent until August, and even in September were considerable.

During the course of the famine doubts were at one time felt by the Government of India, whether, in view of the numbers upon relief works compared with the numbers upon the gratuitous list, the latter form of relief was not being overdone. In reply it was submitted that there is no necessary connection between the numbers upon relief works and upon gratuitous relief, the former being more or less a fixed percentage of the population, and the latter varying with the strictness with which the labour test was enforced, the possibility of obtaining employment outside of the Government relief works, and the general staying power of the population of the distressed areas; and even assuming that there were such connection, the relative proportions in the districts of Bengal did not differ materially from those in other districts in other parts of India. The percentage of the population upon gratuitous relief did not exceed what from *à priori* considerations of the conditions of the affected tracts might reasonably be estimated as probable, being about the same as the percentage of the population in poor-houses in England. Apart, moreover, from the constant attention and supervision which had been directed from the commencement by the local officers from the Commissioners downwards, to the checking of the lists and the removal of names improperly placed upon them, Sir Alexander Mackenzie and the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, when Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, had both satisfied themselves, by personal inspection, that the principles of relief laid down in the Famine Code had neither been departed from in theory nor exceeded in practice. Independent testimony to the same effect was borne by gentlemen unconnected with the provincial administration. Mr. James, writing of Champaran, remarked :—

'We drove to see a relief work . . . . and then watched the distribution of gratuitous relief. All present were obviously suitable objects of relief, being composed principally of helpless men, poor women, with a number of small children and weakly men and boys.'

Again, Mr. Higham reported after his visit to these provinces :—

"During my tour, therefore, I endeavoured to see as many as possible of the people on village relief . . . . I can . . . very confidently assert that, among all those inspected by me, there was not an individual who was fit to be sent to the works, or to be given only the most nominal task."

The Government of India ultimately expressed themselves fully satisfied with the administration of this, as well as of other branches of the relief administration in Bengal.

Percentage to population of the affected area of the highest numbers reached upon gratuitous relief.

The following statement shows the highest number on gratuitous relief reached on any day in each affected district, and the proportion borne to the population of the affected area :—

Division.	1896-97.	
	Highest number reached.	Percentage of highest number of population of affected area.
1	2	3
Shahabad	24,280	6·35
Saran	59,808	2·65
Champaran	91,290	4·91
Muzaffarpur	77,102	3·34
Darbhanga	109,619	4·53
Total Patna Division ...	*362,099*	*3·99*
Bhagalpur	6,216	1·91
Sonthal Parganas	6,372	1·69
Total Bhagalpur Division ...	*12,588*	*1·79*
Hazaribagh	5,823	2·91
Palamau	2,488	·41
Manbhum	11,987	1·21
Total Chota Nagpur Division ...	*20,297*	*1·13*
Bankura	12,044	2·91
Nadia	83,093	13·27
Murshidabad	Nil	...
Khulna	11,013	3·99
Total Presidency Division ...	*94,106*	*10·43*
Puri	2,036	1·99
Grand Total	*503,169*	*3·83*

The highest percentage was reached in Nadia, where 13·27 of the population of a particular tract were at one time upon gratuitous relief, after which came Shahabad with 6·35 per cent. The highest aggregate number reached was in Darbhanga where, on the 26th June, 109,619 persons were upon the gratuitous relief lists. With regard to the district of Nadia, the excessive numbers being gratuitously relieved at once attracted the attention of Government, and it was feared that, owing to the insufficiency of the supervising establishment and to relaxation in the case of Muhammadan women, of the rule which required all able-bodied persons to work as a test of their being in distress, gratuitous relief at one time was being overdone. Additional officers were at once deputed, and the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor as already remarked, ordered a rigid scrutiny of the lists, after a personal visit to the district. The result of these measures and of the reaping of the early autumn rice, was that the numbers were largely reduced. The circumstances of Shahabad were exceptional: relief here was started somewhat later than elsewhere, and the people were, consequently in worse condition at the early stages of the famine; the temporary migration of the male members of families in this district has already been referred to, and their women and children were left to swell the list ; further, the physical condition of the affected tract is at all times very low, and lameness and paralysis among the men (said to arise from eating the *khesari* grain) is very prevalent. In Darbhanga, the poverty and extraordinary density of the population are to be remembered in considering the numbers gratuitously relieved, and the results attained in the relief operations.

conducted by the Maharaja of Darbhanga, with all the facilities possessed by his subordinates for accurate knowledge of the circumstances of the persons relieved, showed by their similarity to the results on the Government lists, that relief was not being overdone.

Analyses of the descriptions of persons gratuitously relieved.

The following statement shows the proportions of men, women and children to the total number gratuitously relieved :—

District.		Percentage to total gratuitously relieved.		
		Of men.	Of women.	Of children.
1		2	3	4
Patna Division ...	Shahabad	19·19	46·53	34·28
	Saran	15·9	52·5	31·6
	Champaran	22·08	42·03	35·89
	Muzaffarpur	16·76	49·06	34·17
	Darbhanga	16·27	51·28	32·44
	Whole Division ...	17·93	48·47	33·59
Bhagalpur Division ...	Bhagalpur	17·66	54·97	27·37
	Sonthal Parganas	18·6	39·08	42·3
	Whole Division ...	18·10	47·65	34·25
Chota Nagpur Division.	Hazaribagh	17	22	61
	Palamau	29	53	18
	Manbhum	18	39	43
	Whole Division ...	20·41	39·01	40·57
Burdwan Division ...	Bankura	20·18	44·65	35·15
Presidency Division	Nadia	9·04	46·6	42·3
	Khulna	7·92	59·48	32·59
	Whole Division ...	8·87	50·29	40·83
Orissa Division ...	Puri	15·4	25·8	58·7

A noticeable point is the constancy of the proportions in different Divisions, with the exception of the Presidency Division, where the small proportion of men and large proportion of women gratuitously relieved was, as already remarked, due to the fact of women having been allowed to receive this form of relief instead of being forced on to relief works.

No regular statistics were generally collected of the particular causes which brought the various recipients on to the gratuitous relief lists, but in the Patna Division, an analysis was made in some typical circles. The enquiry was undertaken in July, when this description of relief was at its highest. The results were as follows:—

District.	Number of circles.	Number of villages in the circle.	Persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on 1st July 1897.	Cause of disability.						
				Lunatic or idiot.	Cripple.	Blind.	Decrepit from age.	*Purdanashin* women.	Orphans and destitutes.	Other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Shahabad ...	4	412	6,319	·42	8·76	3·29	40·97	10·22	10·50	25·81
Saran ...	14	646	8,656	1·36	3·17	4·07	32·15	7·62	6·93	44·65
Muzaffarpur ...	21	820	14,615	1·11	7·47	6·22	35·56	8·25	6·99	34·30
Darbhanga ...	21	798	30,393	·62	3·25	3·66	32·56	6·44	2·88	50·36

The number shown under "other causes" was practically almost entirely made up of children; after them, the most numerous class were the aged, then *pardanashin* women, most of whom were made over ultimately to the care of the Charitable Relief Committees, and after them cripples and orphans. At the same time, information as to the caste of those on gratuitous relief was collected. It was found that the true cultivating castes of Kurmis and Koeris were not largely represented; the Brahmans and Rajputs forming the bulk of those relieved as *purdanashin* were not numerous, and practically the bulk of those relieved were of the lower labouring castes. Similar detailed enquiries were not made in other Divisions, but as far as information is available, it would appear that the majority of those gratuitously relieved by Government everywhere were of the low-caste indigent labourer and beggar classes.

Analysis of the different methods of gratuitous relief.

The following statement shows the part which the different methods of offering gratuitous relief, already indicated, played in the general scheme:—

Table showing proportion of numbers on each kind of gratuitous relief to total gratuitously relieved.

DISTRICT.	Percentage of *dependants* to total gratuitously relieved.	Percentage of numbers relieved in *poor-houses* to total gratuitously relieved.	Percentage of numbers relieved in kitchens to total gratuitously relieved.	Percentage of those "otherwise relieved" to total gratuitously relieved.
1	2	3	4	5
Shahabad	3·69	1·92	2·24	92·12
Saran	1·71	0·33	4·32	93·62
Champaran	8·35	1·44	4·40	85·79
Muzaffarpur	3·25	0 67	15 81	80·25
Darbhanga	7·51	0·77	6·05	85·65
Whole Division ...	5·61	·93	7·03	86·43
Bhagalpur	10·72	Nil	Nil	89·27
Sonthal Parganas	3·01	Nil	2·28	94·71
Whole Division ...	7·16	Nil	1·05	91·78
Hazaribagh	Nil	·39	95·66	3·94
Palamau	Nil	Nil	Nil	100
Manbhum	Nil	Nil	24·83	75·17
Whole Division ...	Nil	·08	36·02	63·89
Bankura	·02	Nil	7·2	92·7
Nadia	9·56	·01	·40	90·02
Khulna	Nil	7·8	Nil	92 2
Whole Division ...	8·09	1·20	·34	90·35
Puri	17·3	Nil	Nil	82·6
GRAND TOTAL ...	5·72	·90	7·07	86·3

The heading "otherwise relieved" includes every variety of gratuitous relief except such as was given in poor-houses and kitchens and to dependants on works. The greater part of such relief consisted in the distribution of grain or money doles at the people's homes, but minor varieties are included, such as the payment of Re. 1 a month to chaukidars, who it was soon found were suffering from the inability of the villagers to pay their ordinary wages. Still, in every district except Hazaribagh, the village distribution was the backbone of the system. Relief to dependants of workers upon the works was kept within the smallest possible limits. It was found that such people were altogether out of place upon the works, where their presence merely hampered the organisation of the labour and the exaction of the tasks. It was much easier in every way to relieve them in their villages, and in fact towards the end of February definite orders were issued to that effect, although a certain number of small children who could not be separated from their parents, together with a few old people to look after them, had throughout to be allowed to come on the works.

The proportion which dependants bore to the total number of relief-workers is shown below:—

Shahabad	... ...	16·29	Bhagalpur	... ...	5·1
Saran	... ...	4·7	Sonthal Parganas	...	4·5
Champaran	... ...	6·32	Bankura	... ...	·09
Muzaffarpur	... ...	4·81	Nadia	... ...	24·5
Darbhanga	... ...	6·09	Puri	... ...	·9

The piece work system followed in the Chota Nagpur Division left no room for dependants. The high percentage in Nadia is due to the fact that relief to children was at first granted in this way, but the system was stopped in July and kitchens opened for them instead. The large proportion of women and children to men in Shahabad would account for the figures in that district. Generally speaking, therefore, dependants formed less than 5 per cent. of the number on works.

The part played by poor-houses, with the exception of those in the Khulna district, was small. A poor house may fulfil two objects, either affording a test of the necessity for relief by submission to residence within it, or offering a means of punishing contumacious relief-workers. For the first purpose the test was considered too severe, or, as the Collector of Saran describes it, "the poor-house is primarily a test of prejudice and only secondarily a test of distress." It was found generally that residence in a poor-house was regarded with the utmost repugnance by even the lowest castes, and what inmates there were consisted mostly of wandering beggars and the destitute sick. As the Collector of Champaran points out, their chief use was as infirmaries. As a method of punishing unruly workers they failed in the absence of any power to enforce detention. The experience of Khulna was exceptional: the Collector did not find caste prejudices against residence in a poor-house so strong as elsewhere, and was able to a great extent to use the poor-house as a test of the real necessity for relief.

Kitchens as a method of relief were resorted to to a considerable extent, though chiefly towards the later stages of the famine. As soon as distress deepened, a considerable deterioration in the condition of the children was noticed, the inference being that their adult relatives were appropriating their doles. To meet this difficulty the distribution of food to children in kitchens was found of the greatest value. Towards the end of the famine, moreover, the acceptance of cooked food at a kitchen was found a suitable test in curtailing operations. Relief to travellers, especially in such districts as were traversed by the Grand Trunk Road, was most conveniently offered in this form

Roughly speaking, both poor-houses and kitchens were found to be more expensive forms of relief than doles either in villages or to dependants on works. To some extent attempts were made to get something from the persons gratuitously relieved in the form of light labour, such as spinning, weaving, string-making, etc., but as a whole it was found that the results barely justified the trouble taken.

CHAPTER VIII.

LOANS AND ADVANCES.

Loans under the modified rules of the Land Improvement Loans Act.

It has already been mentioned in the course of this narrative that one of the early measures adopted by this Government at the commencement of the famine was the modification of the rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act, so as to allow of loans on specially favourable terms within the areas officially declared as distressed, to land-owners and substantial raiyats for the excavation of tanks and other works of improvement, such as are required for relieving distress, and especially for improving the supply of water for drinking and irrigation. It was provided that the loans should be given free of interest and repayable in five years; and that if the work was completed to the satisfaction of the Collector, one-third of the principal would be subsequently remitted. It was hoped that advantage would be largely taken of these concessions, and that many labourers would thus obtain employment who otherwise would find their way to the Government works. The aggregate amount advanced in loans under these special rules was a little over three lakhs of rupees.

The advances in the Patna Division were taken advantage of very slightly. The proposal seemed to have been regarded with suspicion, and it was possibly feared that Government by paying portion of the cost of such works would have some claim to a right of property in the works or in the land on which they might be situated. In some instances the works were not carried out to the satisfaction of the local officers, and the experiment was not on the whole very successful. But when it is remembered that landholders in Bihar carried out from their private funds many works that afforded relief; that they paid up their land revenue in full during the year, and that their collections of rent must have been very short, it is not a matter for surprise that they did not embarrass themselves by largely resorting to Government for loans for carrying out works of improvement. No complete statistics are available of the numbers to whom labour was afforded in this way. In the Bhagalpur Division the people of North Bhagalpur seemed to require no stimulus to start petty works of the description which the rules were designed to encourage, and without practically any advantage being taken of these loans, small works were opened everywhere by private persons, and the Collector reports that of his personal knowledge over 200 private tanks were at one time being excavated or re-excavated in North Bhagalpur. In the Sonthal Parganas loans on the special terms were eagerly sought after, and the amounts advanced would have been larger were it not that the applicants were unable in many cases to offer adequate security. In the Chota Nagpur Division while the system did not work very well in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga, in Palamau and Manbhum the loans were eagerly taken up. In Palamau out of Rs. 43,12[illegible] advanced, it was estimated that work was done to the value of Rs. 40,[illegible]27 and a daily average of 3,315 labourers employed for about four months. In Manbhum the daily average employed for about the same period was approximately 2,200, and the total amount advanced Rs. 42,610. In the districts of Nadia and Khulna in the Presidency Division the loans were eagerly applied for, and to a less extent in Murshidabad. In Khulna the works were carried on from January to July, and an average daily number of 1,200 employed; in Murshidabad the numbers averaged 1,500 daily between the middle of April and middle of June Figures for Nadia are not available.

Ordinary loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

In addition to the sums advanced under the modified rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 1,07,135 during 1896-97, and Rs. 1,08,714 between April 1897 and November 1898 were distributed in the affected districts under the ordinary terms. The figures are those supplied by

the Accountant-General, Bengal. The works done seem to have been mostly of the nature of tanks, *bandhs*, and irrigation channels.

Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, a total sum of Rs. 11,35,872 was advanced when the distressed area during 1896-97 and 1897-98. In view of the special circumstances of the year, the existing restrictions which limit the amounts advanced for such loans to Rs. 2 per acre of land held by the applicants was raised by Government in May to Rs. 3, and the restriction that loans should not be given to raiyats with holdings of 2 acres or less, was removed. Most of the advances were made on the joint and several security of the residents of a whole village, and were in the majority of cases given for the purchase of seed, though in the cold weather of 1896-97 money was also advanced for the encouragement of irrigation. In considering the total sums advanced, the large sum of over eight lakhs distributed as gifts and loans by the Charitable Relief Committees, should be remembered. Loans were not granted in Darbhanga, where the Collector thought that they were not required, and that the establishment necessary to enquire into the applications was not available; in this district also the Maharaja of Darbhanga advanced nearly six lakhs to his own tenants. Otherwise, with the exception of the Nadia district, they were freely distributed everywhere. The figures as to the number of persons who received these loans are very imperfect, but from such materials as are available it appears that the average amount advanced per family varied from Rs. 9-11-1 in Khulna to Rs. 5-10-5 in Champaran.

Bounties for wells.

A bounty of Re. 1 on every kutcha well dug was sanctioned by Government in December 1896 with a view to encouraging the irrigation of the *rabi* crops, but the concession was not largely availed of. The proposal had particular reference to the Patna Division. In this Division the expenditure incurred in this way in 1896-97 was Rs. 6,793 in Muzaffarpur and Rs. 665 in Champaran, or a total of Rs. 7,458. In the greater part of Darbhanga there is a prejudice against irrigation from wells; in the Bhabhua subdivision of Shahabad the soil is not suitable for these wells, and in Saran the raiyats are ready enough to construct and irrigate from wells without special inducement. Many wells too were dug out of the sums advanced as ordinary agricultural loans.

Loans for importation of grain.

The granting of loans for the importation of food-grains will be considered along with the general course of the traffic in food-grains in the Province, and the circumstances explained under which these loans were found necessary in Palamau, Hazaribagh, Nadia, and Puri. Elsewhere no stimulus to the import of food-grains was required.

Opium advances.

The economic effect of the cultivation of opium, in the districts of the Patna Division, has already been referred to, and the payment of the opium advances made during the year 1897, although in no sense a special measure of relief, was obviously of the greatest benefit to the recipients during the prevailing distress, causing the circulation of a large sum of money in the affected districts, just when it was most required. The following amounts were advanced during the year:—

		Rs.
Shahabad	...	2,59,488
Saran	...	4,28,605
Champaran	...	3,17,703
Muzaffarpur	...	1,68,512
Gaya	...	9,37,847
Patna	...	2,96,867
Monghyr	...	2,95,757
Total	...	27,04,779

Comparison between amounts advanced on loan in the recent famine and in 1873-74.

In the matter of relief by loans there was almost as great a departure from the policy adopted in 1874 as in the matter of the importation of grain by Government. As has been already shown above, the amounts advanced during the recent famine in the affected districts were—

	Rs.
Under the modified rules of Land Improvement Act ...	3,01,007
Under ordinary rules of ditto	2,15,849
Under Agriculturists' Loans Act	11,35,872
Total	16,52,728

In 1873-74, calculating the price of the grain advanced at $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers to the rupee, the cost rate given by the Famine Commissioners, the total sums advanced in the distressed districts amounted approximately to—

	Rs.
In grain	1,34,75,000
In cash	30,03,000
Total ...	1,64,78,000

or far more than the total expenditure under all heads on the famine in 1896-97.

CHAPTER IX.

EXPENDITURE AND ACCOUNTS.

System of accounts.

At the outset of the famine the expenditure upon the relief works undertaken, was for a short time borne by the District Boards. As, however, it speedily became evident that the resources of the District Boards would fall far short of the requirements, and that the bulk of the expenditure would ultimately fall on Government, estimates were called for from the various Commissioners and submitted to the Government of India in February, though revised estimates were subsequently submitted in March. The estimates for 1897-98 were sanctioned by the Government of India, and general authority given as regards 1896-97 to spend whatever might be required on the recognised methods of relief. Allotments to the affected districts were made monthly on receipt of estimates of requirements. Within the districts themselves Charge Superintendents worked on a system of permanent advances, with smaller advances from them to their circle officers, the advances being recouped at intervals after submission of the necessary bills. Some confusion in the accounts was caused at first, until some necessary modifications of the account rules as contained in the Famine Code, were finally decided on, and a special officer of the Accounts Department was appointed to travel round to the affected districts, explaining the system. The Public Works Department opened a special branch accounts office at Muzaffarpur, which was found of great use. The forms of accounts in use in the Public Works Department differed somewhat from those in use in the civil works, a circumstance which gave rise to some confusion and delay when works were to be transferred from one to the other, and has subsequently caused some difficulty in the classification of accounts on a uniform basis.

Arrangements for supply of coin.

No special arrangements were found necessary for the supply of coin on the relief works. Copper coin was obtained on indent from Calcutta and sent out under police guard to the different works. The police force had to be strengthened in most districts for the purpose, but no case occurred of *loot* of coin *en route*. The only additional treasury opened was at Jhanjharpur in the Darbhanga district.

Actual expenditure.

A detailed statement giving figures of expenditure is included in the appendices. It is necessary to give here a brief summary only of the noticeable points. The net result of the relief operations from first to last, reducing the persons relieved to terms of one day, shows that in the 15 affected districts 61,018,611 people were relieved for one day on works and 70,783,120 gratuitously, or a total of 131,801,731, while in districts in which distress was apprehended and test works opened, although famine was never officially declared to exist, relief on works was given to 277,239 people and gratuitously to 284,963. For the Province, therefore, as a whole, 61,295,850 persons attended the relief works, and 71,068,083 persons the gratuitous distributions, or a total of 132,363,933 in terms of one day. The total expenditure on relief works exclusive of expenditure in the nature of bounties and advances, amounted to Rs. 1,08,03,758, of which Rs. 4,78,235 was met from the funds of the District Boards, and Rs. 1,03,25,523 from the general revenues of Government. The expenditure may be classified under the following main heads:—

	Rs.
Wages of workers and contingencies	62,99,245
Gratuitous relief	32,00,287
Establishment	8,85,446
Tools and plant	4,09,785
Compensation for land, trees and crops	8,995
Total ...	108,03,758

The average daily cost per head of expenditure on the wages of workers excluding contingences amounted to 1 anna 4·9 pies per diem, and the average daily gratuitous dole to 8·6 pies per head; while the total daily cost per person relieved exclusive only of the compensation paid for land and crops, amounted to 1 anna 3 pies. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the cost per head per day was very moderate, but he does not think that this should be regarded in itself and without regard to other considerations as a crucial test of efficiency in the administration of famine relief, for it is manifest if all or a majority of labourers failed to perform the prescribed tasks and were put on the penal wage, that the cost per head would be reduced below what was intended or desired. Inclusive of the bounties paid on grain and the cost of grain imported by Government, bounties paid to encourage the excavation of *kutcha* wells, and advances to grain importers and under the modified rules of the Land Improvement Act, most of which will be recoverable, the grand total of expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,12,52,005, or, in other words, to one crore and twelve lakhs. The accounts are still subject to minor adjustments by the local officers, and contributions by District Boards may possibly be slightly increased, but for all practical intents and purposes the figures may be taken as correct.

In the estimates sanctioned by the Government of India there was no special provision for compensation for land, bounties on grain imported, and the cost of Government grain, and the expenditure under these heads was met from general savings. The following statement shows the actual expenditure as compared with the estimates sanctioned by the Government of India for 1897-98, plus the actual expenditure during 1896-97 for which the actual, and not the estimated expenditure, was sanctioned by the Supreme Government:—

	Estimate. Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Saving. Rs.
Relief works and gratuitous relief, salaries and establishment ...	1,12,93,093	1,09,61,981	+3,31,112
Advances under the modified rules of the Land Improvement Act ...	11,92,522	2,82,566	+9,09,956
Bounties for wells	4,467	7,458	—2,991
Total ...	1,24,90,082	1,12,52,005	+12,38,077

Under the main head of the relief operations therefore the estimate was singularly accurate; the circumstances which influenced the expenditure under the remaining two heads are set forth in another part of this narrative.

For the estimate of the numbers likely to require relief of any description, the only complete data upon which some forecast could be founded were for the Patna Division, and the subsequent results showed that the forecasts of numbers in North Bihar and Shahabad submitted to the Government of India in February were as nearly correct as could be expected. The estimates for Bihar were based on the assumption that 120 millions would have to be relieved for one day. The actuals were one hundred and ten millions.

Comparison with the expenditure during 1873-74.

The nett expenditure by Government in the famine of 1873-74, as given in the report of the Famine Commissioners, was Rs. 6,61,00,000. The difference of expenditure, therefore, on the two famines has been nearly five and-a-half crores.

CHAPTER X.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

With regard to private relief, as distinguished from the larger operations of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund, and confining the term to the assistance given by the zamindars and leading inhabitants of the affected districts to their raiyats and dependants in whatever form it was offered, it would be unjust to make any general assertion unfavourable to any class in any of the distressed districts. It will be shown subsequently in the course of this narrative that the payment of land revenue and cesses was not seriously affected by the famine. Government found it necessary to give but few remissions of revenue, and the petty zamindar, hampered by difficulties in collection from his raiyats, must have been at times himself pressed to pay up the Government demand. All classes, too, rich and poor, felt the pressure of the abnormally high prices, and the general uncertainty and apprehension as to the future, raised to a certain extent a not unnatural disinclination to expenditure of money beyond what was absolutely unavoidable. With these reservations, it may be said generally of the Patna Division, apart from the notable exceptions to be mentioned hereafter, that the ordinary zamindars made no great show of relieving their tenants. The European planters, however, who are also large landholders, displayed moderation in the collection of their dues, and in many instances conducted small relief works at their own expense in the neighbourhood of their factories. The assistance which they rendered gratuitously in the supervision of Government relief was also most useful, and has already been acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor. But all other private efforts taken together in the Patna Division were surpassed by the princely benefactions of the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga who undertook to give relief to all who were in need of it throughout his estates. The scheme of relief organised by the Maharaja in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur, consisted in the offer of labour on works on a system of piece-work at rates somewhat above the normal, to compensate for the dearness of grain, and the giving of gratuitous relief on very much the same lines as Government, with this difference that the Raj enjoyed the advantage of a village staff already on the spot, who possessed a personal acquaintance with the needs of the villagers and over whom they had various means of control. The maximum number of works opened by the Raj was 80, consisting for the most part of tanks and embankments upon which employment was given to an aggregate number in terms of one day of 2,834,848 persons, to whom Rs. 2,45,538 was paid as wages. The total cost of gratuitous relief amounted to Rs. 1,22,782, and a total number of 2,943,702 souls, in terms of one day, were relieved. The Maharaja Bahadur also distributed nearly 6 lakhs in advances. Government has already signified its high appreciation of this splendid liberality. The Court of Wards on behalf of the Hatwa Raj in the Saran district gave relief by works, grain advances, and gratuitous doles in kitchens and poor-houses. In all 28 works were opened, employing 789,236 people in terms of one day and involving an expenditure of Rs. 44,915 in wages, while Rs. 10,778 was spent on gratuitous relief equivalent to a distribution to 240,326 persons for one day. Eighty-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two maunds of grain were distributed in advances to 30,523 tenants in 1,039 villages, which were of the greatest assistance. The other large zamindari of North Bihar, the Bettiah Raj, which is also under the Court of Wards, was not in a position to incur any great expenditure on famine relief. However, it spent in all Rs. 15,253 in maintaining a kitchen, excavating some tanks, and other forms of relief.

In the Bhagalpur Division a high tribute is paid by the Collector to the spirit of liberality displayed by all classes on this as on previous occasions of scarcity. The most conspicuous examples of such liberality were afforded by the Maharaja Bahadur of Sonbursa, who spent Rs. 34,000 on tanks and embankments, giving employment to about 5,000 persons for two months, and also distributed Rs. 9,000 in gratuitous relief; Rai Ganpat Singh Bahadur and his brother, Babu Narpat Singh, who spent on doles and other forms of relief Rs. 41,691, and remitted rents to the amount of about Rs. 40,000; and the Raja

Bahadur of Banaili, who expended Rs. 14,911 on works which, while affording labour, were also of benefit to the estate. In this district as in Bihar the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga gave all the required relief to his own tenantry.

In the Sonthal Parganas the zamindars as a whole appear to have done a good deal in assisting their tenants, and Mr. Grant, Raja Ram Ranjan Chakravarty Bahadur of Hetampur, and Rani Kesobati Kumari of Hundwai and Rani Makhan Kumari of the Lachmipur estate are deserving of special mention. The many missionary agencies both here and in the Chota Nagpur Division rendered willing and valuable assistance to Government, and were strenuous in their efforts on relief. In the Chota Nagpur Division the zamindars of Hazaribagh and Lohardaga rendered but little assistance to their raiyats. The relations between landlord and tenant in this Division are in many instances strained, and the zamindars as a rule do not appear to have acted during the period of distress with much generosity. Palamau furnished a pleasing exception; the district is less advanced than others owing to its general remoteness, and the zamindars, many of whom retain their old ancestral properties, have always maintained a cordial sympathy with their raiyats, which is the more to their credit, as few of them are men of large means. The Deputy Commissioner mentions eight gentlemen who between them spent Rs 47,855, and relieved on an average about 2,085 people daily for some five and a half months. Foremost among them were Raja Thakurai Bhagwat Dayal Singh of Chainpur and Rai Thakurai Gobind Prasad Singh Bahadur of Ranka. In Manbhum the zamindars are as a class too impoverished to do much in the way of relief. In Bankura there are no wealthy zamindars; and although a few came forward to assist their tenants, no one was able to do anything on a large scale. In the Presidency Division the landlords of Nadia did little to help their raiyats. In Murshidabad there are many liberal and public-spirited zamindars who came forward to assist, notably the late Maharani Surnomoyee and the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. The Court of Wards estate of Cossimbazar spent some Rs. 30,000 in excavation of tanks, affording employment to from 1,000 to 1,200 persons daily, besides advancing Rs. 4,000 in loans. In Khulna the land-owners did not as a body show any special leniency to their raiyats, but the Hon'ble Justice Chandra Madhub Ghose of the Calcutta High Court both gave gratuitous relief and undertook relief works on his estate, and Rai Hari Charan Chaudri of Nakipur gave great help to his tenants by advances.

CHAPTER XI.

RELIEF FROM THE INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Preliminary organisation of charitable relief.

As soon as it became apparent that the Province was face to face with famine, the organisation of private charitable relief, as distinct from relief from Government funds, was considered by the Lieutenant-Governor and actually taken in hand by some local officers in anticipation of the expression of the views and wishes of the Supreme Government on the subject. A nucleus of a Provincial Charitable Relief Fund existed in the balance of Rs. 35,334, which was in hand from the Bengal Distress Relief Committee—a Committee which had been organised by Sir Steuart Bayley's Government—and grants from this fund were supplemented by subscriptions locally collected. Distribution through local Committees on varying systems, according to local requirements, was started in the districts of the Patna Division with the exception of Muzaffarpur and Champaran; in Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna in the Presidency Division; in Rajshahi and Bogra, Hazaribagh and to a very small extent in the Sonthal Parganas.

The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

The inauguration in India of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund at a meeting held in Calcutta on the 14th January 1897, and presided over by His Excellency the Viceroy, was speedily followed by the formation of a Provincial Committee for Bengal, acting under the direction of the Central Executive Committee. The Provincial Executive Committee, which, as originally formed, included 32 members, representative of all sections of the community, under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, C.S.I., first met on the 28th January, and under its instructions active steps were taken in all districts to organise local machinery for the distribution of charitable relief.

System and scope of organisation.

The Committees formed provisionally at the outset of the famine were merged in the District Relief Committees formed under the Charitable Relief Fund; new Committees were formed elsewhere, and eventually a Committee was formed in every district of the Province. The District Magistrate or Judge was usually Chairman, but in one or two instances the post was filled by non-official gentlemen. The details of organisation varied, but ordinarily, subordinate to each District Committee, were formed local Sub-Committees for subdivisions or municipalities, and in the most distressed areas for thanas. Most of the local men of influence found a seat upon these Committees, members of which were drawn from all classes and professions. The organisation for charitable relief was not confined to the fifteen districts officially recognised by Government as distressed. To confine it to those districts was impossible. Every district in the Province was affected by the high range of prices, and almost every district contained areas where the crops had failed in whole or in part, and where "distress which just falls short of absolute destitution prevailed." In all these districts there was ample and legitimate scope for the operations of the Fund, and eventually in every district, with the exceptions of Hooghly, Darjeeling, Backergunge, and Balasore, some expenditure was incurred on relief, especially of the respectable poor. The actual disbursement of the money and giving of relief were entrusted to the District Committees. The duties of the Provincial Committee were confined to the distribution of funds between the various districts and the general supervision of District Committees; the collection and examination of periodical returns of expenditure and of persons relieved, the compilation of such returns for the Province, and the general settlement in communication with the Central Committee of the principles of the administration of charitable relief. In the town of Calcutta, however, relief was actually administered by the Provincial Committee, through the Commissioner of Police and one or two native gentlemen, and on a more extensive scale by the erection of sheds for the accommodation of destitute paupers in connection with the Campbell Hospital, and the provision of rations and comforts for a daily average of 200 persons.

Objects of the Fund.

The objects to which the Fund might be applied were settled by the Central Committee in concert with the Government of India, and may be summarised as follows:—

(1) To supplement the subsistence ration provided by public funds by the addition of small comforts of food and clothing.
(2) To provide for the maintenance of orphans.
(3) To relieve the respectable poor, who will endure privation rather than apply for Government relief accompanied by official enquiry and the enforcement of a test.
(4) On the subsidence of distress to restore sufferers to their original position, and to give them a new start in life.

Receipts of the Provincial Committee.

The details of the administration of charitable relief funds will be found in the full and interesting report drawn up by the Provincial Committee. Here it will suffice to mention a few of the salient facts.

The total amount received from the Central Committee amounted to Rs. 17,93,750, while Rs. 70,959 was "earmarked" for the Province. The total amount collected by the Provincial and District Committees amounted to Rs. 4,70,137 for expenditure in the Province and Rs. 30,976 for the benefit of other Provinces and the whole of India generally. Besides these amounts, it must be remembered that some of the largest subscriptions to the Indian Central Committee's Fund in Calcutta were given by the wealthy residents of Calcutta and Bengal for expenditure on India generally, which are not included in the sums mentioned. Sir Alexander Mackenzie is glad to be able now to say that the confidence which he expressed at a Darbar held at Belvedere on the 8th December 1896, that "Bengal will turn out to be inferior to no Province in the liberality of its rich men and the providence of its landholders," has been justified by subsequent events. The total of miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1,42,958, and the Provincial Committee therefore had at its disposal a total sum of Rs. 24,77,804.

Expenditure.

The statement below exhibits the expenditure incurred by the different District Committees from the funds at their disposal, whether raised locally or received from the Provincial Committee or otherwise:—

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Object I	2,03,511	3	8
" II	13,155	5	2¼
" III	8,83,188	5	9¾
" IV	8,09,917	9	3¼
Miscellaneous	24,594	7	5¼
Total ...	19,34,396	15	4¾

Including sums expended direct by the Provincial Committee, the total expenditure up to the 31st October 1897, subject to such final adjustment of the accounts as may be necessary, amounted to Rs. 19,46,480. As might have been expected, expenditure was largest in the four districts of North Bihar. Expenditure in districts other than the 15 districts officially declared distressed amounted to Rs. 3,99,507. When it was found in September that the monsoon rains of the year were all that could be desired, that owing to the success happily attending the Government operations the famine orphans to be maintained would be few, that the prospects of the coming crops were better than could have been expected, and that with a bumper harvest in view, private local charity could again be trusted to support the destitute poor, the Provincial Committee were enabled to refund to the Central Committee a sum of Rs. 2,75,000 for expenditure in provinces less favourably situated in these respects. The total outstanding balance on the 31st October 1897 with the Provincial and District Committees amounted to Rs. 2,56,324.

Distribution under Object I.

The details of distribution in different districts varied largely according to local conditions. Thus under Object I numbers of wanderers along the Grand Trunk Road were relieved in Gaya and Burdwan in kitchens; in Monghyr numbers were relieved

in a travellers' rest-house; elsewhere doles of food were made to the destitute, while little extra comforts and clothing were given to these classes and to those in receipt of Government relief in poor-houses and on relief works. Kitchens were also largely resorted to.

Distribution under Object II.

The maintenance of orphans absorbed only a small portion of the Fund in Bengal. The mortality of the year being in no appreciable degree above the normal rate, and the number of deaths directly due to famine being extremely small, the number of famine orphans was insignificant. In the whole Province 8,202 orphans are returned as having received relief under this heading, but of these the majority had lost their parents previously to the famine, while there are grounds for suspecting that in many instances children were put forward and classified as orphans whose parents were living and earning money on the relief works. Arrangements are being made for the future maintenance of the orphans who will be left after the dissolution of the Fund; their number is estimated at about 106 only in the whole of these Provinces.

Distribution under Object III.

More expenditure was incurred on the relief of the respectable poor than on any other object of the Fund.

In the Darbar to which reference has already been made, held at Belvedere on the 8th December 1896, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, addressing the large gathering of native gentlemen assembled on that occasion, said:—

"I specially commend to your attention the small people of respectable standing who cannot dig and are ashamed to beg, the poorer *bhadralog*. For them let the tact and good-will of their wealthier fellow countrymen find suitable means of succour. The Government does not repudiate its own obligation to keep all classes of its subjects alive, but its methods are necessarily rough and indiscriminating, and into some classes of cases, it is hardly seemly for it to pry."

From the beginning therefore this form of relief was regarded as one of the primary and most beneficial objects of the Fund.

Relief under this heading took the form of gifts of clothing; provision of work, such as paddy-husking, cotton-spinning, cloth-weaving, etc., grain and money doles, the opening of cheap grain shops and other minor local variations of the above methods. In the administration of relief in the form of grain and money-doles, with a view to prevent the overlapping of Government and charitable relief, and to secure efficiency combined with economy, the Government agency of circle officers and Charge Superintendents was used to a considerable extent in the distressed districts. These officers already possessed village lists of persons deserving of relief and unable to go to the works, and it was the simplest and at the same time the safest arrangement to transfer the respectable poor, after scrutiny of the lists, to the books of the Charitable Fund.

Expenditure on Object IV.

The expenditure under heading IV, though large, bears, it is believed, a smaller proportion to the total expenditure than in other severely affected provinces. The reasons were twofold. In the first place, there was no large mortality among cattle in Bengal, and the need for the provision of funds to supply fresh cattle in the place of those dead or parted with under the stress of famine, was not so great as elsewhere. Secondly, there was some delay in the distribution of relief under this head owing to a difference of opinion that arose as to whether it should be given in the shape of loans or gifts. The greater part was eventually distributed as gifts, but in the Chota Nagpur Division and the districts of Khulna and Monghyr a certain amount was distributed as loans. Grants chiefly took the form of gifts for purchase of seed-grain and cattle, and a valedictory dole consisting of a small sum to all those in receipt of gratuitous relief when the relief operations were closed, the object being to give them a slight start till crops ripened. The enquiry into the numerous applications submitted for these grants was an arduous task, but here, again, the existing Government agency was utilised with good results. The local knowledge acquired by the circle officers in the course of the famine, and the enquiries already instituted on applications for Government loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were of the greatest use in testing the merits of each application.

Special care also was taken to have the distribution of these donations supervised by reliable official or non-official agency.

Miscellaneous expenditure.

The administration of the Fund was uniformly conducted by honorary and unpaid agency, and the expenditure on clerical establishments, stationery and contingencies, amounted to only 1·4 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Numbers relieved from the Charitable Relief Fund.

It is difficult to state exactly the total number of persons who have been relieved by the Fund. The form in which the statistics of persons relieved has been kept does not distinguish clearly between those to whom relief was continuous, *e.g.*, in the shape of a weekly dole for a considerable period of the operations, or given once and for all, *e.g.*, in the shape of a donation or loan with which to start afresh at the end of the famine. Attempts have been made in compiling the statistics to correct this defect by taking the average numbers relieved either daily or monthly, but this was not possible in all districts, and the figures are at best approximate. The compilation of statistics was also hampered by the untrained nature of much of the honorary assistance given. Roughly, however, the following figures show the number of separate persons who came under the influence of the Fund. Some of these enjoyed it for long periods, some for shorter, and some in the form of one substantial donation only, but it is not possible to give any accurate idea of the numbers relieved in terms of one day:—

Under Object I	... ...	279,878
Ditto II	... ...	8,202
Ditto III	... ...	194,678
Ditto IV	... ...	246,328
Total	...	720,086

The figures vary from a total of 110,777 persons relieved in Darbhanga to 64 in Howrah. Close upon 70,000 people were relieved in each of the districts of Champaran and Muzaffarpur, 61,000 in Saran, and over 40,000 in Khulna, Gaya, and the Sonthal Parganas. In the 15 districts officially distressed 521,680 persons were relieved, and 198,406 in the remainder of the Province.

A rough approximation of the numbers relieved in terms of one day may be arrived at by taking the expenditure under objects I and III, and assuming that one anna supported one person for one day. Similarly for orphans the expenditure under object II may be taken at the rate of half an anna per child per day. On this basis the numbers relieved in terms of one day would amount to approximately 18,000,000.

The average donation distributed under heading IV amounted to Rs. 3-4.

General.

As to the general result of the operations of the Fund, the Commissioner of Patna observes:—

"The efforts of the Committees, working with the assistance of the local officials, have succeeded in distributing the large sums at their disposal to very great advantage. It would be presumptuous and absurd to assert that there has been no peculation and no fraud and deceit, but I believe that there has been little of either; while, on the other hand, I am confident that the funds have been wisely administered with for the most part a scrupulous care and economy which was scarcely to be expected at first."

The outcome of the operations of the Charitable Fund in these Provinces may be summed up in the words of the Provincial Committee:—

"It has fulfilled the purpose for which it was raised. It has lightened the burden of suffering in multitudes of simple homes. It has stretched out a friendly hand to thousands who held aloof from the colder and more formal charity of the State. And if the gratitude of these has not been loudly proclaimed, it is none the less sincere and abiding. The donors of this munificent charity need feel no fear that their splendid gift was unneeded or unwelcome, or that it has failed to bring forth its full fruit in due season for—

"'In charity there is no excess: neither can angel nor man come in danger by it.'"

CHAPTER XII.

FOOD-STOCKS AND TRAFFIC IN FOOD-GRAINS.

Importation of grain by Government during the famine of 1873-74 compared with 1896 97.

In no respect does the famine organization of 1896-97 differ more completely from that of 1873-74 than in the relations of Government to the grain trade. From the outset of the famine of 1873-74 the necessity of Government undertaking the importation of grain into the distressed areas was contemplated as probable, and at an early stage it was considered as certain "that while private trade was doing all in its power in many directions with the greatest public advantage, yet there were extensive limits of territory within which it was powerless, and in which there was a general demand beyond its means to supply." Government therefore entered in 1874 upon the task of importing grain to supplement the efforts of private trade. Estimates of the requirements of each district were framed, an elaborate transport system, with a strong reserve train to supply the deficiencies due to casualties, was organised, and the purchase of grain on behalf of Government for the most part in British Burmah was commenced. While the Government of India undertook the task of purchasing the grain over seas and landing it in Calcutta, on the Local Government devolved the task of landing it in the distressed districts. Some idea of the magnitude of the operations will be conveyed by the fact that at the height of operations 88 European military officers and 2,116 native officers and soldiers were engaged in supervising the transport, with a train of over 100,000 carts, some 14,000 pack-animals, 2,300 country boats, and 23 steamers. The Government importations (inclusive of the reserve in Calcutta) amounted to 480,000 tons, of which roughly 345,500 tons were eventually distributed. Out of a total gross expenditure of Rs. 9,91,00,000 incurred on the famine, no less than Rs. 7,00,40,000 was incurred in the promotion of the private grain trade, the purchase of Government grain, and the maintenance of the transport train. Against this may be set the recoveries by sale of grain amounting to Rs. 2,62,40,000 and a sum of Rs. 62,50,000, recovered as the price of grain advanced on loan to raiyats, but even then, there was a balance of some Rs 3,75,00,000 debitable to this branch of the relief organisation; or in other words the net loss to Government on the grain transactions alone of that year amounted to more than three times the total expenditure by Government on the famine of 1897. It is then manifest that one chief cause of the greater economy with which relief operations were conducted in 1897 lay, in the policy of non-interference with private trade. This policy, which would have possibly failed in 1873-74, was only rendered practicable in the recent famine by the extension of railways and general improvement of communications that has been effected since that time. The fact that a saving of nearly four crores of rupees in famine expenditure has in this way, been brought about affords a remarkable illustration of the wisdom of spending the Famine Insurance Fund on protective public works, instead of hoarding it to be wasted on expenditure connected with hasty and expensive arrangements for transport of food in years of actual distress.

Enquiries as to existing food-stocks.

At the very outset of the famine, when the prevailing high prices commenced to attract attention, and by reason of the existence of scarcity in other parts of India the likelihood of food-supplies coming in from provinces other than Burma seemed to be greatly diminished, instructions were issued to all District Officers to institute systematic enquiries as to the stocks in hand, and to endeavour to forecast the possibility of a depletion of food-stocks under the effect of rising prices. The method of enquiry prescribed was the ascertainment as far as possible of the amount of stocks of food-grains believed to in hand; the aggregate addition to the food-supply expected from the winter and *rabi* crops, in the two events of the November rains failing or the requirements for consumption of the entire population for the coming and the probable deficit to be supplied by importation, or probable

surplus which might be available for export in each district. At the same time, it was again declared that Government did not intend to import grain, as was done in 1873-74, or otherwise to interfere with private trade, but that it desired to assist the mercantile community in forecasting approximately the extent to which it might be profitable to import grain from foreign countries. The enquiry was carried out everywhere with thoroughness and minuteness, and a vast amount of valuable information was collected, upon the basis of which, after scrutiny and check, a note summarising the results for the Province was compiled in the Agricultural Department. In forwarding the results of the enquiry to the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor observed that while it was never expected that anything like correct quantitative estimates would be obtained of the food-stocks in hand, or of the surplus or deficit in each district above or below the requirements for local consumption, the object of the enquiry had been attained. By the concentration of attention on these subjects, this Government was put in a position, notwithstanding the want of village patwaries or other village revenue officials, such as are available elsewhere, to forecast from the reports of local officers the extent and intensity of the distress and the cost of relieving it, with a far greater approach to accuracy than had ever previously been attained in these provinces, and, it is believed, with as close an approach to the actual requirements of the situation as was attained during the present famine in any other province of India. It is not proposed to discuss in detail the estimates then framed. Here it is sufficient to say generally that the districts in which it was reported that there would be a deficit have in fact had to import food-grains, while those in which it was reported that there would be a surplus have been able to export to districts less favourably situated.

Effect of the famine year on the trade of the Province.

Before proceeding to examine the actual results as shown by the figures of registered traffic in the districts in which famine was acute, it will be instructive to examine briefly the changes wrought by the famine in the course of the trade of the Province as a whole. Detailed information will be found in the appendices attached to this report, but the net results may be briefly summarised. Taking, as will be done throughout for the purpose of comparison, the period from November 1896 to October 1897 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the import trade in food-grains of the Province as a whole, inclusive of the local inter-district traffic, increased in round numbers from 1,245,000 tons to 1,660,400 tons, and the export trade from 1,271,000 tons to 1,330,000 tons. At the same time the net trade of Bengal, to and from outside countries and provinces, showed a total of 649,000 tons of food-grains imported and 664,000 tons exported, so that it appears that if there had been no drain from other Provinces on Lower Bengal, the deficit in the distressed districts might have been made good by the surplus from other parts of these provinces. The extent to which Bengal is in an ordinary year more than self-supporting is shown by the figures of net trade for the corresponding period of the previous year, when 758,000 tons were exported as compared with 271,000 tons imported.

But the effect of the famine will be more clearly shown by considering the sea-trade of the Province separately, and here we find that whereas in the previous year the Province imported 103,000 tons of food-grains by sea and exported 489,000 tons, in the period of famine it imported 470,000 tons and exported only 224,000 tons; in other words, while imports by sea increased by 356 per cent., exports by sea decreased by 54 per cent.

Turning now to the registered trade of the Province with other Provinces in India, including Nipal, Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan, it appears that while imports fell from 261,000 tons to 235,000 tons, or by 9·8 per cent., exports increased from 272,000 tons to 444,000 tons, or by 63·4 per cent. The most noticeable fluctuations may be briefly referred to. From the North-Western Provinces imports increased by 25 per cent., but exports to the same Province increased by 62 per cent.; and while imports from the Punjab fell by 54 per cent., exports to the Punjab rose by 1,800 per cent. From the Central Provinces imports decreased by 33 per cent. and exports rose by 1,400 per cent. Imports from Assam increased by 33 per cent. and exports to the same Province fell by 10 per cent. Imports from Nipal, Sikkim, Bhutan and

Thibet decreased by 52 per cent. The exports to these countries are insignificant. At an early stage of the famine, the Nipal Darbar had prohibited the export of food-grains; and although grain in large quantities which escaped registration, was smuggled over the border, the embargo must have had an important effect on the trade. The whole of the food-grains exported from Bengal is not comprised of grain grown in Bengal, but the drain upon this Province, which took place in the end of 1896, when famine appeared imminent all over India, was very large.

Effect of the famine on the ordinary course of trade in the distressed districts.

The course of trade in the districts officially declared to be distressed will naturally exhibit in a more marked degree the same features of increased imports and decreasing exports which characterise the trade of the Province as a whole.

Patna Division.

In ordinary times every district of the Patna Division except Saran is a large exporter of food-grains. Although the major part of the traffic moves by rail, there is a large boat traffic, notably on the Ganges to Patna; on the Sone canals; down the Gogra from the North-Western Provinces, and on the Gandak. There is a large cart traffic everywhere across the Nepal frontier, only a portion of which is registered, while much of the traffic of Shahabad goes from Zamania, a station outside the Province. Inter-district cart traffic is also important. Traffic by all these routes escapes registration, and the rail-borne traffic affords but an incomplete indication of the total deficit made good by importation of all kinds.

The following statement giving figures of the net excess of imports and exports exhibits the course of the rail-borne trade in the more acutely distressed districts of Bihar, as affected by the famine:—

District.	Net excess of Imports or Exports of each district in maunds—			
	October 1895 to March 1896.	April 1896 to September 1896.	October 1896 to March 1897.	April 1897 to September 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
Shahabad	I 78,893	E. 2,83,357	I. 17,791	E. 84,200
Saran	I. 8,171	I 29,840	I 7,47,688	I. 10,05,294
Champaran	E. 7,220	E. 5,681	I 80,163	I. 4,07,867
Muzaffarpur	E. 14,755	E. 6,039	I. 3,29,195	I. 6,63,521
Darbhanga	E. 90,174	E. 40,725	I. 31,005	I. 11,24,127

I = Imports. | E = Exports.

The comparatively small exports from Champaran in the period October 1895 to September 1896 are accounted for by the fact that the greater part of the export from this district does not go by rail. Shahabad, after the *rabi* crop of 1897, was able to export (though to nothing like the extent as after an excellent *rabi* crop in 1896), while Saran went on importing on an ascending scale; but the other three districts exhibit the same features of gradually dwindling exports up to October 1896, and from then onwards a steady and marked excess of imports. Of the three districts, Darbhanga was the last to show the change, and even up to December 1896 exports in this district exceeded imports. The influence of the famine is shown in the converting of districts ordinarily able to export, into districts importing largely for their food-supply. The net surplus of imports by rail over exports in the four northern districts of Bihar during the famine period October 1896 to September 1897 amounted to 160,700 tons. The amount of the imports by road and river is not known.

Bhagalpur Division.

The rich food-producing district of Bhagalpur at all times exports largely. The famine year was no exception to this rule; extensive and vigorous exportation of grain was the pronounced feature of the year. Directly the *bhadoi* crop was

reaped, and the crop failure in other parts of India became a certainty, the local middlemen and outside agents competed with one another in buying up stocks for export. The trade remained brisk till March, when stocks showed signs of depletion. From October 1896 to March 1897 no less than 19,50,429 maunds of food-grains were exported by rail, against 49,323 maunds imported. From April to July imports increased largely, although still exceeded by exports, but with the good prospects of August and September, came round the normal state of affairs, and imports promptly dropped and exports were at once revived. The Sonthal Parganas, like Bhagalpur, is in ordinary times an exporting district, but the abnormal traffic early in the year depleted stocks, and in July and August imports exceeded exports by 34,300 and 35,800 maunds respectively.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The course of trade in the Chota Nagpur Division is not capable of as accurate definition as elsewhere. The Division is backward, and its general inaccessibility and remoteness from the line of rail have already been commented on, while so large a proportion of its trade is conducted by carts and pack-bullocks that in the absence of reliable statistics for this portion, any general view of its trade is necessarily subject to many reservations. The question how far the ordinary efforts of private trade would be able to meet the requirements of the Division was a more anxious and difficult one here than elsewhere. As early as January, the Commissioner (Mr. Forbes, C.S.I.), in view of the seriousness of the situation, and the alarm that was felt, in consequence of the unprecedented rise in prices (which were far higher than those prevailing in the neighbouring Patna Division), and the prohibition of export from the Native States, recommended the importation as a first instalment, of one lakh of maunds by Government agency, and its concentration at Maharajganj on the border of the Gaya district for sale to the general public. To this measure Government were unable to agree, and the Commissioner subsequently modified his proposals to the payment by Government of a bounty of 8 annas per maund on all Burmah rice imported, further enquiries in the Gaya district having given reasons for believing that the local merchants there would undertake to import on these terms. The proposal in this form was finally submitted to the Government of India in February, and received their sanction as an instance of the special cases in which Government interference was justifiable. From the outset the difficulties of transport prevented the traders from taking full advantage of the Government offer, and the amounts actually imported fell far short of what had been anticipated by the Commissioner. In April, therefore, with a view to encourage the Daltonganj merchants to join in the trade, from which the want of funds had hitherto debarred them, an allotment of Rs. 75,000 was sanctioned for loans for the import of grain, on the condition that grain should be brought from outside the district, and no more than Rs. 5,000 advanced to any one individual. During May the restriction of the bounty to Burmah rice was removed, and the privilege extended to all rice, but the difficulty of carriage still continued, and apprehensions commenced to be felt regarding the supplies of grain for Government relief works and gratuitous relief. Other measures were therefore decided on, and 15,400 maunds of Burmah rice were imported by Government *viâ* Gaya for use on the Government relief works and gratuitous relief only. With the advent of the rains in June, the difficulties of transport were immensely increased, and in July in view of the unmistakable signs of depletion stocks in Lohardaga it was determined to sanction a bounty of Re. 1 per maund up to a limit of Rs. 20,000 on all rice leaving Purulia for Ranchi within one month from 8th August. By the beginning of September, however, the prospects of excellent *bhadoi* and *rice* crops removed all ground for further apprehension.

With the exception of one circle in Nadia and a limited tract in Puri, Chota Nagpur was the only area during the famine in which the general policy was departed from, of trusting to private trade to import grain alike for famine labourers, gratuitous relief and general consumption. At one time, however, during May, in the affected area round Ramnagar in the Champaran district, a break-down in the railway traffic caused serious apprehensions as to the sufficiency of the food-supply, but under the prompt action taken traffic fortunately soon resumed its ordinary course. The total importations into Palamau under the bounty system from February to the end of August amounted to 14,227 maunds of Burmah rice and 5,465 maunds of country rice, the total bounty paid being Rs. 9,846. Of the total sum of Rs. 75,000 sanctioned for loans, for purchase and importation of grain Rs. 52,500 was

advanced. In Lohardaga 11,050 maunds were imported under the system of bounties.

With regard to the course of trade in other districts than Palamau, which has been already noticed, the figures of rail-borne traffic in food-grains for the period October 1896 to September 1897 give the following results in the cases of Hazaribagh (*via* Giridih) and Manbhum :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Net excess of imports.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Hazaribagh ...	2,44,998	5,678	2,39,310
Manbhum ...	3,08,218	15,787	2,92,431

In ordinary years it is calculated that Hazaribagh imports about 2,00,000 maunds of food-grains and exports about 17,500, so the result of the famine was to materially increase imports and reduce exports to practically nothing. Manbhum on the figures of the rail-borne trade in rice for the years 1894—96 exports more than it imports; the famine had, therefore, the result of reversing the ordinary course of trade, but in considering the figures it is to be borne in mind that a good deal of the grain imported during 1896-97 went on to Lohardaga. Of the normal trade of Lohardaga, carried on as it is almost entirely by pack-bullocks through Palamau and Hazaribagh, it is impossible to give any accurate figures. All that can be said is that from October to December 1896 it exported largely; in January exports practically stopped, and in March imports began, and continued till September.

Burdwan Division.

The trade of the Bankura district is ordinarily very restricted, and is all by road. During the famine period exports were abnormally large, and practically exhausted stocks in the affected tracts necessitating the introduction of supplies from the unaffected areas, and to a small extent from Midnapore.

Presidency Division.

In the Presidency Division the figures of rail-borne traffic for the Nadia district, which appear to show a small excess of exports for the period February to September, are misleading, as the large import of grains by cart from Burdwan, which is estimated at 3,00,000 maunds at least, is not taken into consideration. The *rabi* crops are at all times largely exported, and it is a significant fact that although in the distressed areas the cultivation of rice exceeds by many times that of any other crop, yet the imports of rice and paddy largely exceeded the exports. At one time in one charge in this district rice gave out entirely, and the circle officers were unable to obtain sufficient for their requirements. As no local traders would come forward, a loan of Rs. 20,000 was made to a local grain merchant, and the import of rice by him from Calcutta relieved the situation. In Murshidabad the excellent crops in the "Rarh" enabled exports to exceed imports in every month. The statistics for the Khulna district are of little practical value. The figures for the boat traffic of the district are not available, and without them comparisons are useless. Of Burmah rice alone, it is estimated that not less than maunds 50,000 were imported. In ordinary years large quantities of rice are exported.

Orissa Division.

The district of Puri ordinarily exports largely and imports practically nothing in the way of food-grains, but the export by sea and rail during the famine period amounted to 108,000 maunds only as against 362,647 maunds during 1895-96. In the out-of-the-way parts of the distressed area round the Chilka lake, it was found necessary to stimulate the import of grain, and Rs. 3,100 was advanced on loan to traders for that purpose. In Satpara also Rs. 860 was spent in importing grain at Government expense for sale at cost price.

Burmah rice.

It is not possible to give any exact statement of the localities from which the supplies that poured in to meet deficiencies in the affected districts were drawn, but the total imports of Burmah rice into Calcutta during the period from November 1896 to October 1897 amounted to 85,11,756 maunds, or about 312,677 tons; the imports of Burmah rice in the previous year had amounted to 119 tons only. A good deal of this went up-country to other Provinces, but with the exception

of Bankura and Puri, Burmah rice was imported to a greater or less extent into every affected district, the total of such imports amounting approximately to 25,00,000 maunds, as far as can be gathered from the figures supplied by local officers. In the Bettiah subdivision of the Champaran district, Burmah rice for many weeks became the staple food of the people. In the use of this rice the experience of all the affected districts was the same; it sold as a rule about one seer cheaper than country rice, but was not at first taken to by the people. As in the famine of 1873-74, various complaints were made about it—that it was watery, unsatisfying, and conducive to bowel-complaints. As time went on and pressure increased, these complaints died out.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

The course of prices of food-grains during the famine of 1896 97.

Not only did prices of food-grains in the affected districts commence to rise at an unusually early stage of the distress, but ultimately reaching a height which had never before been known, they remained practically at this level throughout the period of relief operations. Even when the famine was over and the excellent crop prospects had justified the cessation of Government relief, prices were slow in falling, and in spite of a bumper harvest, have not yet returned to the ordinary level. While the most striking features of these unusual conditions were manifest in the affected districts, the general range of prices in every district in the Province rose far above normal, causing great hardship to all classes, even though an actual state of famine was avoided. It was this circumstance which rendered the assistance afforded by the Charitable Relief Fund necessary and beneficent in nearly every district in Bengal.

The history of prices during the year is necessarily mainly statistical; the circumstances of each district have been elaborately analysed and compared in the district and divisional reports, and it is not necessary here to do more than indicate the most noticeable points which are suggested by the experience of all districts: the suddenness of the rise; its abnormal extent; and its unusual duration and scope, both as affecting the whole Province in area and every description of food-grain in degree. Nothing was more marked than the approximation of the ordinarily more expensive and cheaper grains to the same level—a fact which indicates that stocks of both sorts of grain had alike become depleted, and that the people had to content themselves with quantity, regardless of quality to satisfy their hunger, having had to pay the same prices for inferior and superior food alike. Prices in their general features ordinarily follow the course of the harvests, being cheapest just after the various crops are gathered and dearest just before the new grains come upon the market. In 1896, when the irregularities of the monsoon during July and August began to cause apprehension as to the outturn of the approaching harvests, the market commenced to get unsettled. When the failure of the September and October rains turned apprehension of loss into certainty, not only in this Province, but in the rest of India, prices under the influence of large purchases for export, went up with a bound. This is clearly shown by the price of rice in the affected districts on the 30th September and succeeding two fortnightly periods:—

	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Bhagalpur.	Sonthal Parganas.	Hazaribagh.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Bankura.	Murshidabad.	Naidia.	Khulna.	Puri.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rice.	S. CH	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
30th September ...	11 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	11 6	12 4	11 8	11 4	14 0	15 4	12 0	12 0	9 8	17 0
15th October ...	10 0	10 0	11 4	9 0	11 0	11 4	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	13 0	11 0	11 0	9 14	16 0
31st October ...	8 8	9 0	11 4	8 4	10 0	9 6	9 4	8 12	8 7	12 4	11 0	9 8	8 5	9 0	11 13

As the cold weather went on, and the first panic was allayed, prices remained fairly steady, with a very slight tendency to grow easier as the winter rice, and the cold-weather crops, came upon the market. From March onwards, however, they again hardened, and reached their highest pitch towards the end of July, thence falling slowly as the prospects of the *bhadoi* improved.

Taking the four typical periods—31st October, 31st January, 30th April, and 31st July—the following statement shows in each affected district the percentage of the rise in the price of common rice above the normal:—

	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Bhagalpur.	Sonthal Parganas.	Hazaribagh.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Bankura.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Puri.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
31st October	52	60·9	44·6	69·5	56·6	84·2	54·2	52·4	66·9	42·8	18·4	53·5	48·3	45	42
31st January ...	58·3	61·6	77·7	68·4	67·5	91·3	75·8	60·5	91·4	76·5	44·4	59·4	60·3	35·5	70·9
30th April	59·5	47·6	76	77·9	90·7	97·8	91·7	108·8	131·7	94·1	55·7	60·2	59·7	62·1	34·2
21st July	70·6	47·3	77·2	92·2	90	122·5	106·8	113·8	88·8	89·1	86·5	75·8	80·7	74·1	52·9

These figures speak for themselves, and convey some idea of the severe pressure upon all classes. Common rice has been taken for the purposes of comparison for the Province as a whole in one common staple, although in the Patna Division the coarser grains and pulses, rather than rice, are largely consumed by the poorer classes. But the course of prices of one grain was the course of prices in all.

The highest price actually touched at any time by common rice at the head-quarters of each affected district is shown below:—

	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Bhagalpur.	Sonthal Parganas.	Hazaribagh.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Bankura.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Puri.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sr. CH.	Sr. CH.	Sr. CH.	Sr. CH.	Sr. CH.	Sr. CH.	Sr. CH.	Sr. CH.	Sr. CH.	Sr. CH.	Sr. CH.	Sr. CH.	Sr. CH.	Sr. CH.	Sr. CH.
Price ...	7 0	7 4	7 11	7 0	7 0	7 10	7 0	5 1	5 2	7 1	9 0	7 4	7 4	7 6	9 3
Date ...	31st July	31st July	31st July	30th June	15th July	30th June	15th Aug.	15th Aug.	15th Aug.	30th June	31st July	31st July	15th July	30th June	15th July

In the Chota Nagpur Division prices in Lohardaga and Palamau touched a height which the Commissioner is probably right in saying was unknown during the famine in any other part of India. On the 31st July rice was selling in Lohardaga at 4 seers and under to the rupee, in 29 different marts in the interior of the district, and on the 15th August at 20 marts in the district of Palamau, at 5 seers and under.

Course of district average prices of common rice and maize in the affected districts during the famine period as compared with the normal.

The annexed chart has been prepared illustrative of the normal course of the average district average prices of common rice and maize, as compared with the actual results of the famine period in the fifteen affected districts.

It will be seen that common rice at the beginning of October starts at a normal average of 15 seers to the rupee, falls slightly in December and January with the in-coming harvest, and rises to its highest point of 13½ seers in the end of July. During the famine year it started at the corresponding period at 11 seers, rose at once to 9½ and 10 seers, remaining fairly steady at that point till the end of March, which saw another rise to 8 seers, at which prices remained, until in September they fell again slightly to about the level of November in the previous year. Maize in its normal course is cheap in October, as the harvest has not long been reaped. It then rises steadily, but with small fluctuations, till it touches the level of 18½ seers in July, from which it falls to 22 and 22½ seers as the harvest again comes round. During the famine period at the commencement of October, the price of maize stood at 15 seers. It then rose rapidly to 11 seers in January, at which approximately it remained till March. Then followed a further rise culminating in June-July at 8½ seers, or at a price nearly as high as that of rice, after which the new harvest and excellent prospects induced a rapid fall. The chart

illustrates clearly the characteristics of the famine period; a range of prices uniformly much above the normal; the sudden rise in October-November, the steadiness of prices between January and March; the further rise in March, culminating about June-July, and the subsequent decline, fairly rapid in the case of maize, but slow in that of common rice.

Comparison of prices with those prevailing in the famine of 1873-74.

In comparing the prices prevalent during the recent famine with those prevailing in the famine of 1873-74, it is necessary to remember that a large rise in normal prices has taken place in the intervening 23 years, but, allowing for that fact, the following statement still indicates how much higher was the general range of prices during the recent famine. Taking the four typical periods as above, the percentage of increase in the price of common rice over its price for the corresponding period of 1873-74, is shown below :—

	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Bhagalpur.	Sonthal Parganas.	Hazaribagh.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Bankura.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Puri.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
31st October	56·9	43	67·7	97·1	73·6	84·2	46·4	46·8	30·2	49·1	20·3	77	37·3	140·	178·5
31st January	34·7	31·5	37·8	10·5	140·	18·5	46·4	66·4	59·7	65·8	36	81·1	19·2	65·6	114·5
30th April	30·1	25·1	14·5	14·1	153·3	30	32·3	70·7	87·7	17	30·9	70	38·1	56·7	111·9
31st July	56·8	40·4	69·1	55·5	141·8	57·8	27·3	115·8	71·9	73·3	49·2	83·5	61·3	68·3	144·1

In addition, moreover, to the fact that prices during 1873-74 never touched the level that was reached during the recent famine, they were both later in rising and earlier to fall. The large importations of Government grain during the former famine, and its sale at the rate of 10 and 12 seers to the rupee, kept prices in that year lower than they otherwise would have been, while neither did the famine of 1874 extend to other parts of India, nor were there then existent the means of communication between district and district and province and province, which while tending to equalise prices over a large area, tend to do so by levelling up in the producing area and levelling down in the area of deficit. That prices, notwithstanding the recent bumper rice harvest, are still above the normal is possibly due to the replenishing of old hoards which had become depleted during the recent famine, with the result of absorbing some of the surplus produce of the recent harvest, which ordinarily would be brought into the market for sale.

CHAPTER XIV.

STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONDITION OF CATTLE.

Place of vital statistics in famine administration.

The examination of the vital statistics of the affected districts in a time of famine is of the greatest importance, both for the discovery of any abnormal increase in mortality or, if this feature is absent, as should be the case had the administration of famine relief been taken in hand in time and efficiently conducted, for any indication of decrease in stamina of the people, whether indicated in greater liability to disease, or in a decreasing fecundity and consequently diminishing birth-rate. The proper function of vital statistics in famine administration is not by an abnormal death-rate to prove the existence of a famine, but rather to indicate the degree of success which has attended the efforts of Government in meeting it. A large mortality from starvation pre-supposes the failure of the Government measures; but while Government may undertake, as far as possible, to prevent starvation, it is unable to prevent a large degree of deterioration in the general well-being of the population, which will manifest itself in the vital statistics of the period.

Method of registration of vital statistics in Bengal.

In these Provinces up to the year 1891 the registration of vital statistics, which is compulsory in urban areas only, was in the hands of municipal agency. In that year the failure of the existing system being shown in the rates recorded, which were manifestly below what was known to be the birth and death-rate of the Province, the duty of registration was made over to the town police, and at the same time the registration of births was extended to rural areas. The system now in force is to collect vital statistics by the agency of the police and chaukidars. It is the duty of the chaukidars, who are supplied with proper forms for the purpose, to report both births and deaths at the weekly parades at the police-stations, the returns so collected being subsequently compiled. The work of the chaukidar is subject to supervision by the police and other inspecting officers on their visits to the villages, but the agency is at best defective, though none better can be devised. Even granting that the actual number of births and deaths is recorded with some approach to accuracy, and allowing for the greater attention given to the subject in recent years, yet in the cause of death as reported there must always be a large margin of error in statistics based on reports of illiterate and uneducated chaukidars.

Death-rate in the affected districts as compared with the normal.

The following table shows the death rate of the affected districts, both for the entire district and for the area affected in each, as compared with the average of the preceding five years:—

Districts.	Whole District.			Affected Tract.		
	Average of five years ending 30th September 1895.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Average of five years ending 30th September 1895.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Shahabad	32·80	39·53	33·30	34·87	30·50	38·22
2. Saran	31·88	34·99	28·43	34·90	32·59	27·73
3. Champaran	36·07	40·92	34·60	34 20	41·40	34 08
4. Muzaffarpur	38·28	47·90	30 53	38 28	47·90	30 53
5. Darbhanga	32·00	48·90	28·20	32·00	48 90	28·20
6. Bhagalpur	34 09	37·80	27·03	30 25	40 00	24·82
7. Sonthal Parganas ...	22·36	25·57	25·18	25·77	28·49	33·13
8. Hazaribagh	33·32	37·37	43·83	32·95	36·12	43·35
9. Palamau	33·91	31·21	36·40	33·91	31·21	36·40
10. Manbhum	25·35	29·24	31·39	21·77	24·76	27·78
11. Bankura	26·37	32·64	27·17	25 96	29·11	29·41
12. Nadia	24·76*	48·25	26·57	Not available	47·52	23·32
13. Murshidabad ...	33·18	37·70	27·26	31·18	38·14	24·02
14. Khulna	31·42	39·53	34·09	33·02	41·29	33·17
15. Puri	30·11	27·44	24·81	32·81	28 21	25·00

* Figures for nine months only.

The figures will be found to differ slightly from those supplied by the Sanitary Commissioner, whose note forms one of the appendices of this narrative, allowance having been made by him for variations in the population since 1891, the year of the last census. The only districts which show a rate of mortality in excess of the average rate of the five years ending with September 1895, not only throughout the whole district, but in the affected tracts also are—Shahabad, the Sonthal Parganas, the three affected districts of the Chota Nagpur Division, and Bankura. In Khulna the death-rate throughout the district was above the average, but in the affected area it was about the same.

In Shahabad the physical condition of the affected area is in ordinary times poor. The rise in mortality is attributed to outbreaks of cholera and small-pox, with a high mortality from fever in August and September 1897. In the Sonthal Parganas there was some sporadic cholera, attributed to the partial failure of the water-supply and to bad and insufficient food. In Chota Nagpur up to April and May 1897 the year was comparatively healthy. A change for the worse then occurred. Cholera broke out in Manbhum in April, and in Hazaribagh and Palamau in May and continued to September. Mortality under the head of fever also increased largely, and there was some small-pox in Manbhum. The figures of the mortality per mille in the affected districts from June to September as compared with the normal rate are shown below:—

	Hazaribagh.		Palamau.		Manbhum.	
	5 years' average.	1897.	5 years' average.	1897.	5 years' average.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June	2·53	3·03	3·39	3·59	2·40	4·[illegible]0
July	3·06	5·34	2·97	4·17	2·61	4·08
August	3·5[illegible]	6·51	3·22	6·43	2·66	4·[illegible]8
September	3·[illegible]8	6·59	3·32	5·29	1·94	2·98

The Civil Surgeon of Hazaribagh has remarked:—

"It cannot be concealed that the debilitated condition of the people made them more subject to fatal disorders, and further that a portion of the population during the rains was living on jungle products, which, as articles of food at this period of the year, were distinctly deleterious to health, but it is also absolutely certain that the rainy season of this year (1897) was a very abnormally unhealthy one, causing an excessive prevalence of bowel-disorders and fevers amongst all classes of the population, whether subject to scarcity or not."

The Civil Medical Officer of Palamau is similarly of opinion that while famine did not operate as a direct cause of any disease, yet constitutions were deteriorated by privation, and want of food brought on such a state of physique that the sufferers fell ready victims to very slight indispositions. There were three deaths from starvation reported in Lohardaga,—all of wanderers, whose names and residences could not be traced. In Manbhum 17 deaths from starvation were reported, but on thorough enquiry in each case death was found due to other causes. The reluctance of the aboriginal tribes in Chota Nagpur to come on relief works, and their preference for an independent life of extreme privation while subsisting on jungle products, has already been referred to, and it was inevitable that much suffering should have been experienced and the indirect mortality increased. In the affected area in Bankura the increased mortality was due to the outbreak of cholera between March and June. In Khulna too cholera was prevalent, attributable to the deficient water-supply; the water in the affected tracts was more or less impregnated with salt, and people had often to travel miles to get fresh water for cooking and drinking. Under the circumstances of this district, the provision of a better water-supply is a matter of time, but the 40 tanks excavated as famine relief works and 43 more dug by private persons from Government loans effected a much-needed and substantial improvement.

In the remaining affected districts the mortality was below the normal rate. The reason is to be sought in the scanty rainfall of 1896. The ground never becoming saturated, there was less malaria and autumnal fever, while the year 1897 was, generally speaking, extraordinarily free from cholera. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the water-supply everywhere ran short, but against this is to be set the increased attention given to the matter of preservation of the water-supply and the instant remedies which were taken wherever cholera made its appearance. The effects of diseases aggravated by want and insufficient and unsuitable food were, however, traceable, especially after the breaking of the rains. In the Patna Division the death-rate in every district rose above normal in August, and, except in the districts of Patna (not distressed) and Shahabad, remained above normal in September. On the other hand, things had by that time taken a turn for the better, and a district like Gaya, which was not distressed, showed an excess above normal as large or larger than the others. Bhagalpur is reported to have enjoyed "an exceptional immunity from disease," while disease in an epidemic form was also absent in Nadia and Murshidabad in the Presidency Division.

Birth-rate in the affected districts

But apart from the positive evidence of the prevailing death-rate during the famine period, the figures of birth-rate in the affected districts as compared with those of the previous year afford evidence of some lowering of the stamina of the people, and consequently lessened fecundity. For the purposes of comparison a longer period than the previous year cannot safely be taken: the registration of births in rural areas was only introduced into Bengal in 1892, and the figures of 1892 and 1893 are admittedly defective. A comparison with the figures of the period October 1896 to September 1897 with the corresponding period of the previous year gives the following results according to the figures supplied by the Sanitary Commissioner:—

DISTRICTS.	Birth rate during 1895-96.	Birth-rate during 1896-97.
1	2	3
Shahabad	37·19	34 90
Saran	36 25	33·40
Champaran	41·33	32·41
Muzaffarpur	43·37	37·31
Darbhanga	41·28	37 09
Bhagalpur	39·54	38·53
Sonthal Parganas ...	39 45	30·51
Hazaribagh	43 53	37·56
Palamau	42·63	35·77
Manbhum	41·31	33·38
Bankura	39·05	39·93
Nadia	41·04	43·20
Khulna	36 25	34·08
Murshidabad	46 29	44 28
Puri	35·78	40·04

The general decrease in the birth rates as compared with the corresponding twelve months of the previous year is remarkable, and, in the absence of any general epidemic disease, the result can, in the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, only be attributed to the effects of the scarcity deepening into famine, which commenced to spread over the districts, when with the irregularities of the monsoon during 1896, a serious crop failure became certain.

Statistics of mortality in famine hospitals.

It has already been mentioned that special famine hospitals were opened in seven districts, and between the months of January and October 41,113 patients were treated in them, of whom 992 or 2·4 per cent. ultimately died. Both the total admissions and mortality were heaviest by far in Champaran, where a portion of the distressed area lay in a notoriously unhealthy tract, in which the health of the supervising staff was severely tried. Next in order as to admissions come Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Saran. The mortality as compared with admissions was highest in Shahabad and Saran. Sickness and mortality combined were greatest in the months of June, July, and August, and the majority of the cases treated were sufferers from malarious fevers and splenic diseases; 305 cases of cholera with 39 deaths were treated in the famine hospitals and in the villages by the special medical staff deputed to famine duty; the majority of the cases (264) were from Champaran. Of small-pox, there were 134 cases and 4 deaths, the greater number of cases (97) again being in Champaran.

Condition of cattle.

As regards the condition of the cattle, little need be said. There is no evidence that their condition generally deteriorated, while in some ways they were better off than usual. On the failure of the *bhadoi* and rice crops in many places, the cattle were allowed to graze them down, and the winter rains afforded a certain amount of green pasture. At the same time decrease in cultivation, especially in the area under the cold-weather crops, involved less field-work to be done. Only in Shahabad and Puri was mortality from want of fodder and water reported. There was a sharp outbreak of rinderpest in Muzaffarpur in July, but nowhere else was there cattle-disease to any exceptional extent or calling for special preventive measures. In Khulna many plough cattle are said to have been sold, and in the Patna Division a good many changed hands locally and into Nipal, but no where to such an extent as to cause any depletion of the stock or any difficulties in cultivation.

CHAPTER XV.

EFFECTS OF THE FAMINE ON CRIME—REVENUE AND EMIGRATION.

Influence of the famine on crime.

The influence of high prices of food-grains upon crime, and especially upon offences against property, is well known, and the relation between hunger and rioting, and theft, with its kindred offences of dacoity, burglary, and robbery, is nowhere more clearly exemplified than in the crime statistics during the period of the recent scarcity. The people of Bihar and Bengal are peaceful, patient under suffering, and law-abiding, but notwithstanding this the statistics given below afford a plain indication of the severity of the distress that recently afflicted parts of these Provinces. Though there was no resort to open violence except in one or two instances of grain-rioting at Dinapore during the early stages of the scarcity, and though no serious attempt was made anywhere to resist the authorities, yet there was a very large increase in petty pilfering of grain, petty thefts, and offences against property generally. For the purposes of comparison the offences of theft, robbery, burglary, and dacoity have been taken, and the period that from 1st October 1896 to 30th September 1897, during which the influences of the famine may be considered to have been most fully operative. Within those months the total number of such offences reported in the affected districts was 34,952, as compared with 20,865 and 19,942 in the corresponding periods of the two previous years. The increase is remarkable, being no less than 71·3 per cent. over the average of the two preceding years. The fluctuations in the different quarters of the famine period are no less noticeable. The total number of offences against property in the affected districts rose steadily with each succeeding quarter. For every district except Khulna the number of offences rose in the quarter January to March. In the succeeding quarter the rise continued in the districts of Bhagalpur, Sonthal Parganas, Bankura, the three affected districts of the Presidency Division, and the distressed districts of the Chota Nagpur Division with the exception of Palamau. In the districts of the Patna Division, in Palamau, and in Puri there was a decrease in crime as compared with the previous quarter, in the quarter from April to July, after the reaping of the *rabi* crops; but crime again increased when the temporary relief afforded by these crops had ceased, and reached its highest level in every district during the quarter July to September.

Burglary and theft.

It is under the headings of burglary and theft that the most notable increase took place. For the Province as a whole the figures show an increase of 43·47 and 31·19 per cent., respectively, for the period 1st October 1896 to 30th September 1897 over the mean of the corresponding periods of the two previous years.

In the affected districts the percentages of increase similarly calculated were as follows:—

	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Bhagalpur.	Sonthal Parganas.	Hazaribagh.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Bankura.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Puri.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burglary	48·10	27·78	91·12	95·47	74·74	69·8	113·8	93·1	112·1	214·4	216·5	12·3	36·7	67·0	78·2
Theft	29·84	58·69	72·43	133·40	74·11	26·9	73·77	69·5	95·3	102·7	37·2	72·2	10·8	214·0	52·1

These figures are instructive: they correspond to some extent with the degree of distress experienced, and, apart from all other evidence, furnish a sufficient answer to those who, in ignorance of the real situation, at one time feared or imagined that relief was being given more freely than necessary in these Provinces. Thus in the Patna Division the largest increase was in the most affected districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. The

large increase in Chota Nagpur is coincident with the severity of the distress there experienced, and its peculiarly abnormal character is due to the fact more than once referred to in the course of this narrative, of the aversion of the wild people in that Division to availing themselves of the relief offered by the State; the increase of crime in Murshidabad, where distress was slight, was much less; while again in Khulna and Nadia, in parts of which distress was greater, the figures rose very largely.

General.

Apart from this phenomenal increase in burglary and theft, the criminal histories of several districts during the period of famine present features of special interest. In the Shahabad and Champaran districts of the Patna Division, dacoities show a noticeable increase. The grain dacoities in the Bhabhua subdivision in the end of 1896 afforded one of the earliest signs of the feeling of unrest that was abroad. In the Champaran district only two technical dacoities were of grain. Arson, with a view to discovering and plundering hoards of grain, which is a common feature of scarcity, was extremely prevalent, notably in Darbhanga and Champaran, but the reported figures give little indication of the real extent of the crime, as many fires were not reported and others returned as accidental which were probably intentional. In the Bhagalpur district dacoities show an increase, but it was in the technical crime only, and the district is reported to have been singularly free from any eruption of lawlessness, the people bearing their hardships with singular patience. In the Sonthal Parganas there was a considerable increase in dacoity—31 cases against 3, the mean of the two preceding years. Most of them were grain-looting cases. Special measures were taken to check this crime, and prosecutions were in most cases successful, while an efficient patrol of the roads had the satisfactory result of preventing any cases of loot of grain in transit. There was a remarkable increase in dacoity in the distressed districts of the Chota Nagpur Division of no less than 336·8 per cent. over the mean figures of the previous two years. None of the cases are said to have been serious, but of the total of 83, the majority are said to have been loots of grain. There was a satisfactory absence of grain riots in the affected districts of the Presidency Division.

EFFECT OF THE FAMINE ON EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

General wandering of distressed people from one district to another was not a prominent feature of the famine in these Provinces. On the borders between adjacent districts, a certain number of people may have crossed over into the next district in search of work, but only in so far as it was accessible from their own homes. In the border districts marching with the North-West Provinces, people from Gorakhpur found their way into Bettiah and the Gopalganj subdivision of Saran. On the other hand, it is possible that many from the districts of Bengal wandered into the North-West Provinces; though owing to the superior reputation Bengal enjoys among up-country people as a land of plenty, the natural tendency was to wander towards Calcutta. The number of travellers down the Grand Trunk Road was larger than usual, and, as has been shown, necessitated special measures for their maintenance.

The only distressed districts from which emigration to Assam and the colonies takes place annually on any considerable scale are the Sonthal Parganas, the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division, and Bankura. In the Sonthal Parganas a comparison of registered emigrants for the period January to September for the years 1895, 1896, 1897 gives the following results:—

			Adults.	Dependents.
1895	...	...	1,204	125
1896	...	...	1,618	211
1897	...	...	2,763	1,484

But the increase is progressive in ordinary years, and is due to the freer intercourse with Assam, and is not only attributable to the scarcity, though that too may have had some slight effect. The mass of the emigration, however, is what is called "free" emigration, for which no reliable statistics are available. In the Chota Nagpur Division the emigration from the Native States into

British territory was very small. Emigration from all districts increased. During the period of distress 6,947 persons are reported to have emigrated from the Hazaribagh district, against 2,095 for the corresponding period of the previous year. From Manbhum 4,766 people were registered as emigrants in 1897, against 1,073 in 1896. From Palamau also emigration increased. The figures cannot pretend to accuracy, as a great deal of emigration escapes registration. In Bankura the number of registered emigrants during 1896-97 was 471 as compared with 264 and 209 in the two previous years respectively. Free emigration was unusually brisk, and from a census taken of emigrants of this class in March, it appeared that the large numbers of 6,234 and 2,243 had emigrated from the distressed areas of the Raipur thana and Simlapal outpost alone, many villages being found almost devoid of males. In the Khulna district a considerable amount of internal migration took place, especially from the distressed area to the eastern parts, where the harvests were good and the lands better protected from the salt water.

From the districts of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions migration of labourers eastwards at the beginning of the cold weather for temporary employment in the harvest fields and on roads, railways or any odd employment that offers, takes place in ordinary years on a considerable scale, the labourers returning at the end of the hot weather in time for the agricultural operations in their own district, which commence with the bursting of the monsoon. Such emigration took place in increased numbers during 1896-97, but no accurate statistics are available. Migration of this kind in the Patna Division is greatest from the Saran district and least from Champaran and Darbhanga. The home remittances of these emigrants are an important feature in the economic aspect of the Division That very large remittances come into the Division by money-order (the favourite means for an emigrant to remit his savings) is shown by the following figures of sums remitted in this way into the Division as a whole:—

	Rs.
1884-95	94,34,064
1895-96	1,00,86,541
1896-97	1,10,86,359

The increase during 1896-97 is noticeable. All these remittances are not made by emigrants, but the greater portion of money-orders are for petty sums of less than Rs. 10—a fact which supports the belief that remittances by emigrant labourers, including small cultivators, constitute no unimportant share of the total. On the whole the famine had no great effect in stimulating emigration.

EFFECT OF THE FAMINE ON LAND REVENUE AND OTHER COLLECTIONS.

Land revenue.

•Speaking generally, the famine has had little effect upon the collection of land revenue, and the collections of 1896-97 only showed a decrease of Rs. 90,255 in comparison with those of 1895-96. In Government estates collections from the raiyats were to some extent suspended, but the greater part of the distressed area being under the Permanent Settlement and the incidence of the land revenue light, it was not to be expected that there would be any great necessity for remissions, or permanent falling off in collections. The decrease in revenue during 1897-98 is estimated by the Board of Revenue at Rs. 8,00,000; but looking to the excellent outturn of the late winter rice and favourable prospects of the coming *rabi* crops, it is doubtful whether the decrease will be more than Rs. 4,00,000, or even whether that is not excessive. Special circumstances existed in special localities as exceptions to this general rule. In the Bhabua subdivision of Shahabad, where the landlords are mostly impoverished, leniency was shown in the enforcement of the sale law, but the arrears thus allowed to accrue will be subsequently realised. In Palamau the March *kist* of 1897 showed large defaults, and the percentage of total collections on total demand for 1896-97 fell to 70·04 per cent. from 89·5 per cent. in 1895-96. In Nadia it was found necessary to remit Rs. 2,185 out of a demand of Rs. 18,610 in the Government khas mahals of the Kushtia and Meherpur subdivisions. In Khulna, too, small remissions were given, while the collection of revenue from temporarily-settled estates in the Sunderbans showed a

marked decrease from 80·28 to 67·73 per cent. In Puri it was found necessary to grant remission during 1896-97 to an aggregate amount of Rs. 80,025.

Road cess.

In cesses where the opportunities for defaulting are more frequently availed of and the penalties for default are less than in the case of land revenue, there was no general decrease in collections.

Excise.

The effect of the famine on the excise revenue was more perceptible, and is described in detail by the Excise Commissioner in a memorandum which forms one of the appendices to this report. The gross receipts during the last seven years were as follows:—

YEARS.		Gross receipts.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	...	1,04,60,932	......	......
1891-92	...	1,11,29,813	6,68,881	6·39
1892-93	...	1,16,00,621	4,70,808	4·23
1893-94	...	1,21,37,096	5,36,475	4·62
1894-95	...	1,25,67,855	4,30,759	3·54
1895-96	...	1,33,77,705	8,09,850	6·44
1896-97	...	1,34,10,579	32,874	·24

Thus, though there was an increase of Rs. 32,874 in the receipts of 1896-97 as compared with those of 1895-96, it is manifest that the steady growth of recent years met with a decided check. The average annual *net* increase during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96 was Rs. 4,31,792, or say 4 lakhs; and at this rate the expected revenue for 1896-97 should have been Rs. 1,33,77,705 (the revenue of 1895-96 + Rs. 4,00,000 = Rs. 1,37,77,705), against the actual revenue of Rs. 1,34,10,579, and in this light it may be said that there was a real loss of Rs. 3,67,126, or roughly 3½ lakhs, due to the famine. Settlements having been concluded before the scarcity made itself felt, the effect of the scarcity was noticeable not so much in license-fees, as in the revenue derived from duty. The heaviest loss was in the Patna Division, where the total decrease amounted to Rs. 1,03,373. In the Sonthal Parganas and Palamau also there was a heavy falling off under the head of country spirits. The probable receipts for 1897-98 are estimated at Rs. 1,28,46,338, or less than those of 1896-97 by Rs. 5,64,241, or roughly 5½ lakhs. On the other hand, if the steady growth in the annual increase had been maintained, a revenue of Rs. 1,41,78,000 could have been expected in 1897-98, against the probable estimate of Rs. 1,28,46,338, the difference being Rs. 13,31,662, or approximately 13 lakhs. A serious decrease during 1897-98 is anticipated in the Chota Nagpur Division. In short the total loss in excise revenue due to the famine is estimated at about 16½ lakhs of rupees.

Stamps.—The following figures show the revenue derived from the sale of stamps during the last six years:—

				Increase.
			Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	...	...	1,51,00,000	......
1892-93	...	...	1,55,45,000	4,45,000
1893-94	...	...	1,59,76,000	4,31,000
1894-95	...	...	1,67,01,000	7,25,000
1895-96	...	...	1,67,72,000	71,000
1896-97	...	...	1,75,74,000	8,02,000

The major portion of the increase, amounting to Rs. 4,32,586, was obtained from the sale of non-judicial (impressed) stamps, due to the execution

of a large number of bonds and documents, which may to a great extent be attributed to the scarcity. The estimate of receipts for the sale of stamps during 1897-98 amounts to Rs. 1,73,20,577. It is likely, therefore, that an increase rather than a decrease of stamp revenue will result from the famine, the falling off in suits instituted being more than compensated for by the execution of bonds and mortgage deeds.

Registration.

The increase in the registration of deeds of sale and mortgage and of money bonds is clearly shown by the figures for the last three years:—

Year.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Bonds.
1895	299,986	306,104	102,139
1896	313,986	327,675	111,243
1897	377,236	431,609	135,284

The most remarkable instances of increase were in the Darbhanga, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur districts.

Forests.

The effects of the famine upon forest revenue were felt in the Sundarbans and Chittagong Forest Divisions. The estimated loss on this account amounted to Rs. 72,000 in 1896-97 and Rs. 65,000 in 1897-98, or Rs. 1,37,000 in all. The greater part of the loss was in the Sundarbans. The loss arising from the concession given in the reserved forests of the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions of taking edible roots and fruits free of charge was insignificant, and is estimated at some Rs. 400 only.

CHAPTER XVI.

CONCLUSION.

Little need perhaps be added to what has already been written on the history of the recent famine. It has been shown how the intervention of Government was necessitated by the serious crop failure resulting from the abnormal rainfall of 1896, which, while succeeding a year of seriously deficient harvests, was aggravated by similar conditions obtaining at the same time in the greater part of India. The nature and organisation of the relief measures undertaken by Government have been indicated, and the degree of success attending its efforts for the provention of starvation has been described. At the same time, the assistance rendered to Government by the measures of public and private charity has been acknowledged, and finally the effects of the famine upon the different branches of the administration and on the general well-being of the people have been traced.

Many lessons have been learnt during the recent famine, and much experience gained which will be of the utmost value should a similar calamity again overtake the Province. It is not, however, the purpose of the present narrative to discuss the changes and modifications which the experience so acquired may suggest in the recognised methods of dealing with famine, but in reviewing as a whole the recent famine relief administration, reference may well be made again to the various salient points which the operations suggest. It has been seen that although the rainfall of 1896, succeeding a monsoon which had been almost as unfavourable, was even worse distributed than in 1873-74, and although the failure of crops had been as great as in the famine of that year, yet the necessary relief was given to all who required it at a cost of approximately one-sixth the sum expended during the earlier famine. It has been shown that this greatly reduced cost of the recent relief operations was due primarily to the policy, wisely adopted and courageously persevered in, of absolute non-interference with private trade, and in a secondary degree to the greatly improved methods and knowledge of famine relief administration, both in the exaction of adequate tasks from the able-bodied as a test of distress, and in the careful selection from among those unable to work of suitable objects for gratuitous relief. At the same time the mortality from starvation was practically nil, and the people while maintained in good case, were able and willing to return of their own accord to their ordinary pursuits as soon as the *bhadoi* harvest was reaped and the prospects of the winter rice assured.

As to how far the events of the recent famine have indicated any increase in the powers of the people to resist the effects of bad seasons, detailed and laboured comparisons and deductions from the experience of 1874 have not been attempted. That under less favourable circumstances than in 1873-74 the numbers requiring Government relief should have been so much less, would appear to establish the fact of a general improvement in the general circumstances of the people, but the whole conditions of the relief administration during the two famines were so different, that the inference is not so conclusive as it would have been had the same methods been adopted in both cases. Nevertheless, the general experience and observations of the officers engaged in the famine, some of them with knowledge of the facts both then and now, as well as the concurrent opinions of non-officials acquainted with these provinces, do indicate that, even in Bihar, during the past quarter of a century, there has been a considerable advance in material prosperity, and that the power of the country as a whole to withstand the calamities of seasons has greatly increased.

That the benevolence of Government was able and far reaching enough to embrace every creature in want of the means of subsistence, had already been brought home to the people by the events of 1874, and the history of the past year can only have emphasised that lesson; but at the same time the administration of the recent famine has taught the useful corollary, that the benevolence of Government is not indiscriminate, and that Government has both the intention and the power, to ensure that its benevolence shall

not be abused. The great efforts made by Government and the noble and spontaneous charity of the English people cannot have failed to have imbued the minds of the people with a sense of gratitude and appreciation, and as charity blesseth him that gives as well as him that takes, the intimate relations which the famine operations have entailed between the distressed people and those to whom the administration of relief was entrusted, cannot but have created on both sides a feeling of greater mutual knowledge and sympathy. While the patience and fortitude with which the great mass of the people have borne their undoubted sufferings has evoked the sympathy and admiration of those whose task it was to relieve them, it has been brought home to the minds of those relieved, that Government and its officers have a very real desire and power to assist them.

His Honour has separately placed on record in a Minute of this date, his high appreciation of the efforts of individual officers upon whom has fallen the burden of the famine administration, but in expressing generally the cordial thanks of Government for the ability and devotion with which their anxious duties have been performed, Sir Alexander Mackenzie desires to express his entire concurrence in the opinions already expressed by Mr. Stevens, while officiating as Lieutenant-Governor, as to the complete success which has been attained by them in the operations now brought to a close.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it with copies of its appendices be submitted to the Government of India.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

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CONTENTS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 26th February, 1898.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. PRATT.
The Hon'ble G. TOYNBEE.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. C. TURNER.
The Hon'ble NORENDRA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble KALI CHARAN BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE FOR KHULNA.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

I have the honour to ask whether the attention of the Government has been called to the serious public inconvenience which is caused by there not being a separate District and Sessions Judge for the district of Khulna?

Whether it is the case that when Khulna was formed into a separate district, the Secretary of State sanctioned the appointment of a separate District and Sessions Judge for Khulna, and whether or not, on a reference being made to the High Court, the Commissioner of the Division and the District Judge of Jessore, who performs the duties of District Judge for Khulna, these authorities recommended the appointment of a separate District Judge for Khulna?

Whether or not, in consequence of the Sessions Judge of Jessore being also Sessions Judge of Khulna, the Sessions cases are often tried many months after the occurrences to which they refer, and the interests of justice thus suffer, and for the same reason persons who after trial are found not guilty, have to remain in *hajat* for months together, and criminal appeals are not disposed of in time, although the District Judge is a very hardworking officer?

Having regard to these considerations, will the Government be pleased to sanction the appointment of a separate Judge for the district of Khulna?

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied:—

"A general reply may be conveniently given to the Hon'ble Member's questions. The present arrangement in regard to the district of Khulna causes inconvenience and delay in the disposal of judicial work. When Khulna was constituted a district in 1882, the civil and criminal jurisdiction was vested in the District and Sessions Judge of Jessore. In 1891 work having increased in Backergunge, Dacca and Jessore-Khulna, an Additional Judge was appointed for those districts, to which Mymensingh was added in 1893. The relief thus given has, however, been found inadequate, and a recommendation with the object of increasing it has been made to the Government of India, who have called for a further report. Khulna itself would not provide sufficient employment for a separate District and Sessions Judge. It should continue to form with Jessore one Sessions Division, and provision should be made for further assistance to both the Judge of that Division and the Judges of the other districts named."

THE CYCLONE AT CHITTAGONG.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government be pleased to state what was the total number of (*a*) human lives, (*b*) cattle, and (*c*) houses destroyed by the late cyclone and the storm-wave, respectively, in the district of Chittagong?

What sum of money has been spent in the areas affected in giving relief in food, &c., and in the re-building of houses, and from what sources these funds have been supplied?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"The number of human lives lost in Chittagong is reported to be about 14,000.

"The number of cattle lost is estimated by the Collector at 15,000. The number of houses destroyed is not known.

"A sum of Rs. 65,000 has been placed at the disposal of the local officers for the relief of distress, of which Rs. 50,000 was given from the funds of the Provincial Charitable Relief, and the rest was made up by other subscriptions. Of this Rs. 30,899 was expended up to the middle of January. Rs. 50,000 have been sanctioned by Government for advances under the Agricultural Loans

Act, and a sum of one lakh of rupees for loans under the Land Improvement Act. Of this latter sum, Rs. 85,162 was distributed up to January last. Rs. 10,000 have been sanctioned for giving employment in digging tanks, and Rs. 30,000 will be expended in repairs to the Kutubdia embankment during the remainder of the current financial year 1897-98. Relief has also been given in the shape of remission of tolls on timber and thatching-grass for building houses."

REMISSION OF FOREST TOLLS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether the facts, stated in the Chittagong newspaper *Jyoti*, in its issue of the 27th January, with respect to the partial remission of forest tolls, are correct? What loss of revenue has Government suffered by the remission of half the rates of these tolls on building materials for two months as compared with the average of the previous three years? Whether February and March are not the two months when bamboos, canes, and especially thatching-grass are largely brought down from the hills and when the houses are usually re-built, and whether the period of remission will cover these two months?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"Government has not before it a copy of the newspaper *Jyoti*, which, it is understood, has been recently started, and is not aware what the alleged facts referred to by the Hon'ble Member, are. Under a Government order of the 6th November, the tolls on grass, bamboos, canes and certain kinds of timber taken from the Government forests in Chittagong were reduced to half rates for the period of two months, a concession which, as regards timber, was, at the instance of the local officers, extended by an order of 11th January for two months more in the areas affected by the storm-wave, *i.e.*, in Jaldee, Chakaria, Kutubdia, and Moheskal, and for one month as regards thatching-grass in the three southern tehsils. The loss to Government on account of the reduction of the forest tolls to half rates is estimated at about Rs. 25,000."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Whether any loss that Government is likely to suffer by this remission of half the rate of tolls is not likely to be wholly or partially recouped by the considerably larger importations of building materials due to the wholesale destruction of houses by the cyclone?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"It is anticipated that the loss to some extent may be recouped in the way suggested in the Hon'ble Member's question."

STATEMENT OF THE COURSE OF BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble The President said:—"In welcoming the members back to work, I must preface what I have to say as to the business likely to be brought before them by extending a hearty greeting to the new members who have joined the Council since it last met. I trust that the Council will maintain its old reputation of being a business-like and practical body, where more weight is attached to experience and brevity than to lengthy speeches, however able and interesting.

"The first measure that I must mention is the Bill for amending the Bengal Tenancy Act. The opinions of the officers and Associations that were consulted upon the Bill as introduced were duly received. A good deal of opposition was raised by the Landholders' Associations and by Judicial officers to the proposal to abolish the Civil Procedure Code in the settlement of rents of permanently-settled estates, and to confer on the Revenue authorities the power of finally determining what are fair and equitable rents in such estates.

On considering these objections, I addressed the Government of India in the following terms:—

'The Government of India are aware that one of the Lieutenant-Governor's main reasons for making the proposal to withdraw the judicial procedure in the settlement of rents both in permanently-settled and temporarily-settled estates was that the observance of that procedure was thought to be cumbrous, dilatory and unnecessarily expensive.

'When a settlement of revenue is undertaken in temporarily-settled estates in Bengal, fair rents must be settled for all tenants of all classes, whether they or their landlords apply for a settlement of rents or not, the fair rents so settled being made the basis of the revenue demand, and the entire cost of such settlement being borne by Government. For this reason the adoption of a cumbrous and dilatory procedure entails unnecessarily large expenditure by Government; and it was partly with a view to remedy this evil that Sir Charles Elliott suggested, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie accepted the suggestion, to transfer the settlement and final determination of fair rents in temporarily-settled estates to the Revenue authorities, and to substitute for the Civil Procedure Code in the settlement of rents the procedure proposed in the Bill introduced in the local Legislative Council. His Honour thought that the procedure proposed by him would be less expensive and more efficient than that prescribed in the Bengal Tenancy Act. But as it had been conceded at the time the Tenancy Act was passed that Government claimed no facilities for the enhancement of rents in its own estates, or in estates under settlement of revenue which it was not prepared to give to proprietors of permanently-settled estates also, Sir Alexander Mackenzie thought it right to offer to these proprietors the same methods and procedure for settlement of rents in their estates that he proposed for adoption in Government and temporarily-settled estates.

'As, however, the proprietors of permanently-settled estates prefer the Civil Procedure Code and the method of settling rents prescribed in Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act as it stands, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to press on them against their consent what he believes would be a more efficient and less expensive procedure. In permanently-settled estates rents are settled only on the application of the parties concerned, who have to pay the cost. If they prefer the more expensive procedure prescribed in the Act with the guarantees which they think are afforded by appeals to the Judicial instead of to the Revenue authorities, there is no reason why their opposition should be courted by forcing on them a more summary and less expensive method of settling rents.

'As regards Government and temporarily-settled estates, the case is different. In the first place, as already remarked, rents have in these cases to be settled on a great scale at the expense of Government, and Government alone suffers the loss entailed by dilatory proceedings; in the next it has always been admitted that Government is the sole arbiter of the amount of land revenue which may be equitably demanded; and as that amount depends on the amount of the rents or assets on which it is based, it necessarily follows that the superior Revenue authorities and not the Civil Courts should be the final authorities for the determination of fair rents where a settlement of revenue is being made or about to be made; and lastly, there are indications in the reports received that while the High Court and the Landholders' Associations are strenuously opposed to the transference to the Revenue authorities of the final determination of fair rents in the case of permanently-settled estates, there would certainly be less and possibly no serious opposition to such transference in the case of estates under settlement of land revenue.

'For these reasons His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to adhere to the principles of the Bill for the settlement of rents and decision of disputes as regards areas under settlement of land revenue, and to adopt the principles of Chapter X of the Act as it stands in the settlement of rents and decision of disputes in the case of permanently-settled estates, while at the same time removing the doubts and difficulties which have arisen in the interpretation of that chapter owing to conflicting or erroneous judicial decisions. The Lieutenant-Governor also proposes, as regards temporarily-settled and permanently-settled areas alike, to adhere to the amendments in the substantive law relating to the enhancement and reduction of rents already approved by the Government of India.

'If the Supreme Government accept these proposals, His Honour would briefly explain them in referring the Bill to a Select Committee, and leave the Committee to formally embody them in the Bill.'

"Scarcely had that letter issued when the following letter was received from the British Indian Association:—

'Dated Calcutta, the 11th January, 1898.

From—Rai Raj Kumar Sarvadhikari Bahadur, Secretary, British Indian Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 283, dated 11th June 1897, containing the opinion of the Committee of the British Indian Association on the provisions of the Bill to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act which is now before the Bengal Legislative Council, I am directed by the Committee to state that they have reconsidered their representation to Government regarding the proposed procedure for the settlement of rents, the withdrawal of the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in the matter, and the vesting of such jurisdiction in the Revenue authorities. Since my letter was forwarded to you, the Committee have had the advantage of receiving important communications on the subject from several mufassal members of the

Association, who are of opinion that the proposal for the alteration of the procedure for the settlement of rent, and the transfer of the right of appeal on questions relating to the fixing of rents from the Special Judge to the Revenue authorities, has much to commend it, and that they are inclined to think that the proposed change will be an improvement upon the existing procedure. My Committee have carefully reconsidered the question in the light of the facts and arguments placed before them by the mufassal members of the Association, with the result that their views have undergone considerable modifications. Under the circumstances, the Committee are of opinion that they will best serve the interests of the class they represent by withdrawing the objections advanced in paragraph 4 of my letter, to which reference has been made above. They submit that private landlords should be in the same position as the State, and that the procedure proposed for the settlement of rents in Government estates should be open to all private landlords.

'If, however, the Government does not see its way to adhere to the original principle of the Bill in its entirety, the Committee would venture to suggest that, in cases where the settlement of the rate of rent is likely to affect a large area or the interests of the majority of the raiyats in a village, it shall be incumbent upon the Civil Court to refer such cases to an experienced Revenue officer for local investigation and report, and that the finding of the Revenue officer on the question of liability to enhancement and on the rate of rent be made binding on the Civil Court. What the Committee desire is that the Civil Court shall adjudicate in accordance with the report of the Revenue officer, and that appeals from the Civil Court shall be disposed of by the Special Judge who may be appointed for the purpose.'

"Satisfactory in one way as this change of front is, I thought it did not do away with the weight of adverse opinion originally received, and I informed the Government of India that I adhered to my letter above quoted, but would leave the Select Committee to discuss the proposal in the last paragraph of the Association's letter. The Government of India and the Secretary of State have accepted my suggestion, the Government of India remarking:—

'* * * * while the Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Government of Bengal, they fear that they may not prove to be in the best interests of landlords and tenants, and believe that both classes will eventually recognize that this is so.

'The principal ground for the change of policy was the opposition of the landlord class to the executive fixation of rents There is no reason why the interests of Government should be prejudiced on this account, and the amended Bill should provide for the retention of the procedure for executive rent adjustment in the case of all Government estates as well as in the case of temporarily-settled areas under settlement.'

"The Secretary of State's Orders are—

'I have no objection to proposed compromise, provided original Bill is maintained as far as concerns temporarily-settled tracts during settlement.'

"We have recast the Bill accordingly. The measure, as originally introduced will be referred to a Select Committee which will be invited to recast the Bill on the lines now approved by higher authority.

"Correspondence has been going on between this Government, the Government of India, and the Government of the North-Western Provinces with reference to certain proposed amendments of the Court of Wards Act. I am not, however, yet in a position to explain the scope of the intended legislation. I hope to have the preliminary discussions finished in time to introduce the measure some time this session. One main object of the Bill will be to place persons with a life interest only, or holding as executors, administrators, or trustees, on the same footing as beneficial owners so far as the Court of Wards is concerned. It is anomalous that a person who would be disqualified if he were a beneficial owner, should be treated as qualified if he be an executor or trustee.

"Passing from the Land Revenue to the Municipal Department, we hope to lay before you very shortly an elaborate Bill for reforming the Municipal Law of Calcutta.

"The necessity of legislation was originally urged upon us for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners to recover license tax from certain companies which now escape payment, and in order to supply an omission in section 237 of the Act which renders it impossible for the Corporation to exercise effective control over alterations in buildings. Since the amendment of the law with regard to these points was decided on, facts were brought to light in connection with the alarm of plague in Calcutta, which showed that the present constitution of the Municipality is ill-adapted to stand the strain of a grave and sudden emergency, and fails to secure the prompt and continuous executive action which is necessary in view of the fact that the sanitation and

conservancy of the great Indian maritime cities has now become a matter of international concern. In point of fact under the present law there is no Municipal constitution at all in the proper sense of the word. Everything is fluid and indefinite. The Act vests in the Commissioners all powers whether they are such as a large deliberative body can properly exercise or not; but it allows the Chairman to exercise all the powers vested in the Commissioners, except those reserved to the Commissioners in meeting, subject to such limitations and conditions as may be imposed, before or after he has acted under this power, by a resolution of the Commissioners. It further confers an unlimited power of controlling the Chairman by the action of Committees. By thus failing clearly to define the powers of the Executive, the Act renders it impossible to say as regards any given matter in what part of the Corporation the Executive resides or indeed whether there is any Executive at all. The consequences have been what might have been expected—a complete breakdown of the conservancy of the town at a critical period and serious confusion in many other departments of the municipal administration, without the possibility of determining with any approach to certainty where the responsibility for such a state of things lies.

"It was felt that it would be unfair to the Commissioners as a body, no less than to the Chairman and the heads of the Departments under him, to expect them to carry on the administration of the city under the altered conditions arising from the danger of the plague and the threatening attitude of European powers with a machinery so ill-adapted for its purpose, and the Government of India have accepted the opinion that material changes in the municipal constitution of Calcutta are called for. The proposals of this Government which were embodied in a provisional sketch of the amended law have been submitted to the Secretary of State, and as soon as his sanction is received, a complete Bill which is now under preparation will, after receiving the formal sanction of the Government of India, be introduced into this Council. I may mention that I found, when at home on leave, that a keen interest is taken in this measure by the Secretary of State personally, by the commercial community at home and many Home authorities, who consider that a reform is called for without unnecessary delay. My proposals have met with the general approval of the Government of India. We are awaiting the orders of the Secretary of State (telegraphic intimation of his assent has just been received), and we shall then do our best to get the measure passed after a reasonable amount of discussion and consideration. The Bill is a large and, I hope, very complete measure, and deals with all branches of the administration of the city. It leaves untouched the number of Commissioners and the existing methods of electing and appointing them. While it reforms the procedure for election, which is admitted by every one to be defective, it does not alter the franchise, nor does it reconstruct the present arrangement of wards. It provides the Corporation with an efficient executive and interposes between the main body of the Commissioners and the Chairman a working Committee of twelve, elected and appointed so as to represent the three chief interests in Calcutta—the Government, the commercial community and the residents. We have made use of the experience of Bombay which Mr. Risley was specially deputed to examine on the spot. The functions of the three Municipal authorities—the Corporation, the General Committee, and the Chairman—are precisely defined and carefully distinguished. To the Corporation is reserved the power of fixing the rate of taxation, of passing the Budget and of deciding all the large issues which can properly be discussed by a deliberative assembly of 75 members. The Chairman, as in the Bombay Act, is vested with all executive power, to be exercised, as is laid down in each case, either independently or subject to the approval or sanction of the Corporation or the General Committee as the case may be. The General Committee as the working body of the Municipality stands between the deliberative and Executive authorities and deals with those matters which by their nature are ill-adapted for discussion by the Corporation, and yet are too important to be left to be disposed of by the Chairman alone. Power is taken for the General Committee to appoint Sub-committees, on which I hope to see all the real workers among the Commissioners utilised. When the Bill is introduced and referred to a Select Committee, the distribution of powers between the Municipal authorities will be a

matter requiring careful discussion, but there can be no doubt that the principle of distributing powers somewhat in the manner proposed is essential to the smooth and efficient working of the municipal constitution.

"One great advantage from the proposed change in the constitution is that I have reason to believe that the European community of Calcutta will, if it is accepted, no longer stand aloof from the Corporation, acting generally as hostile and not always well-informed critics, but will (as Kristo Das Pal hoped in 1876) take their fair share in municipal work and responsibilities.

"The remaining provisions of the Bill are of less general interest, and will be explained when the measure is introduced. Mr. Risley has been for some weeks past on special duty in connection with the Bill, preparing it Chapter by Chapter in communication with our Assistant Secretary and other competent advisers for my orders. I have been over it again and again section by section, and it is in my judgment a measure which will be welcomed by all who have at heart the interests of Calcutta and the trade of Upper India.

"The Bill embodies such of the suggestions of Mr. Justice Trevelyan's Building Commission as could properly come within the scope of a Municipal Bill, and I take this opportunity of heartily thanking Mr. Trevelyan and his colleagues for the time and trouble they have bestowed on the important matters referred to them.

"The question of opening up the unhealthy and congested areas in Calcutta, in some of which 75 per cent. of the space is occupied by solid masonry, is a very difficult one and no attempt has been made to deal with it in this Bill. A well-considered scheme for meeting a similar difficulty is now under discussion in Bombay, and a Bill for giving effect to it has been introduced into Council there. It seems probable that whatever action may be taken hereafter in Calcutta will have to proceed on the same general lines, that is to say, a special Commission or Trust will have to be formed, and funds will have to be placed at their disposal. Where are the funds to come from? In Calcutta there is no land for the Government to make over for the Trust to manage and improve and thus convert it into a valuable asset on the security of which money may be borrowed and applied to the formation of new streets. The only alternative seems to be the imposition of some tax which might be administered by the Trust and might form the basis of their financial operations. Several suggestions of this kind have been made by the Building Commission presided over by Mr. Justice Trevelyan, the report of which will be published as soon as the Municipal Bill is introduced into Council. Each of these suggestions raises large economic questions on which wide differences of opinion may exist, but there can be no doubt that unless some means of raising funds can be devised, the prospect of improving the congested areas of Calcutta must be indefinitely deferred.

"Then we have a Bill to amend the Excise Act. The Bill has been approved of by the Government of India subject to certain modifications which we have now referred to the Board of Revenue. It ought to be ready for introduction by July.

"The existing Excise Law [Bengal Act VII of 1878] has been in force for nearly 20 years, and like most measures of that kind, which deal with administrative arrangements liable to change from time to time, stands in need of amendment on a variety of points, some of which have been met by the amending Acts IV of 1881 and I of 1883. The main objects of amending it at the present time are to carry into effect the policy adopted by the Local and Imperial Governments in respect of—

(1) the introduction into Bengal of the Madras system of levying a revenue on tari by taxing the trees tapped for the purpose of drawing tari for sale as an intoxicant;

(2) the export of exciseable articles, including ganja, on payment of excise duty; and

(3) the improvement of the provincial system of excise in regard to hemp drugs in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission in so far as they have been accepted by the Government of India.

"The opportunity has been taken of consolidating and re-arranging its provisions so as to follow the general form and arrangement of the Excise Act, 1896. After introduction the Bill will be circulated for the opinions of district officers and public bodies.

"Next there is the Bill to amend the Salt Act. This Bill was published on the 17th July last under Rule 34 of the Council Rules and was circulated for opinion. All the opinions but one (that of the Indian Association) have been received. The objects of the Bill are as stated in the first paragraph of the Objects and Reasons. The necessity for taking power to control the possession of salt-earth was forced upon us by the discovery of the existence in the 24-Parganas of an elaborate system of manufacturing illicit *panga* salt for sale, involving a loss of revenue which is estimated by different observers at 2 lakhs and 6 lakhs a year. There is also some reason to believe that illicit manufacture of the same kind exists, though not on so large a scale, in parts of Midnapore. The Bill has been circulated, and the opinions received, which are on the whole favourable, are being considered. It is probable that some of its provisions may be modified with the object of making it more clear that it is directed at the manufacture of illicit salt in large quantities for sale and not at petty domestic manufacture for family consumption.

"Although the Bill has not yet passed into law, we resumed charge of the salt administration of Orissa on the 1st October last, and the Salt officers there are working under the Collectors there in accordance with the provisions of Act XII of 1882, the Northern India Salt Act, which is in force.

"In the other saliferous tracts Bengal Act VII of 1864 is still in force. This does not recognise Salt officers as such, and gives all powers to the Police. It would be possible of course if the passing of our Bill were long delayed to extend Act XII of 1882 to the coast districts, but I hope we shall be able to get our own Bill through very shortly.

"I may perhaps refer to the Bill to amend the Local Self-Government Act. This was drafted to enable District Boards to start veterinary dispensaries and pay veterinary doctors. In the hot weather of 1896 it was expanded into a measure legalising permissive local taxation for water-supply and village sanitation and providing for tolls on bridges. Opinions were collected, and in October 1896 the Government of India communicated certain criticisms.

"We cannot, however, proceed with the Bill at present, as it is understood that the Government of India has under consideration a new set of arrangements affecting Provincial and local finance, but I hope that the measure will not be lost sight of. The necessity of improving the water-supply and sanitation of villages is generally admitted, and District Boards are at present suffering from the inexpansive character of their revenues under all heads except that of road cess, which increases but very slowly as revaluations are made. The only means of giving them relief is by vesting them with certain powers of permissive local taxation for purposes of local interest and importance such as water-supply, sanitation, education and medical relief.

"A further reason against proceeding with the Bill at present is that a proposal is before the Government of India for reorganising the Public Works and District Works establishments in Bengal.

"In the Judicial Department we have a short Bill for extending to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, with such modifications as are required by local circumstances, the provisions of sections 15, 15A and 16 which were inserted by Act VIII of 1895 in the Police Act, V of 1861, together with portions of other sections of a subsidiary character.

"The sections in question authorize (*a*) the quartering of additional police in areas which are in a disturbed or dangerous state, and the recovery of the cost from the inhabitants, and (*b*) the award of compensation to sufferers from misconduct of the inhabitants of such areas They do not at present apply either to Calcutta or the suburbs thereof, for which there are special Police Acts (viz., Acts IV and II of 1866, passed by the Bengal Council), and the riots which occurred in the Northern Division of Calcutta in June and July last have suggested the desirability of introducing them into these areas, to be ready for use in case of need. Provisions similar to section 15 of the Act of 1861 (as to the quartering of additional police in a disturbed area at the cost of the inhabitants) have been enacted also for the City of Madras by Madras Act

III of 1888, sections 20 and 22, and for Bombay districts by Bombay Act IV of 1890, sections 25 and 26. The necessity of this measure was brought out in connection with the Tallah riots, and it has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

"Mr. Wigley has also kindly drafted for us a General Clauses Bill which has gone to the Government of India for approval. The Bill follows the General Clauses Act passed by the Supreme Council last year, and it is necessary because (1) that Act applies only to laws passed by the Supreme Council, and (2) the General Clauses Act of this Province [V (B.C.) of 1867] contains but a very small number of definitions. Each Province should have a General Clauses Act on the lines of the Government of India's Act of last year dealing with the Acts of its Council."

AMENDMENT OF THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT, VIII OF 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE moved that the Bill to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Pratt, the Hon'ble Mr. Toynbee, the Hon'ble Norendra Nath Sen, the Hon'ble Saligram Singh, the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Sir Luchmessur Singh of Darbhanga, and the Mover.

The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Now that the motion has been made that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee, the time has come when under the rules of the Council the principle of the Bill may be discussed, and those principles, I may observe, are of the greatest possible importance in a country like Bengal, with its teeming agricultural population. But apart from its intrinsic importance, the Bill raises collateral issues which deserve serious consideration. The Bill may be divided into two parts—the first part has reference to what may be called the 'prevailing rate' clauses of the enhancement sections which purport to afford facilities to zamindars to enhance rents. The second part raises issues of a still graver character. It practically repeals Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act and substitutes for it provisions which cannot but lead to considerable discussion and controversy, and which, I am afraid, will be considered in some quarters as being retrograde and reactionary in their character. With reference to the first part of the Bill—I would refer to section 30 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The section lays down the conditions under which zamindars may enhance rents, and clause (*a*) provides that when a tenant holds land at a rate lower than the prevailing rate for land of the same description in the same village that constitutes a ground of enhancement. It is now proposed to alter the law and substitute the words 'adjoining or neighbouring village' for the words 'same village.' That was the law before 1885. The law then was much more elastic, and afforded wider facilities to zamindars for purposes of enhancement. But in 1885 the law was amended, and, as I have said, for the words 'adjoining or neighbouring village' the words 'the same village' were substituted, thus imposing a restriction upon the power of enhancement possessed by zamindars. It is now proposed to place zamindars in the same position in which they were before 1885. If the present law is a real hardship to zamindars, if it operates as an injustice, I would not be understood as standing in the way of the removal of a real grievance. At any rate this is a matter we ought to consider, and I have not the slightest doubt that it will be carefully considered by the Select Committee to whom the Bill will be referred. Then as regards the second point to which Your Honour has referred in your opening statement, I desire to call the attention of the Council to an observation which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill made in introducing the Bill into Council. He said it was no part of the intention of the authors of the Bill in any way to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts or the jurisdiction by way of appeal to those courts which is conferred by the existing law. As far, however, as I can see, I hold that the modifications which this Bill proposes will have the effect of curtailing to a very serious extent the jurisdiction now vested in the Civil Courts. Under the existing law the matters which are referred to in Chapter X are matters which are disposed of by the Revenue authorities in accordance with the forms of judicial

procedure. In the exercise of their functions under this chapter, such officers are to all intents and purposes judicial officers. Against any orders passed by them an appeal lies to the Special Judge, who for the most part is a Covenanted Civilian of the rank of a District Judge; and there is a further appeal to the High Court. Now all this is altered under the Bill. The Revenue officers will not be guided by the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code; they will act in accordance with rules laid down by the Government, but not necessarily subject to the procedure of the Civil Courts, those rules being in the nature of instructions issued by the executive authority of the Government and subject only to its discretion. Again, the appeals against the orders of the Revenue authorities will be preferred no longer to the Civil Courts or the Special Judge, but to higher Revenue authorities. The procedure will be summary, and the tribunal will not be a judicial tribunal; and the appellate authority of the High Court, as I read the Bill, will also be curtailed."

The HON'BLE MR. FINUCANE said:—"The provisions of the present law both as to appeals to the Special Judge and to the High Court remain in the revised Bill exactly as they are now in respect of permanently-settled estates."

The HON'BLE SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The revised Bill has just been laid before us, and I have not had time to study its provisions."

The HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT said:—"As regards permanently-settled estates, things will remain practically as they now are, except for a slight shortening of the procedure to make it more simple and expeditious. As regards temporarily-settled estates and estates directly under Government, we intend to adopt a new procedure."

THE HON'BLE SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"That limits the scope of the Bill; but having regard to the sympathy which the Government showed for the peasantry of the country when the Tenancy Act was passed in 1885, when it modified the summary procedure, it does not seem to me that a case has been made out for the resumption of the powers which it parted with in 1885. I thankfully admit that the scope of the Bill has been restricted, but as regards the Government and its tenants, I say with great deference that the Government having deliberately given up the right which it possessed of a summary procedure between itself and its tenants, no case has been made out for the resumption of the powers which it abandoned of its own will in 1885. I must say that I cannot express any sympathy with the letter which Your Honour read as having been received from the British Indian Association in which they have withdrawn from the position which they formerly maintained in condemnation of this summary method of procedure. I think the judicial procedure is best suited to the circumstances of this country, and that procedure ought to be continued. I have one other remark to make. This Bill provides—I speak subject to correction—for a table of rates. I desire to record my humble protest against the adoption of any such table. There are distinguished Revenue officers in this Council, and I ask them whether it will be possible for Revenue officers to look carefully into these rates. They will involve the inspection of every piece of land in the village, and I ask whether it is within the range of practical politics for the Revenue officer to go from field to field to satisfy himself that the rate which is to be fixed is a fair and correct rate? The practical result will be that the fixing of the rates will be left to the *amins*, and we all know what that means. One of the worst-paid class of public servants, their financial exigencies too often put a very severe strain upon their honesty. It is, therefore, most undesirable to add to the powers which they possess. These are the observations which I desire to submit for the consideration of the Council and the Select Committee, and I hope and trust that when the Bill emerges from the hands of the Select Committee, it will be so modified and revised that it will commend itself to the approval and judgment, not only of this Council, but of the country at large."

THE HON'BLE BABU KALI CHARAN BANERJEE said:—"I think it my duty to take exception, at this stage, to the principle of the Bill, even with the modifications which, we are now informed, have been introduced into it. What I feel

is that the principle of the Bill, in certain contexts at any rate, is tainted with the tendency, observable of late, to neutralise the judicial control of the High Court, in the interests of Revenue officers who think they are hampered in the discharge of their functions by such judicial control. In paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in connection with the Bill, certain complaints are made on behalf of Revenue officers. Now, these complaints are nothing more or less than complaints against certain decisions of the High Court, in which it was held that Revenue officers had no jurisdiction in certain matters in which they would fain have jurisdiction, and the object of the Bill is, as we have it in the opening clause, 'to clear up doubts and difficulties.' Those doubts and difficulties are cleared up by expressly conferring on Revenue officers jurisdiction in matters in which, as the present Act is interpreted by the High Court, they have no jurisdiction, and should not have jurisdiction. But not only so. In certain contexts at any rate, as the Bill provides, Revenue officers are exempted from what, perhaps, they consider to be the trammels of certain provisions of the law under which the Civil Courts have to act. The assumption of summary jurisdiction by Revenue officers will entail an amount of hardship to tenants which it is impossible to overestimate, especially, coupled, as it is, with the provision that appeals from their decisions will lie to the superior Revenue authorities in an ascending scale. The poor tenant will hardly be in a position to challenge these decisions in the Civil Court, and, in most cases, they will remain unchallenged altogether; for he will have to wait all the time taken up in the decision of the lower Revenue authorities and the review of that decision by the higher Revenue authorities, before he can institute proceedings in the Civil Court; and the same litigation will have to be prosecuted twice over. This, I submit, will be a great grievance as far as tenants are concerned. Then, with regard to the settlement of rent, it has already been observed, and I may repeat, that no principle of any kind has been laid down for the guidance of the Revenue officers. In the last clause of the section bearing on it, there is a reference to certain principles regarding the enhancement of rent, but they involve a cumbrous procedure, and as the preceding clauses provide a readier procedure, it is not difficult to imagine which of these procedures will be availed of by Revenue officers for the settlement of rent. Practically, it will be based on no appreciable principle, and rent will have to be settled more or less arbitrarily. It may be said that, sometimes, matters are disposed of more readily, if we adopt what may be described as the patriarchal system, but that is a system which can be worked by patriarchs alone, and not by young and inexperienced Revenue officers. One remark more, and that with regard to the definition, proposed to be introduced, of the term 'prevailing rent.' The definition is very obscure, and what is more, it will be unworkable, and lead to consequences detrimental to the interests of tenants. A new principle has been introduced in the definition of 'prevailing rent.' Instead of understanding the expression in the sense of rent paid by the majority of tenants, section 4 of the Bill amending section 31A provides that 'the highest of such rates at which and at rates higher than which a larger portion of those lands is held than is held at lower rates may be taken to be the prevailing rate.' It very often happens that in a village, a large portion of the land is held by a single individual. Some one in favour with the landlord may help the landlord to bolster up the rate of rent. But that is not all. Having regard to the procedure in the Civil Court, it will be impossible to ascertain the prevailing rent according to this method. When the tenants are examined, although they may be in a position to say what their rents are, they are often ignorant of the area of land comprised in their holdings, and it will be next to impossible for the Courts to ascertain the prevailing rate of rent according to this definition. The matter is not made at all clearer, while there is danger of rents being fixed arbitrarily, which will be disastrous. It may be said that there is a provision in the Bill for instructions from the Local Government to Revenue officers in the matter of the settlement of rent, and that they may be expected to settle rent in accordance with those instructions; but I venture to say that such instructions may not have anything like consistency or continuity of principle characterising them, and as not open to inspection by the people, will strike the public as charged with a periodic element of variance. For these reasons, I oppose the principle of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane said:—"I shall reply very briefly to the observations which have been made upon the principle of this Bill, and first of all I may say that I understand that the two Honourable non-official members, who have addressed the Council, have spoken in the interests of raiyats. I congratulate them and the Council on the fact that there are some Honourable elected Members who speak on behalf of raiyats and lookafter their interests, and from that point of view they have my entire sympathy. But I think the conclusions to which they have come are based on a misapprehension of the Bill as it is now proposed to modify it. As I have already said, it is not proposed to alter the present procedure, or to abolish the Civil Code Procedure in the settlement of rents in permanently-settled estates, which comprise more than 90 per cent. of the whole of the estates in Bengal. With reference to them, there is absolutely no change proposed in the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, appeals being heard by the Special Judge and High Court exactly as at present. In the case of all other estates, that is to say, temporarily-settled and Government estates where questions of right, title and the like arise in connection with the settlement and preparation of a record-of-rights, not only is the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts not curtailed, but it is actually extended. It is left to the parties to move the Civil Courts on all questions except the amount of a fair rent. There is no appeal to the High Court under the present law in respect of questions of rent, the Special Judge giving the final decision, and there is to be no appeal to the High Court on the question of amount of a fair rent under the Bill. Therefore, I say that the idea that the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts is interfered with is without foundation. Then as regards the prevailing rate, I explained, when I introduced the Bill, the reasons that have influenced the Government in extending the area of comparison, and I don't think it necessary to reiterate what I then said. The Hon'ble Member who spoke last said that the procedure for ascertaining a prevailing rate will be unworkable; I can only say that the object is to make it possible to find what the prevailing rate is, where there is one at all. At present it is said that it is illusory to give zamindars the prevailing rate as a ground of enhancement of rent, when, in fact, it can nowhere be worked as a ground of enhancement. If any Honourable Member will suggest a more workable definition that that proposed in the Bill, I feel sure that the Government will be very glad to consider it. The Courts have held that the prevailing rate is a uniform rate paid by the majority of tenants in a village. Such a thing as a uniform rate paid by a majority of the tenants in a village does not generally exist even where rates do exist and are recognised, and therefore it is necessary to have some sort of definition, such as we here propose, if the prevailing rate is to be worked at all. The only other point on which any remarks have been made is regarding the proposed table of rates. It is said that a table of rates cannot be made; that it is impossible for a Settlement or Revenue Officer to prepare such a table. But I would point out that the section is permissive merely, as it says that if the Revenue Officer finds it practicable to do so, he may prepare a table of rates. If it is not practicable, he will not attempt to prepare a table. In some parts of the country it is practicable; where it is not a table of rates will not be framed. It has been said that no principle has been laid down in the Bill for the settlement of rents. Rents in permanently-settled estates are only to be enhanced on certain grounds which are distinctly specified in the law; as regards estates which are temporarily-settled and Government estates, three or four systems are laid down under which all or any of the Revenue officers may act. I think Honorable Members, when they examine the revised Bill, will be satisfied that it is not so very dangerous a measure as they think, and I hope that when it emerges from the Committee, it will meet with the approval of the Council."

The Hon'ble The President said:—"I hope Honourable Members will study with very considerable care the provisions of this Bill which relate to the question of the prevailing rate, and I hope they will carefully read the papers which have been sent up with regard to the Bill, and that the deliberations of the Select Committee will result in evolving a satisfactory measure. It is an extremely difficult subject, I admit. The papers relating to this Bill were sent out to me when I was on my way out from home, and having nothing to do, I

carefully studied them on board, and came to the conclusion that it would be better not to interfere with the procedure prescribed by the existing law with regard to permanently-settled estates. Both the Government of India and the Secretary of State have accepted that view, and they have equally accepted the view that as regards Government estates and other temporarily-settled estates, the law should be in Bengal as it is in other parts of the country; and as regards such estates, I think the Council will not be wrong in accepting the proposals which are put forward in the Bill now before the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF THE POLICE ACT, V OF 1861.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pratt moved for leave to introduce a Bill to extend certain portions of the Police Act, V of 1861, to the town and suburbs of Calcutta.

He said :—

"I move for leave to introduce a Bill to extend certain portions of Act V of 1861 to the town and suburbs of Calcutta. The power of quartering additional police in disturbed areas at the expense of the inhabitants was conferred on the Local Government by section 15 of Act V of 1861 as originally passed. That section was recast by Act VIII. of 1895, and a clause was added empowering the Local Government to exempt any person or class of persons from liability to bear any portion of the cost of such extra police. By section 15A of this latter Act an important provision was introduced whereby any inhabitant of an area proclaimed as being in a disturbed or dangerous state might recover compensation from the inhabitants of that area for damage to property or for grievous bodily injury. The circumstances of the riots which occurred at Chitpur and in the northern parts of Calcutta on the 30th of June and the 1st of July last, must still be fresh in the memory of Hon'ble Members of this Council. On that occasion His Honour the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor considered the question of quartering additional police in the disturbed parts of the town at the expense of the Muhammadan inhabitants; but when a reference was made to the Advocate-General and myself as to the legality of any such action, we gave it as our decided opinion that Act V of 1861 does not apply to Calcutta and its suburbs, and that the proposed expedient was therefore not possible.

"And we gave our opinion in the form of the joint memorandum in my hands. It is a somewhat lengthy opinion; I therefore do not propose to read it to you *in extenso*, but will only state the substance. Act V of 1861 never did apply to the town of Calcutta. If Honourable Members will refer to that Act, they will see that it applies to what is described as the 'General Police District' under the control of an officer called the Inspector-General of Police and his Deputies. Now, by Act XIII of 1856 of the Supreme Council, which was repealed by Act IV of 1866 of this Council, the police of Calcutta were placed under the control of an officer called the Commissioner of Police, who still occupies the position given to him on that occasion. With reference to the suburbs of Calcutta, no doubt Act V of 1861 did apply to them at the time it was passed, but subsequently by Act II of 1866 the suburbs were excluded from the provisions of that Act by a notification issued under section 1 of that Act. There the matter would have rested were it not for the introduction in section 15 of the Act as amended by Act VIII of 1895 of the words 'any area subject to its authority.' At first sight it would seem that that expression was wide enough to include Calcutta and its suburbs, but as a matter of fact, the Act nowhere repeals the special enactments to which I have referred, and to this day the Commissioner of Police exercises control both over the town and suburbs of Calcutta. And when we examine how those words came into the section, we find that they were brought in simply to make the language of the first sub-section uniform with that of sub-sections (2) and (3). As a matter of fact the draft Bill presented to the Supreme Council did not contain the words to which I have referred, and neither in the speeches in Council, nor in the report of the Select Committee is there the slightest allusion to the reason for changing the language employed. Thus by reference to the general scope of the Act and the history of Act VIII of 1895, we came to the decided

conclusion that Act V of 1861 extends neither to the suburbs nor the town of Calcutta.

"Now the Bill which it is desired to introduce is in itself a small measure, having for its object the removal of an anomaly whereby the Local Government is debarred from using in the metropolis the resource of quartering extra police on the inhabitants of a disturbed locality. The power to take such action already exists with respect not only to all rural areas, but also to the great cities of Northern India, and such large and populous towns as Patna, Gaya, Dacca and Howrah, the last of which is practically a suburb of Calcutta. Moreover, there is a similar provision as regards the city of Madras to be found in section 20 of Madras Act III of 1888.

"The causes which lead to agrarian disturbances, such as quarrels about *chur* land or rent disputes between landlords and tenants, may not be expected to find a place in Calcutta. But experience has shown, both in the case of last year's riots and in the serious riots at Sham Bazaar in 1891, that religious excitement in a populous city may quickly be fanned into a flame, spreading disaster and consternation far and wide. Outbursts of popular excitement are often sudden, and cannot generally be foreseen, and where, as in Calcutta, the population is mixed and comprises a large body of low Muhammadans employed at the mills and factories, there is necessarily a risk of occasional outbreaks of lawlessness. Apart from disturbances which arise from religious excitement or class animosity, there might possibly be an outbreak of persistent incendiarism, such as has been known to happen in some mufassal districts. Is it right or expedient that the arm of the Local Government should remain shortened so that it cannot use the same repressive and punitive measures for organized terrorism and crime in Calcutta, as it can in all other territories under its sway? I think there can be but one answer to this question, and I trust this Council will speedily provide the remedy by means of the enabling Bill which I now seek to introduce.

"The material sections of Act V of 1861, as amended by Act VIII of 1895, which should be extended to the town and suburbs of Calcutta, are sections 15, 15A, and 16, with some modifications to suit local circumstances. As regards the Town of Calcutta, an officer to be appointed by Government would assess and levy the cost of additional police and of compensation for injury, while the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, who exercises jurisdiction over the suburbs, would perform those functions in the Suburbs. In sub-section (2) of section 16 the words 'All moneys paid or recovered under sections 13, 14 and 15 shall be credited to a fund to be called the General Police Fund,' and' have been replaced by 'All moneys paid or recovered under section 15 —as sections 13 and 14 are not extended under the Bill, and there is no existing General Police Fund for Calcutta and the suburbs, nor is it necessary to establish one for the purposes of this Bill alone. Finally, I would draw attention to the proposed omission from sub-section (1) of section 15A of the words 'being an inhabitant of such area.' Under the existing law, only residents of the disturbed area can be awarded compensation for injury from the misconduct of the inhabitants. Such a limitation seems hardly just for Calcutta, where a disturbed area would often be frequented by strangers on business or by persons passing through and who had received no warning of impending danger. Such was the case during the recent riots, and I need only instance the case of the two young officers travelling inoffensively on bicycles towards Dum-Dum, who were attacked on the Circular Road by an excited and insensate mob, and who might have been killed had it not been for the humane intervention of a Hindu mill-owner who afforded them a temporary asylum. With these observations, I move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 19th March 1898.

CALCUTTA;
The 15th March, 1898.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA BUILDING COMMISSION.

No. 1472M.—The 14th March 1898.—The following Report is published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO CONSIDER WHAT AMENDMENTS ARE REQUIRED

IN THE

LAW RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS

IN

CALCUTTA.

PRELIMINARY.

Constitution of Commission.

The Commission was constituted by the Government of Bengal under Resolution No. 1973M, dated the 6th April, 1897,[1] the *personnel* being as follows:—

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TREVELYAN	*President.*
THE HON'BLE MR. H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.	*Members.*
THE HON'BLE MR. J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.	*Members.*
MR. H. C. WILLIAMS	*Members.*
MR. A. J. HUGHES, C.I.E.	*Members.*
BABU KALLY NAUTH MITTER	*Members.*
BABU NALIN BEHARI SIRCAR	*Members.*
SURGEON-MAJOR H. J. DYSON	*Members.*
MR. W. BANKS GWYTHER	*Members.*
MR. F. G. WIGLEY	*Secretary.*

On the 4th June, 1897, Mr. W. R. Bright was appointed to be a member *vice* Mr. Williams who had proceeded on furlough. Mr. F. Peacock acted as Secretary from the 6th May to the 30th June, 1897, during Mr. Wigley's employment on other work. There have been no other changes in the *personnel* of the Commission.

Duties of Commission.

2. The duties of the Commission, as described in the Resolution of the 6th April, 1897, may be stated as follows:—

(1) to inquire into the history and operation of the statute-law and bye-laws for regulating the construction of buildings, the formation of streets, and the protection of streets from encroachment, in Calcutta;

(2) to ascertain in what particulars (if any) such law and bye-laws have proved defective;

(3) to inquire whether new building regulations are needed for Calcutta, and, if so, whether a Building Act is necessary, or whether the case can be met by amending the existing law;

(4) to consider whether different sets of building regulations are not desirable for different quarters of the town, looking to the local circumstances of the different areas;

(5) if new building regulations be found necessary, to ascertain what changes in the existing law are needed, with special reference to—

(*a*) fixing the minimum width of public streets,

(*b*) limiting the height of houses in relation to the width of the streets on which they stand,

(*c*) controlling the construction of brick buildings on *bustee* lands,

(*d*) fixing the minimum size of courtyards within houses, and

(*e*) fixing the minimum space to be left between the backs of houses for the purpose of ventilation;

[1] Paper No 1 in Appendix I.

(*Preliminary.*)

(6) to consider to what extent the principles recognised in European enactments relating to town buildings require to be modified with reference to the soil, climate and rainfall of Calcutta, the prevailing diseases, and the habits of all classes of the population;

(7) to inquire into the desirability of opening out congested tracts in Calcutta, and to ascertain the most feasible plan for opening out such tracts; and

(8) to inquire whether the special circumstances of Calcutta call for any modification of the ordinary law of land acquisition.

Main object of Commission's inquiries.

3. The intimate connection between defective dwelling-houses and spaces and epidemic disease was mentioned in the Resolution, and reference was made to the spread of plague in Western India, to the extent to which overcrowding prevails in Calcutta, and to the fact that the method of construction of buildings in the older part of the town impedes or renders impossible any effective conservancy. It was, in short, mainly in the interests of the public health that the Commission was called into existence.

General directions to Commission.

4. As regards the direction, character and limits of their inquiries, the Commission were given a perfectly free hand. With reference to the opening out of congested tracts, the Commission were requested (with or without going into the details of any particular scheme of street improvement) to examine the general principles on which such operations ought to be conducted in order to make them financially as well as structurally successful. And it was explained that the issue which lies in fact at the root of the whole inquiry is to what extent and in what directions private rights may equitably be made to give way to public needs.

Directions as to earthquakes.

5. In consequence of the earthquake of the 12th June, 1897, which caused widespread damage to buildings in Calcutta, the Government of Bengal, in a letter dated the 21st *idem*,[1] requested the Commission to consider whether any regulations should be framed with the object of rendering buildings in the City less liable to be damaged by earthquakes. Again, in a memorandum dated the 9th August, 1897,[2] the Commission were requested by the Government to consider the question of amending the law so as to provide for the possible contingency of earthquakes, or to give the Municipal Commissioners wider powers than those which they at present possess for determining the nature of the repairs that should be executed after an earthquake.

Delay in submission of Commission's Report.

6. The Commission were, by the Resolution of the 6th April, 1897, requested to enter upon their labours at once, and to report to the Government the results of their deliberations within six months. An apology is due for the delay which has occurred in submitting this report, but it may be explained that some of the members of the Commission were absent from Calcutta for several months, and that, in consequence of all having other duties to attend to, it was found impossible to arrange for frequent sittings. Difficulty was also experienced in obtaining prompt replies to some of the letters issued by the Commission, and even now replies have not been received from some of the gentlemen who were asked to assist the Commission by an expression of their views.

Method of work.

7. The Commission have sat twenty-one times, to discuss the questions referred to them, to consider the materials supplied to or collected by them, and to take the evidence of witnesses. It was considered that the best way to obtain the assistance of gentlemen and associations having knowledge of the circumstances with which the Commission had to deal was to formulate a set of questions. This was done at an early stage, and the questions[3] were widely circulated. Many valuable opinions have been received in answer to the said questions. Some other circulars were sent to gentlemen and associations from whom it was desired to obtain opinions on particular points. As the papers received by the Commission in reply to their Circulars provided ample materials, it was only found necessary to take the evidence of three gentlemen, namely, Dr. Simpson, Dr. Banks and Babu Jadu Nath Sen. The various materials obtained and considered by the Commission, together with minutes of their proceedings, are appended hereto.

[1] Paper No 1 in Appendix VII.
[2] Paper No. 9 in Appendix VII.
[3] Paper No. 2 in Appendix V.

(History and operation of the statute-law and bye-laws for regulating the construction of buildings, the formation of streets, and the protection of streets from encroachment, in Calcutta.)

HISTORY AND OPERATION OF THE STATUTE-LAW AND BYE-LAWS FOR REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, THE FORMATION OF STREETS, AND THE PROTECTION OF STREETS FROM ENCROACHMENT, IN CALCUTTA.

Statute-law.

Preliminary.

8. The statute-law relating to the construction of buildings, from the earliest times, has been collected and printed in Paper No. 1 in Appendix II to this report. The portions of that law which bear more particularly on the matters dealt with by the Commission, and the statute-law relating to the formation of streets and the protection of streets from encroachment, are as follows.

Incombustible roofs.

9. The earliest enactment for regulating the construction of buildings in Calcutta was Act XII of 1837, passed by the Governor-General of India in Council. The object of this Act was merely to secure the provision of an outer-roof of incombustible materials on houses and out-houses. The Act authorised Magistrates to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 on the owner of any house or out-house built after the 1st November, 1837, and not duly provided with such a roof; empowered the Superintendent of Police to tender to the owner of any house or out-house built *before* the 1st November, 1837, the amount required for covering the same with such a roof; and authorised the same official to cause such a roof to be constructed in any case in which an owner had neglected to do so.

Inflammable roofs and walls.

10. (1) Act XIV of 1856, section 36, prohibited, under penalty of a daily fine not exceeding Rs. 10,—

(*a*) the use of grass, leaves, mats or other inflammable material for the external roofs or walls of huts or other buildings erected in the future, and

(*b*) the continued use, except with the written consent of the Commissioners, of such materials in such buildings erected in the past which were contiguous to or adjoined any other building.

(2) Bengal Act VI of 1863, section 142, and Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 211, contained similar provisions.

(3) Bengal Act II of 1888, section 224, re-enacted the former law, with some modifications.

Erection and alteration of buildings.

11. (1) Act II of 1848, section 18,—

(*a*) required 14 days' notice to be given to the Commissioners before beginning to dig or lay the foundations of any new house, or to rebuild any house; and

(*b*) provided that every such foundation should be laid at such level as the Commissioners' Surveyor should direct.

(2) Act XII of 1852, section 40, repeated section 18 of Act II of 1848 with some modifications.

(3) Act XIV of 1856, section 54, provided that, before beginning to build or re-build a house, notice should be given to the Commissioners and a plan submitted showing the levels at which it was proposed to lay the foundation and lowest floor. Section 55 allowed the Commissioners a period of 14 days for signifying their disapproval of the proposed levels and fixing other levels; section 56 empowered them to alter or demolish a building within the same period if no notice had been sent or if the building had been constructed at disapproved levels; and section 57 authorised the builder to proceed according to the plan sent in if the Commissioners failed to act within that period.

(4) Bengal Act VI of 1863, sections 160 to 163, and Bengal Act IV of 1876, sections 268 to 271, contained similar provisions, the latter Act however dealing with width as well as levels of foundations.

(5) Act XIV of 1856, section 52, prohibited the erection of buildings upon a lower level than would allow of the drainage being led into a public

(History and operation of the statute-law and bye-laws for regulating the construction of buildings, the formation of streets, and the protection of streets from encroachment, in Calcutta.)

sewer or into some place into which the Commissioners were empowered to empty their sewers.

(6) Bengal Act VI of 1863, section 158, and Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 275, contained similar provisions.

(7) The present Act (Bengal Act II of 1888)—

(*a*) by section 235, provides that before beginning to build a new house, or to convert a hut or temporary structure into a house, a site plan shall be submitted to the Commissioners and their sanction to the site obtained, the Commissioners being bound to approve or disapprove of the site within 30 days;

(*b*) by section 236, provides that before beginning to build a new house on a site approved under section 235, or to re-build or materially alter the structure of any house, an application shall be made to the Commissioners, describing the building, stating its dimensions and the purposes for which it is intended, and giving a plan of the building and other details;

(*c*) by section 237, requires the Commissioners within 30 days from receipt of such application either to sanction or to disallow the building, or to call for further information in respect of certain details, and authorises the Commissioners to reject any plan, section or description unless signed by a competent builder or surveyor;

(*d*) by section 238, requires the Commissioners, within 30 days from receipt of details required under section 237, either to approve of the proposed building, or to disapprove of it for certain specified reasons, and provides that, if the Commissioners so disapprove of the building, it shall not be proceeded with until their requirements are met;

(*e*) by section 239, allows the simultaneous submission of site-plan, application, plans and details in respect of a new house, with the proviso that the prescribed period of 30 days shall not commence to run until the site has been approved, and that, if work be not commenced within one year from date of approval, it shall not be begun without submitting a fresh application;

(*f*) by section 240, authorises the Commissioners to demolish any building which has been commenced without sending in a site plan or without obtaining their approval to the site plan;

(*g*) by section 241, authorises the Commissioners to demolish or alter any building or alteration which is commenced—

(*i*) without sending in an application, or

(*ii*) without waiting the prescribed period of 30 days, or

(*iii*) otherwise than in accordance with the information furnished by the builder, or

(*iv*) in contravention of any lawful orders issued by the Commissioners;

(*h*) by section 242, authorises fines for building a new house without sending in the prescribed site-plan, or for building, re-building or materially altering the structure of any house without making the prescribed application;

(*i*) by section 243, lays down, in respect of buildings which it is proposed to construct under section 236, certain requirements and prohibitions as to levels and width of foundation, level for facilitating drainage, height of plinth, privies, ventilation and free circulation of air; and

(*j*) by section 244, authorises building or re-building to be proceeded with if the Commissioners fail to pass orders within the prescribed period of 30 days.

(History and operation of the statute-law and bye-laws for regulating the construction of buildings, the formation of streets, and the protection of streets from encroachment, in Calcutta.)

Building over sewer or drain.

12. (1) Act XIV of 1856, section 50, empowered the Commissioners to control the erection of buildings over sewers or drains.

(2) Bengal Act VI of 1863, section 156, and Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 274, contained similar provisions.

(3) The present Act (Bengal Act II of 1888), section 243, clause (*d*), re enacts the former law.

Ruinous buildings, etc.

13. (1) Act XII of 1852, section 10, empowered the Commissioners or their surveyor to secure the demolition or repair of any house, building or wall, or anything affixed thereto, when in a ruinous state or likely to fall. Notice was to be given to the owner or occupier to demolish or repair, and in his default the Commissioners themselves were empowered to take the necessary action, all expenses incurred being recoverable from the owner.

(2) Act XIV of 1856, section 37, Bengal Act VI of 1863, section 143, and Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 266, contained similar provisions.

(3) The present Act (Bengal Act II of 1888), section 233, re-enacted the former law, and declared that sections 207 and 208 [summarised in paragraphs 25 (5) and 20 (8), *infra*] shall apply to houses demolished or repaired under these powers.

Dangerous buildings, etc.

14. (1) Act XIV of 1856, section 90, authorised the Commissioners to repair, protect or enclose any building, tank, etc., which was, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to passengers.

(2) Bengal Act VI of 1863, section 195, and Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 262, contained similar provisions.

(3) The present Act (Bengal Act II of 1888), section 231, re-enacted the former law.

Erection and alteration of huts.

15. (1) Act XIV of 1856, section 22, required notice to be given to the Commissioners before erecting a hut or range or block of huts in or near any street on ground not previously built upon, and gave the Commissioners power to require such huts to be built so as to stand—

(*a*) in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of such width as to secure ventilation and facilitate scavenging, and

(*b*) at such level as would admit of sufficient drainage.

The section further empowered the Commissioners to secure the demolition of huts erected without notice or otherwise than as required by them.

(2) Bengal Act VI of 1863, section 128, contained similar provisions.

(3) Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 277, required notice to be given to the Commissioners before erecting a hut or a range or block of huts or sheds, or before adding a hut or shed to any range or block existing at the commencement of the Act, and gave the Commissioners power to require such huts or sheds to be built so as—

(i) to stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way, in front of and between every two lines, of such width as to secure ventilation and facilitate scavenging;

(ii) to have the necessary number of privies and the necessary means of drainage;

(iii) to stand at such level as would admit of such drainage; and

(iv) to have a plinth of at least two feet above the level of the nearest public street.

(4) Section 278 of the same Act empowered the Commissioners to cause the demolition of huts or sheds erected without notice or otherwise than as required by them, and section 279 provided pecuniary penalties.

(5) Bengal Act VI of 1881, section 20, declared that the powers given to the Commissioners by Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 277, should be exercised within 14 days after receipt of the notice prescribed by that section.

(6) The present Act (Bengal Act II of 1888),—

(*i*) by section 247, provides that before beginning to build, re-build or add to any hut, an application shall be submitted to the Commissioners, together with a ground-plan, the Commissioners

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being bound within 14 days either to approve of the proposed work or to disapprove of it for certain specified reasons; and provides also that if the proposal is approved the work must be done within six months, and if disapproved the work shall not be commenced until the plan has been modified as the Commissioners may deem necessary;

(*ii*) by section 248, authorises the Commissioners to demolish or alter any hut or addition which has been built (i) without making the prescribed application, or (ii) without obtaining the Commissioners' approval;

(*iii*) by section 249, authorises fines for building, re-building or adding to a hut in contravention of section 247;

(*iv*) by section 250, authorises building or re-building to be proceeded with if the Commissioners fail to pass orders within the prescribed period of 14 days.

Block of huts causing risk of disease.

16. (1) Act XIV of 1856, section 23, authorised the Commissioners to enforce measures for the avoidance of risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood arising from a block of huts being huddled together, or being without drainage and being so situated as to make scavenging impracticable. The procedure prescribed was for the Commissioners to affix a notice requiring the owner or occupier to take measures for the avoidance of such risk, and, in default of such owner or occupior, for the Commissioners themselves to pull down the huts or take such other measures as they might consider necessary.

(2) Bengal Act VI of 1863, section 129, contained similar provisions.

(3) Bengal Act IV of 1876, sections 280 to 283, contained similar provisions, but gave the Commissioners power to take action only at a special meeting and upon the report of two medical officers whom they were empowered to depute to make an inspection. It was further provided by sections 284 to 286 of the same Act that the Local Government might take action in default of the Commissioners. By section 283A of the same Act (which was inserted by Bengal Act VI of 1881, section 21), the Commissioners were given an alternative power, acting with the sanction of the Local Government, to acquire the land occupied by an insanitary block of huts, to frame a scheme for the improvement of the area, and to sell or let the land to any person undertaking to carry out such scheme, or to engage with any person to carry out the scheme, or to carry out the scheme themselves. The Commissioners were further empowered to borrow money for purchasing land and carrying out a scheme of improvement as aforesaid. And restrictions were imposed on the length of time for which the Commissioners might keep possession of land acquired by them under the section.

Re-modelling of bustees.

17. The present Act (Bengal Act II of 1888) contains provisions for the re-modelling of bustees, which may be summarised as follows:—

(*a*) By section 251 the Commissioners are empowered, subject to certain restrictions, to define and alter the external limits of any bustee.

(*b*) By section 252 the Commissioners may require the owners of a bustee to prepare a joint plan showing (i) the manner in which the bustee should be laid out, with the huts standing in regular lines and with a free passage in front of and behind each line for ventilation and scavenging purposes, and (ii) the proposed drains, the water-supply, the bathing arrangements, privy accommodation, roads, common lands, &c. The Commissioners may modify such plan, and when they approve of it it becomes a standard plan. No hut may be built, re built, or added to, after a plan has been called for, until a standard plan has been prepared.

(*c*) By section 253 the Commissioners themselves are authorised to prepare a standard plan at the cost of the owners of the bustee.

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(*d*) By section 254 provision is made for hearing and disposing of objections by bustee owners to the standard plan.

(*e*) By section 255 the building or re-building of or adding to huts is prohibited, except in accordance with the standard plan, and provision is made for the re-building of existing huts in accordance with the plan, compensation being paid to the owners. The Commissioners are further empowered to require the owners of a bustee to carry out improvements to meet the plan.

(*f*) By section 256 a bustee brought into conformity with a standard plan is to be deemed to be a re-modelled bustee.

Speedy improvement of bustees.

18. The Act further reproduces the provisions of Bengal Act IV of 1876, sections 280 to 283 and 283A [summarised in paragraph 16(3), *supra*], with modifications. The new sections may be summarised as follows:—

(*a*) Section 257 empowers the Commissioners to have a bustee inspected by two medical officers when they (the Commissioners) consider that by reason of the manner in which the huts are crowded together, or for any other reason, the bustee is in such an unhealthy condition that the procedure prescribed by sections 252 to 256 [summarised in paragraph 17, *supra*] would be too dilatory. The medical officers are to make a report on the sanitary condition of the bustee, to frame a standard plan of the bustee, and to certify which of the proposed works should be taken in hand forthwith and which of them should be deferred for action under sections 252 to 256.

(*b*) Section 258 authorises the Commissioners to modify and approve the said standard plan and to require the owners or occupiers of the huts, or the land-owner, to execute the works which the medical officers have certified should be taken in hand forthwith.

(*c*) Section 259 authorises the Commissioners to execute such works themselves, in default of the said owners or occupiers and at the expense of the land-owners.

(*d*) Section 260 contains provisions as to the disposal of the materials of huts pulled down in the course of executing such works.

(*e*) Section 261 authorises the Commissioners to acquire land other than bustee land in the course of executing such works.

(*f*) Section 262 declares that, when such works have been completed, section 255 shall apply to the bustee until it is brought into complete conformity with the standard plan approved under section 258, after which the bustee shall be deemed to be a re-modelled bustee.

(*g*) Section 268 gives the Commissioners an alternative power, acting with the sanction of the Local Government, to acquire the bustee, and to sell or let the land to any person undertaking to carry out the standard plan, or to carry out the standard plan themselves. Restrictions are imposed on the length of time for which the Commissioners may keep possession of land acquired by them under the section, and it is declared that, when a bustee has been improved under the section, it shall be deemed to be a re-modelled bustee.

Further provisions as to bustees.

19. The Act further contains the following provisions, which are new.

(*a*) *Section 263.* Standard plans, whether prepared under section 252, section 253, section 257 or section 268, shall not, without the consent of the owners, show more than ⅛th of the area of the bustee as roads, or more than ½ as open lands, excluding tanks which are not to be filled up. And they must, as far as possible, provide for one or more huts being completely

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contained in each separate plot of bustee land; also for a due proportion of roadway and open ground in each plot, compensation being paid where more than the prescribed proportion of land is taken from any plot for roadway or open ground.

(*b*) *Section 264* empowers any owner of bustee land by notice to the Commissioners to take it out of the category of bustee land.

(*c*) *Section 265* provides that private roads shown in a standard plan shall remain the property of their owners, but shall be kept open to the Commissioners' conservancy carts and to the use of tenants of the bustee.

(*d*) *Section 266* provides that notices under section 264 shall not, without the express consent of the Commissioners, affect any road shown in a standard plan.

(*e*) *Section 267* secures to owners of land and huts the right to occupy roads, common ground, &c., shown in the standard plan.

Formation of streets by Municipal Commissioners.

20. (1) The earliest enactment which dealt with the formation of streets in Calcutta was Act XVI of 1847, passed by the Governor-General of India in Council. Section 15 of that Act directed that the municipal funds should be applied *inter alia* to the opening of streets and squares in crowded parts of the town, and the removal of obstructions to the free circulation of air, but no detailed procedure was laid down for effecting such improvements.

(2) Such a procedure was provided by Act II of 1848. Section 11 of that Act recited—

(*a*) that it was essential to the health and convenience of the inhabitants that straight and spacious streets and thoroughfares should be continued where they had been begun, and should in other cases be opened out so as to perforate the mass of buildings in the town in straight lines from south to north, from east to west, from south-east to north-west, and from south-west to north-west, large open spaces being left from which the said streets should diverge in lines without interruption to the river and to the surrounding open country, and

(*b*) that it was necessary that the narrow lanes and gullies inhabited by the native residents should be converted into straight and spacious streets and thoroughfares formed as aforesaid, compensation being paid to owners of buildings.

The section then proceeded to require the Commissioners to have plans of streets, thoroughfares and open spaces made; to select one of such plans and submit it to the Government with their recommendations, and to carry the selected plan into execution if sanctioned by the Government, and so far as funds and circumstances should permit. If any plan selected by the Commissioners was rejected by the Government, a new plan was to be submitted, and so again until a plan was finally sanctioned by the Government.

Section 12 of the Act required the Commissioners to purchase buildings and land for carrying out the plan, and left them a free hand in executing the necessary works.

(3) Act X of 1852, section 65, merely repeated the provisions of Act XVI of 1847, section 15 [summarised in paragraph 20(1), *supra*].

(4) Act XII of 1852, section 4, authorised the Commissioners, with the consent of the Governor of Bengal, to lay out, make, build and construct streets, to alter and widen narrow streets, and to turn, divert, discontinue, or stop up streets, due compensation being paid to owners of land. It was, however, declared that neither the Commissioners nor any one else should make or lay out any new street unless the same be, if a carriage road, at least 50 feet wide, or, if not a carriage road, at least 20 feet wide, the drains at the side of the street being excluded in both cases.

(5) The next Act was Act XIV of 1856. Section 6 of this Act authorised the Commissioners, with the consent of the Local Government, to lay out and

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make new streets, to turn, divert, discontinue or stop up any public street, and to widen, open, enlarge or otherwise improve any such street, due compensation being paid to owners and occupiers of land and buildings.

Section 7 authorised the application of the principle of recoupment with the consent of the Local Government.

Section 8 authorised the Commissioners to agree with owners of land for the absolute purchase thereof for the purpose of laying out and making new streets or of widening, enlarging, or otherwise improving any public street or road.

(6) Bengal Act VI of 1863, sections 110 to 112, contained similar provisions.

(7) Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 190, contained similar provisions, save that the consent of the Local Government was not required, and that the principle of recoupment was not authorised.

(8) The provisions of the present Act (Bengal Act II of 1888) as to the formation of streets by the Municipal Commissioners are as follow:—

(*i*) Section 37 declares it to be the duty of the Commissioners, *inter alia*, to open out and improve bustees and to make adequate and suitable provision for the regulation of new streets, while section 36 (7) declares that the municipal property and funds shall be applicable, *inter alia*, to the construction and alteration of streets.

(*ii*) Section 203 empowers the Commissioners to lay out and make new streets, to turn, divert, discontinue, or close any public street or part thereof, and to widen, open, enlarge, or otherwise improve any such street.

(*iii*) Section 204 empowers the Commissioners to acquire land and buildings for improving or making any public street, and authorises the application of the principle of recoupment.

(*iv*) Section 208 empowers the Commissioners to prepare plans of projected public streets, showing alignment, intended regular line, and other details, and declares that section 207 [as to line of street—summarised in paragraph 25 (5), *infra*] shall apply to such streets.

Control by Municipal Commissioners over formation of streets by private individuals.

21. (1) Act XIV of 1856, section 21, gave the Commissioners powers of control over the making of new streets by private individuals, as regards level and width. Their powers were to be exercised within one month after receipt of notice.

(2) Bengal Act VI of 1863, section 127, and Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 200, contained similar provisions.

(3) The present Act (Bengal Act II of 1888), section 213, contains similar provisions, and gives the Commissioners powers of control over the drainage arrangements as well as the level and width of such streets.

Prohibition and removal of projections or obstructions in streets.

22. (1) Act II of 1848, section 10, authorised a fine of Rs. 50 for causing any obstruction to, or making any encroachment upon, any street.

(2) Act XII of 1852, section 41, authorised a fine of Rs. 50, with one month's imprisonment in default of payment, for—

(*a*) allowing any verandah, balcony, &c., to project into a public street or place at a height of less than 11 feet or to a distance exceeding 4 feet;

(*b*) setting up a verandah, balcony, &c., to project into the road, without a license from the Commissioners;

(*c*) placing any board, scaffolding, post, &c., in a public street, without or in contravention of a license granted by the Commissioners; or

(*d*) erecting a wall or other obstruction in any street.

(3) Act XII of 1852, section 23, empowered the Commissioners or their Surveyor to remove any wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment in any street or in or over any drain, sewer, or aqueduct.

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(4) Act XIV of 1856, section 19, authorised a fine of Rs. 100 for the erection of any wall, fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment in any public street, or in or over any drain, sewer or aqueduct along the side of any such street, and empowered the Commissioners to remove such obstruction or encroachment at the expense of the person who erected it.

(5) Bengal Act VI of 1863, section 125, contained similar provisions.

(6) Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 199, also contained similar provisions, the Commissioners being further empowered to remove any such obstruction or encroachment erected subsequent to the 1st June, 1863.

(7) Act XIV of 1856, section 33, empowered the Commissioners to secure the removal or alteration of any projection, encroachment or obstruction erected or placed in the future against or in front of a building. It was provided, however, that roofs, eaves, sunshades, &c., might be projected 3 feet over a street at not less than 12 feet above the surface.

Section 34 of the same Act empowered the Commissioners to secure the removal or alteration of projections, &c., erected or placed in the past against or in front of a building in a public street, paying compensation, if the projection, &c., had been lawfully made.

(8) Bengal Act VI of 1863, sections 139 and 140, contained similar provisions, but the proviso authorising 3 feet projections was not re-enacted.

(9) Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 208, empowered the Commissioners to secure the removal or alteration of any projection, encroachment or obstruction erected or placed after the 1st June, 1863, in front of a house; and section 209 of the same Act empowered them to secure the removal or alteration of projections, &c., erected or placed before the said date against or in front of any house in a public street, paying compensation if the projection, &c., had been lawfully made.

(10) The present Act (Bengal Act II of 1888),—

(*i*) by section 212, re-enacted the provisions of Act XIV of 1856, section 19; and

(*ii*) by sections 221 and 222, re-enacted the provisions of Bengal Act IV of 1876, sections 208 and 209.

Permission of projections over streets.

23. (1) Act XIV of 1856, section 35, empowered the Commissioners to permit owners or occupiers of buildings in public streets not less than 25 feet wide to put up verandahs, balconies, sunshades, weather-frames, &c., to project from any upper-storey over the street, to an extent not exceeding 4 feet, or in special cases 5 feet, from the foundation.

(2) Bengal Act VI of 1863 section 141, contained similar provisions, but the restriction as to the width of the street was not re-enacted, and a projection of 5 feet was allowed in all cases.

(3) Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 210, repeated the provisions of Bengal Act VI of 1863, section 141, but omitted the direction as to the permissible width of a projection.

(4) The present Act (Bengal Act II of 1888), by section 223, re-enacted the provisions of Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 210, and empowers the Commissioners to impose conditions on the erection of verandahs, &c., and to remove such verandahs, &c., on breach of conditions so imposed.

Doors or gates not to open outwards on street.

24. (1) Act XII of 1852, section 48, prohibited the future placing of doors or gates so as to open outwards on a street, and empowered the Commissioners to alter any door or gate so placed before the passing of the Act.

(2) These provisions were repeated in an amplified form by Act XIV of 1856, sections 30 and 31, and Bengal Act VI of 1863, sections 136 and 137.

(3) Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 206, provided that all doors, gates, and ground-floor windows opening upon a public street, whether hung or placed before or after the commencement of the Act, should be hung or placed so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction, and empowered the Commissioners to secure the alteration of any door, &c., hung or placed otherwise.

(4) Section 219 of the present Act (Bengal Act II of 1888), re-enacted section 206 of Bengal Act IV of 1876, with slight modifications.

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Line of streets.

25. (1) Act XIV of 1856, section 26, authorized the Commissioners to allow any building to be set forward for improving the line of a public street.

(2) Bengal Act VI of 1863, section 132, and Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 264, contained similar provisions.

(3) Act XIV of 1856, section 27, authorized the Commissioners to require a projecting building to be set back to or towards the regular line of a public street or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, when the building had been taken down, full compensation being given to the owner.

(4) Bengal Act VI of 1863, section 133, and Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 265, contained similar provisions.

(5) The present Act (Bengal Act II of 1888),—

(*a*) by section 206, authorizes the Commissioners to prescribe a regular line for a public street;

(*b*) by section 207, re-enacted the former law as to setting buildings back, but authorizes action being taken when a building has either fallen down or been burnt down or been taken down; and

(*c*) by section 209, re-enacted the former law as to setting buildings forward.

Bye-laws.

Bye-laws prior to 1888.

26. None of the Acts prior to Bengal Act II of 1888 gave any specific power to make bye-laws for regulating either the construction of buildings or the formation of streets. Some bye-laws were, however, framed for the guidance of municipal employés in working section 277 of the Act of 1876, relating to the erection of huts. These bye-laws are printed on pages 82 to 84 of Mr. O. C. Dutt's "Hand-book of the Rules, Bye-laws, Regulations, &c., of the Calcutta Municipality," published in 1886, and are reproduced, with but little alteration, as bye-laws 10 to 19 made under clause (*e*) of section 412 of Bengal Act II of 1888.

Powers given by Bengal Act II of 1888 for making bye-laws.

27. By clause (*e*) of section 412 of Bengal Act II of 1888, power is conferred on the Commissioners to make bye-laws with regard to the "height and mode of construction of buildings," and, by clause (*f*) of the same section, power is given to make bye-laws with regard to "ventilation, and the extent to which space must be left for the free circulation of air as required by the provisions of section 243." These are the only powers given by the present Act for the making of bye-laws as to the construction of buildings, and there are no powers for making bye-laws as to the formation of streets.

Existing bye-laws.

28. The existing bye-laws may be summarised as follows:—

(*1*) *Bye-law* (*e*) *1* declares that the re-building of an old masonry building shall be regarded as the erection of a new building if more than half of the old building has been taken down.

(*2*) *Bye-laws* (*e*) *2 to 7* contain directions as to foundations, walls, footings, the provision of a damp-proof course, support to beams and girders, and the use of incombustible materials for roofs. No. 5 incorporates by reference certain bye-laws of the Metropolitan Board of Works relating to walls and height of storeys.

(*3*) *Bye-law* (*e*) *8* requires a declaration to be made when a proposed building or hut is intended to be used for an oil, flour or soorkey mill, or an iron foundry.

(*4*) *Bye-law* (*e*) *9* directs that buildings and huts shall be constructed in accordance with the plan approved by the Commissioners.

(*5*) *Bye-laws* (*e*) *10 to 21* regulate the erection of new huts in bustees. Nos. 10 to 13, 15 and 16 contain directions as to building huts in lines and as to the preservation of roadways, paths and

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spaces; No. 14 directs that no new hut shall, without special sanction, be erected at more than 100 feet from a road; No. 17 directs provision of privies; No. 18 regulates the height of the plinth; Nos. 19 and 20 deal with drainage, and No. 21 declares that the approval of the Commissioners shall be required to the re-building of the sides and roof of a hut.

(6) *Bye-laws (f), 1 to 7*, deal with masonry buildings to be newly erected on sites previously unbuilt upon.

No. 1 regulates construction on sites filled up with refuse.

No 2 prohibits more than two storeys abutting on a street less than 40 feet wide except with the special consent of the Commissioners.

No. 3 requires, as to dwellings,—

(a) that the whole of at least one side of every room shall either be an external wall or abut on an interior open space or on a verandah;

(b) that such interior space shall have an area equal to not less than ¼th of the aggregate floor area of all the rooms abutting thereon, and shall not be in any direction less than 6 feet across;

(c) that such external wall shall, where it faces a street less than 16 feet wide, have between it and the boundary line of the premises an open space not less than 2 feet wide;

(d) that there must be a space at the back, and if not attached to the adjacent premises then at the sides also, of 4 feet along the whole length between the building and the boundary line of the premises, or, if the boundary line is a wall, then between the building and the inner edge of that wall; and

(e) that every prescribed open space, whether exterior or interior, must be kept free from any erection other than a boundary wall, and must be open to the sky, and must be kept open to access from each end.

No. 4 requires that every such open space must be raised at least one foot above the level of the nearest street, so as to admit of easy drainage.

Nos. 5 to 7 require that every room intended to be used as a dwelling-room, except rooms on the roof, shall be in every part 10 feet high, shall have a clear superficial area of not less than 80 square feet, and shall be ventilated by doors or windows opening directly into the external air or into a verandah, and having an aggregate opening of not less than ⅕th of the superficial area of the side of the room which faces an open space.

(7) *Bye-law (f) 8* authorises the Commissioners to exempt from the provisions of all or any of the preceding bye-laws (e) and (f) any particular building or class of buildings to which the same may appear to them to be inapplicable.

INADEQUACY OF PAST AND PRESENT LAW, AND CONTINUANCE OF EVILS.

Inadequacy of law prior to 1888 as to construction of masonry buildings

29. The foregoing abstract shows that until the year 1888 no real attempt was made to control the construction of masonry buildings in Calcutta. Useful provisions were enacted for preventing the use of inflammable materials in the construction of roofs and external walls, and the placing of buildings over sewers was controlled; but beyond these points the powers conferred upon the Commissioners were of the most meagre description. Between the years 1848 and 1856 the Commissioners had authority merely to fix the level of foundations. From 1856 to 1876 they had no power beyond fixing the levels of the foundations and lowest floor, and in the latter year the only additional power conferred upon them was to fix the width of foundations. These were the only powers

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exercisable by the Commissioners in the case of new buildings. In the case of buildings in a ruinous or dangerous state they had powers of demolition and repair.

30. In regard to huts, the Commissioners had fuller powers. The Acts of 1856 and 1863 empowered them to enforce the erection of huts in regular lines, with proper passages for ventilation and scavenging, and at such level as would admit of sufficient drainage; but those powers could only be exercised where the ground had not already been built upon. The Act of 1876 removed the restriction just mentioned, and also empowered the Commissioners to require the provision of privies, drainage and a properly raised plinth. Special powers have also been enjoyed by the Commissioners from 1856 onwards for demolishing or otherwise dealing with blocks of huts found to be in an insanitary condition.

Law prior to 1888 as to erection, &c., of huts.

31. As regards the formation of streets, the necessity for empowering the Commissioners to open out streets was recognised by an Act passed so long ago as the year 1847. In the following year an important declaration was made by the Legislature as to the necessity for forming straight and spacious streets and thoroughfares and breaking up narrow lanes and gullies, and the Commissioners were required to make plans and execute the necessary works for these purposes, so far as funds and circumstances should permit. The Act of 1848 was, however, repealed in 1852, and from that year up to 1888 the Commissioners were merely empowered to lay out, alter and close streets. Between 1852 and 1876 these powers could only be exercised with the consent of the Local Government. From 1856 to 1876 the principle of recoupment was authorised, but it was not re-established until 1888.

Law prior to 1888 as to formation of streets.

From 1856 to 1876 the Commissioners were empowered to control the making of new streets by private individuals, but their control extended only to level and width.

From 1852 to 1856 streets (whether made by the Commissioners or by private individuals) were required to be at least 50 feet wide, or, if not intended for carriage traffic, then at least 20 feet wide (the drains at the side of the street being excluded from these measurements); but this provision was repealed in the latter year.

32. For the protection of streets from encroachment there has been legislative provision of gradually increasing efficiency from the year 1848 onwards, while from 1856 there have been provisions for improving the line of streets by setting buildings forward or back.

Law prior to 1888 as to protection of streets from encroachment.

33. It was not until the year 1888 that the statute law was substantially improved on the foregoing points, and it was not until that year that the Commissioners were given power to make bye-laws to supplement the statute-law. Both the new Act and the bye-laws are, however, drawn in such a manner that many of the improvements which they were intended to introduce have proved impossible of achievement.

Substantial improvement in the law not effected until 1888.

34. The omission of the Legislature to control the construction of houses and other masonry buildings in this city until 1888 is the more extraordinary when we find that, early in the century, the attention of the Government had been called to the necessity for suitable regulations. So far back as the 6th of June, 1803, the then Governor-General of Fort William, the Marquis of Wellesley, in a minute of that date, wrote as follows[1] :—

Former representations to Government as to necessity for proper building regulations.

"The increasing extent and population of Calcutta, the capital of the British Empire in India, and the seat of the Supreme Authority, require the serious attention of Government. It is now become absolutely necessary to provide permanent means of promoting the health, the comfort, and the convenience of the numerous inhabitants of this great Town."

Amongst the defects which His Lordship enumerated as contributing to the unhealthiness of Calcutta, he mentioned—

"the houses in those quarters of the Town occupied principally by the native inhabitants, having been built without order or regularity, and the streets and lanes having been formed without attention to health, convenience, or safety of the inhabitants, to which cause must be chiefly ascribed the frequency of fires, by which many valuable lives had been annually lost and property to a great extent had been destroyed."

"It is a primary duty of Government," His Lordship continues, "to provide for the health, safety, and convenience of the inhabitants of this great Town by establishing a comprehensive system for the improvement of roads, streets, public drains and water-courses, and by fixing permanent rules for the construction and distribution of the houses and public edifices, and for the regulation of nuisances of every description.

"The appearance and beauty of the Town are inseparably connected with the health, safety and convenience of the inhabitants, and every improvement which shall introduce a

[1] See Paper No. 2 in Appendix II.

(Inadequacy of past and present law, and continuance of evils.)

greater degree of order, symmetry, and magnificence in the streets, roads, ghats, and wharfs, public edifices and private habitations, will tend to ameliorate the climate and secure and promote every object of a just and salutary system of police. * * *"

Improvement of roads under auspices of Lord Wellesley.

35. It is recorded that, under the auspices of Lord Wellesley, all the roads in and about Calcutta were greatly enlarged, widened, and made conducive to public convenience and health, but no permanent or other regulation was fixed during His Lordship's tenure of office for the construction and arrangement of houses.

Committee of 1836.

36. In 1836, in pursuance of a recommendation made by Lord Auckland, the then Governor-General of India, a Committee was formed for the purpose of, amongst other things, framing a plan of local management and taxation for matters connected with the health, comfort and improvement of the Town of Calcutta. In one of the reports made by that Committee, the personal inspection of the portion of the town which is now included in Wards Nos. 7 and 8 was described by Sir John Grant and Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee, members of the Committee, in the following words :—

"We have passed through the greater part of the roads and lanes in the native part of the town bounded by Lall Bazar, Chve Street, Muchooa Bazar, and College Street. Setting out from Tank Square, we passed through Old China Bazar, passed the Armenian Church up to Burra Bazar, through all the windings of which we passed as far as the Mint, from thence to the Portuguese Church, Moorghehatta, along the Chitpur Road to Muchooa Bazar, and back through Colootollah Road. Through several of the lanes and alleys we could not pass, the same not being wide enough for the admission of any wheeled carriage or cart. The whole of this space, with the exception of some places near College Street, is most thickly inhabited; the houses and shops adjoin; and though not lofty are sufficiently high to exclude sun and air, the free circulation of the latter of which is effectually prevented by the extreme narrowness, sharp angles, and perpetual tortuosities of the streets, few streets being more than a quarter of a mile in length in the same direction, and many not so much; none of the streets, except those to be presently mentioned, much exceeding twelve feet between the front walls of the opposite houses, many being much narrower; and of this space, from one foot to one and-a-half foot in width, being occupied by a kennel on each side. These kennels are apparently two and-a-half feet deep, with brick sides, the bottoms filled with perfectly stagnant water and filth; and the tops covered, at distances of from one foot to two feet and two and-a-half feet apart, with buildings from six to ten feet in length, which in a few places are the entrances to houses, but which in all other instances are the supports of platforms used as shops, which platforms are erected immediately over the kennel, from one foot to three feet above it, the space between the bridge and the platform being closed to the front, so that no part of the kennel is accessible for the purpose of cleansing it, but the above-mentioned intervals of one, two, or two and-a-half feet in length, at various distances of not less than six, or more than ten, feet from each other; while the whole stench freely escapes into the streets and houses.

* * * * * * * *

The space above described is the most populous part of Calcutta, and forms the "chief seat of its wealth and place of the residence of all the native bankers, merchants and tradesmen of Calcutta."

In spite of these reports, nothing seems to have been done before the year 1863 to improve the portion of the town the state of which was thus described,[1] nor was any attempt made till then to prevent the condition of the remainder of the city becoming equally objectionable.

Present state of overcrowding.

37. Although much has been done under the powers conferred by the Acts of 1876 and 1888 to reduce the state of overcrowding described by Sir John Grant, by including the old surface drains in the road area and by opening out new streets, the action of the Corporation has been limited by the funds available, and many portions of the town are still greatly overcrowded. For a description of the present overcrowded state of the town as a whole, we beg to refer to the portions of the following documents which refer to that subject, namely:—

(*a*) the report addressed on the 28th October, 1896, to the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, by Drs. Vaughan, Deare, Peck, Dawes and Hay-Jagannadham [2];

(*b*) the reports by Dr. Pilgrim on the sanitation of Bhawanipur, Kidderpore and Watgunge, [3] and

(*c*) the extracts from Dr. Simpson's memorandum of the 23rd December, 1896, which are printed as Papers No. 19 in Appendix I to this Report.

[1] See answers to Question No. 21 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Appendix V.
[2] Paper No. 24 in Appendix I.
[3] Papers Nos. 25 and 26 in Appendix I.

(Inadequacy of past and present law, and continuance of evils.)

Legislation of 1888.

38. In 1888, by Act II of the Acts of the Bengal Council of that year, what was intended to be a complete set of Building Regulations was enacted. We are asked to report on the operation of the building clauses of that Act, and of the bye-laws passed under the powers given by that Act.

Question whether buildings erected since 1888 are superior to those previously built.

39. There is a certain amount of difference of opinion as to whether buildings which have been erected since the passing of that Act are superior to those previously built.[1] In dealing with this question, we refrain from comparing the houses now being built with those which were built many years ago in parts of Calcutta where land was cheap, and where it was possible for the person building a new house to make ample provision for the admission of light and air. We can compare only the buildings constructed since April, 1889, the date on which the new Act came into force, with those which were built in recent times, but before that month. We are satisfied, on the evidence before us, that, in consequence of the provisions of the new Act and of the bye-laws passed thereunder, improvements have been made in the construction of houses; but, in consequence of defects in the Act and bye-laws and of difficulties in the working of them, to which we will hereafter refer, the improvements have not been so marked as might have been hoped.

Opinions of authorities consulted on that question.

40. Of those Associations and gentlemen who answered No. 19 of our Questions of the 3rd May, 1897, the British Indian Association, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Joubert, Mr. Braunfeld, Messrs. Martin and Company, Babu Priyanath Mullick, Babu Jadu Nath Sen, Babu Koilas Chundra Bose, Babu Kanty Chunder Banerjee, Babu Radha Churn Pal and Moulvie Ahmud, Khan Bahadur, all speak to the present buildings being superior.

Dr. Banks and Babu Denendro Narain Roy say they are inferior. The former, however, says that the material of which houses are built now-a-days is better, but the walls are not so thick.

Dr. Simpson, in his answer to No. 19 of our Questions of the 3rd May, said that the passing of the Act of 1888 had not improved matters; but, when examined by us, he admitted that if the Act and bye-laws had not been passed building on sites formerly unbuilt upon would have been done in a more insanitary way, [2] and that to the extent to which the Act goes it is an improvement [3].

Dr. Bully Chunder Sen, Babu Satish Chandra Ghose and Rai Okhil Chunder Mukerji also consider that there has been no improvement. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce consider that there has been no material improvement [4]. The Calcutta Trades Association also take the view that there has been no improvement [5].

Mr. Broughton (the Administrator-General of Bengal) [6], Babu Nilamber Mukarji (the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation) [7], Babu Mano Mohun

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[1] See answers to Question No. 19 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Appendix V.

[2] Answer No. 39, in Appendix IV.

[3] Answer No. 41, in Appendix IV. See also the explanation at the commencement of the evidence of the 24th July, 1897, and Answer No. 45, in the same Appendix.

[4] Answer of Bengal Chamber of Commerce to Question No. 19 of the 3rd May, 1897:—

"Since the passing of Act II of 1888, there has been no material improvement in the construction of buildings. It is difficult to say whether buildings erected since the passing of this Act are superior or inferior to those previously built, but in the northern portion of the town, especially in Burra Bazar, there has apparently been no change for the better." (Paper No. 7 in Appendix V.)

[5] Answer of Calcutta Trades Association to Question No. 19 of the 3rd May, 1897:—

"Since the passing of Act II of 1888, there does not seem to have been any improvement in the construction of buildings. In many parts, we think, especially in the more congested portions, things are worse, land having increased so much in value that every foot is utilised now, overcrowding being the result." (Paper No. 16 in Appendix V.)

[6] Mr. Broughton's answer to Question No. 19 of the 3rd May, 1897:—

"I think that buildings erected since 1888 are better in some respects than earlier buildings—

(1) because of the restrictions placed upon building, &c., by the Act and bye-laws;
(2) because beams, iron and steel girders and burgahs are now used instead of wooden beams and burgahs.

I think that they are inferior to many of the older buildings—

(a) because the walls are not so thick; and
(b) because, under the system of sub-contracts, it is almost impossible to avoid imposition by the building contractors who do the work. Even the few European firms there are have not time to supervise efficiently the numerous buildings undertaken by them." (Paper No. 14 in Appendix V.)

[7] Babu Nilambur Mukarji's answer to Question No. 19 of the 3rd May, 1897:—

"Since the passing of the Act II of 1888, the buildings erected are superior to those previously built, having—

(a) generally more breathing space in the dwelling-rooms;
(b) wider and higher windows;
(c) surface drains in better working order in consequence of more frequent and extended use of Portland cement;
(d) higher plinths;
(e) most privies not being under dwelling-rooms;
(f) better finish in construction;
(g) better architectural decorations;
(h) more extended use of venetians;
(i) more extended use of iron in lieu of wood, thereby slightly diminishing danger from fire;
(j) diminution of the extent of surface drains carrying impurities.

These buildings are, however, inferior to those previously built in having generally—

(1) a larger number of storeys in height, obstructing light and ventilation to the adjacent streets and to the spaces inside the houses;
(2) narrower court-yards;
[*N.B.*—The necessity for shortening the space in court-yards and availing of the space in height has been caused by the rise in value of land.]
(3) closer proximity of privies to dwelling-rooms." (Paper No. 34 in Appendix V.)

(Main defects in present Act and Bye-Laws.—Form of new legislation.—Whether different regulations for different quarters of the town are necessary.)

Ghose (Assistant Superintendent of Roads and Buildings), Dr. R. Sen (the Assistant Health Officer) and Dr. B. M. Sircar consider that in some respects the new houses are superior and in others inferior. The matters in respect of which Mr. Broughton considers the new buildings to be inferior are not matters dealt with by the Act or the bye-laws.

MAIN DEFECTS IN PRESENT ACT AND BYE-LAWS.

Main defects in the present Act and bye-laws.

41. Before dealing in detail with the alterations which we consider ought to be made in the existing law, we desire to report that the main defects which we find in the Act and bye-laws and in their working are as follow :—

(1) the absence of power to prevent the construction of buildings contrary to the regulations contained in the bye-laws;

(2) the want of effective powers of punishment for offences against the Act;

(3) the absence of any provision in the Act for the width of streets or for the height of houses;

(4) that much of the matter contained in the bye-laws would properly find its place in the Act;

(5) that the Building Committee of the Commissioners is too large a body for the purpose of dealing with questions relating to buildings;

(6) that bye-law (*f*) 8 [1] is too wide in its terms.

Complaint has also been made against the first proviso in section 235 of the Act, but provided that the Committee we recommend (see paragraph 44, *infra*) be appointed we see no objection to such a proviso.

FORM OF NEW LEGISLATION.

Form of the legislation now required.

42. To remedy these defects extensive amendments in the law will be required; but it would be possible, by amending Bengal Act II of 1888, to provide for all that is necessary. The question whether the alterations in the law should take the shape of a new Act, or should be introduced into the existing enactment, is one rather of form than of substance. The amendments which we are about to recommend are numerous, but they can conveniently be made by repealing the building sections [2] of the present Act and inserting new sections in their place.

As the regulation of streets and buildings will remain a part of the municipal system and, if our recommendations (see paragraph 44, *infra*) are accepted, will be placed under the control of a Committee to be composed of members of the Corporation, it will be more convenient that the rules governing the construction of buildings should remain as a part of the law which constitutes the Municipality.

A large majority of the persons whom we have consulted [3] are in favour of an amendment of the present Act in preference to the separation of the building law from the rest of the law relating to the Municipality, and we see no reason to differ from their views.

WHETHER DIFFERENT REGULATIONS FOR DIFFERENT QUARTERS OF THE TOWN ARE NECESSARY.

Whether different regulations for different quarters of the town are necessary.

43. We are asked to consider whether different sets of building regulations are not desirable for different quarters of the town. When we come to

[1] Bye-law (*f*) 8 is as follows :—

"The Commissioners may exempt from the provisions of clause (*e*) or (*f*) any particular building or class of buildings to which the rules or any particular rule may appear to them to be inapplicable."

[2] Sections 233 to 250.

[3] See Answers to Question No. 5 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Appendix V.

(Changes needed in the existing law.)

consider the question as to the possibility of framing a scheme for the laying out of the town, we will point out how differences will have to be made between areas which are now built upon and those which, as in some of the suburbs of the town, have as yet only small portions covered with masonry buildings; but we may say at once that the necessities of the several portions do not require any variations in the general elementary rules, which are as necessary for sanitation and ventilation in one part of the town as in another. The question will, however, be further dealt with in the Bill which, as stated in paragraph 143, *infra*, we intend to submit to the Government.

CHANGES NEEDED IN THE EXISTING LAW.

Committee for control of building and street regulations, etc.

44. We consider it to be of the utmost importance that the powers now possessed by the Commissioners to control the action of the Executive with regard to the erection of buildings, the enforcement of building regulations and the protection of streets from encroachment, together with such further powers in the same behalf as may be considered necessary, should be entrusted to a small Committee, to whom only an appeal should lie from the action of the Executive officers. This Committee should be entirely independent of the general body of the Commissioners, and their decisions, when in accordance with law, should be final. The formation of new streets and the carrying out of other schemes of improvement out of funds provided by the Corporation should also be in the hands of this Committee. We think that the Commissioners in meeting should have power to settle the amount to be spent and to impose such conditions as they may think fit on the expenditure of such funds, but that the land should be acquired and all the work should be executed under the direction of the Committee. The Committee, however, should neither undertake any work nor make any substantial alteration in the details of any scheme without the permission of the Commissioners in meeting.

Prosecutions should only be instituted with the sanction of the Committee, and orders for demolition should be made only on their application.

In order to relieve the Committee of difficulties in the interpretation of the law, and to secure uniformity in such interpretation, they should be empowered, either at the request of parties or at their own instance, to state a special case for the opinion of the High Court. The costs of such reference should be in the discretion of the Court. We have no doubt that the High Court would, in order to prevent such references becoming unduly costly, frame, as in the case of Small Cause Court references, a scale of costs which would be confined within reasonable limits. Power should be given to the High Court to frame such scale. The powers suggested in this paragraph could apparently only be given by the Supreme Legislative Council.

We have carefully considered how the Committee should be constituted, and are of opinion that it might well consist of the following:—

(*a*) the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners, as President;
(*b*) the Engineer of the Corporation;
(*c*) two Commissioners, to be elected every three years by the general body of Commissioners;
(*d*) one Commissioner, to be nominated every three years by the Local Government.

It should be in the power of this Committee to obtain the advice and assistance of the Health Officer and of other sanitary and engineering experts.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce [1] and the Calcutta Trades Association[2] have suggested that this Committee should include the Health Officer, a Public Works Department Engineer, and two representatives from the leading architects, contractors or builders in the town; but, so far as the Health Officer is

[1] See their answer to Questions Nos. 2 and 3 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Paper No. 7, Appendix V.
[2] See their answer to Questions Nos. 4 and 5 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Paper No. 16, Appendix V.
For other suggestions as to the constitution of this Committee, see answers to Question No. 4 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Appendix V.

(Changes needed in the existing law.)

concerned, we think it preferable that he should be subordinate to the Committee rather than one of its members, and, after careful consideration, we see no reason for including in the Committee persons who are unconnected with the Municipality.

Trustees for administration of funds provided, otherwise than by the Corporation, for the opening out of congested areas.

45. We are of opinion that, for the administration of any funds which may be provided, otherwise than by the Corporation itself, for the opening out of congested areas, a separate Act should be passed constituting a body of trustees comprising representatives from the Calcutta Corporation, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Port Trust, the Calcutta Trades Association, the British Indian Association and the Railways running to Calcutta.

Assistance should be rendered by Police in carrying out orders of Commissioners, etc.

46. In order to make any regulations effective, there should be the most complete power to carry out the orders of the Committee. As matters stand at present, the orders of the Commissioners have frequently been defied, [1], and they obtain no assistance whatever from the Police.[2] Either the police officers should be obliged to afford all necessary assistance for the purpose of carrying out the orders of the Committee, of the Commissioners, or of the Chairman [3], or the powers of police officers should be given to the officers of the Municipality. The former course is preferable.

Speedy service of summonses required.

47. Complaints have been made to us as to the great delay which at present takes place in prosecutions by the Municipality. It is said that it always takes a long time, and sometimes as much as two months, to serve a summons. Summonses are served by police officers. There should be a sufficient number of officers specially detailed for this work, or other provision should be made for the service of summonses more expeditiously than is possible under present arrangements.

Stipendiary Magistrates should be appointed.

48. In order to secure uniformity of decisions, one or more special stipendiary Magistrates for the trial of offences against the provisions of the Act should be appointed under section 422 of the Act. Complete jurisdiction over the whole of the Municipal area should be given to each such Magistrate.

Necessity of careful selection of and supervision over subordinate officers.

49. It is also necessary, in order to carry out effectually any new laws which may be enacted, that the greatest care should be taken in the selection of the subordinates who have the carrying out of work, and the supervision over the work of such subordinates should be complete. However good the machinery provided may be, it can do little real good unless those who have to work it are both qualified and trustworthy.

Only licensed builders should be permitted to build.

50. In the opinion of the majority of us, it is necessary, in order that the law might more effectually be carried out, and that houses might be built in a better way, that only builders who have received a license from the Engineer of the Corporation should be permitted to build. A fee would be chargeable for such license, and the license would at any time be liable to withdrawal. An appeal should lie to the Committee from the refusal or withdrawal of a license.

Minimum width of public streets.

51. The most marked defect in the existing law is the absence of any provisions for the minimum width of streets and for the maximum height of houses with reference to the width of the streets which they abut. Had it not been for the power of the sun's rays and for the strength of the winds which blow in Calcutta for a large portion of the year, there is no doubt but that many quarters of the town would have been infinitely more insanitary than they now are. It is necessary, so far as possible, that these natural sanitary agents, light and air, should have greater opportunity of rendering the town

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[1] For some examples, see Dr. Simpson's answer to Question No. 2 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Paper No. 45, Appendix V. As an illustration of the difficulties in the administration of the law, see Papers No. 1 in Appendix X.

[2] As to the view taken by the late Commissioner of Police respecting the powers of the police, see his letter to the Chairman of the Corporation, dated the 3rd July, 1894 (Appendix X, Paper No. 1, pages 17, 18).

[3] See Bombay Act III of 1888, section 522, which is as follows :—

Co-operation of Police.

"(1) The Police Commissioner shall, as far as may be, co-operate, by himself and through his subordinates, with the Commissioner for carrying into effect and enforcing the provisions of this Act and for the maintenance of good order in the city.

(2) It shall be the duty of every police officer in the city to communicate without delay to the proper municipal officer any information which he receives of a design to commit or of the commission of any offence against this Act or against any regulation or bye-law made under this Act, and to assist the Commissioner or any municipal officer or servant reasonably demanding his aid for the lawful exercise of any power vesting in the Commissioner or in such municipal officer or servant under this Act.'

(Changes needed in the existing law.)

more wholesome than it is. Moreover, for purposes of traffic and locomotion, it is necessary that the width of streets should be regulated. We will hereafter consider how far it is desirable and possible that new streets and spaces should be opened out in congested areas; but, apart from this, we think it absolutely necessary that a minimum width should be fixed for all public streets to be opened out in any part of the town. We are satisfied on the evidence [1] before us that the proper minimum to fix for the width of public streets in masonry areas is forty feet. This will give twenty-four feet for roadway and sixteen feet for footpaths. Twenty-four feet would admit of two lines of traffic progressing at moderate speed without getting into the channels, and would also give room for a heavy wagon or large carriage to turn safely.[2] Forty feet will of course not be sufficient width for main roads which have to be opened out as arteries of traffic and communication, but it is quite enough for a minimum.

Opinions of authorities consulted as to minimum width of streets.

52. A minimum of forty feet has been recommended by the British Indian Association, Dr. O'Brien, Dr. Simpson, Dr. Banks, Mr. J. G. Apcar, Babu Jadu Nath Sen, Mr. Braunfeld, Dr. R. Sen and Babu Denendro Narain Roy. This is also the view taken by the Calcutta Trades Association. Babu Nilamber Mukarji, the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, would place that limit in cases of roads running from east to west, while he would allow twenty-four feet roads running from north to south. Babu Priyanath Mullick would fix forty feet as the minimum of streets running north to south, and sixty feet in case of streets running east to west. Of those who recommend a higher minimum, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce suggest eighty feet as the minimum width of what they describe as *main* roads, but they do not suggest any minimum for ordinary roads. Babu Joy Gobind Law would fix for main roads sixty to seventy feet, and for others twenty-four to thirty feet in residential quarters, and fifty feet in business parts. Messrs. Martin and Company recommend a minimum of sixty feet [3].

No variation should be made in minimum width of street in accordance with the direction of the street.

53. We have endeavoured to ascertain whether there should be any variation in the minimum width of a street in accordance with the direction of the street and with regard to the fact that the prevalent winds are from the north and from the south. The answers [4] given to us show that there is a difference of opinion on the subject. We think that there should be no such variation. Even if the width of the street be not so important for purposes of ventilation in streets running north and south as in streets running east and west, it is as important for purposes of traffic in the one case as in the other.

Minimum width of public roads in bustees.

54. With regard to bustee areas, we consider that the minimum width for public roads should be fixed at 20 feet.

Minimum not necessarily applicable where lanes widened.

55. In fixing a minimum for new streets to be opened out, we do not desire to prevent the widening of existing lanes to a width less than such minimum. It is better that narrow lanes should be widened to a small extent than that they should not be widened at all.

Height of houses in relation to width of streets.

56. The conclusion at which we have arrived as to the relation which the height of a house should bear to the width of the street which it abuts is supported by the opinions of a large majority of the gentlemen whom we have consulted [5].

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[1] See letter dated the 6th May, 1897, from Mr. Hughes (Appendix X, Paper No. 10). In London 40 feet is the minimum—see the London Building Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict., c. 213) s. 11. In his evidence (see Answer No. 174, in Appendix IV), Dr. Simpson gives other reasons for a minimum of 40 feet. The law in Bombay (section 294 of Bombay Act III of 1888) is as follows:—

Minimum width of new public streets.

"294. No new public street made under section 291 shall be less than forty feet in width if such street be made for carriage traffic, or 20 feet if such street be made for foot traffic only; and no steps and, except with the written permission of the Commissioner under section 310, no other projection shall extend on to any such street."

Act XII of 1852 required carriage roads to be of a minimum width of 50 feet—see paragraph 20(4), *supra*.

[2] See letter dated the 6th May, 1897, from Mr. Hughes (Appendix X, Paper No. 10).

[3] See Answers to Question No. 6 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Appendix V.

The following advise a lower minimum:—Mr. Simmons thinks 36 feet sufficient. Babu Bully Chunder Sen, while requiring 60 feet in the case of first class streets, would permit second class streets from 20 to 25 feet wide, and third class streets from 10 to 12 feet. Dr. Koilas Chundra Bose considers 20 feet to be sufficient. Babu Kanaye Lall Mukherjee recommends 16 feet, and Dr B. M. Sircar considers 24 feet sufficient for short streets of a local nature.

Babu Radha Churn Pal thinks that, while all main roads should be not less than 40 feet wide, it would be sufficient to prescribe for connecting or cross roads a minimum of 20 feet, or, where the road is short (say, 100 or 200 feet in length), then 16 feet; those several widths to be exclusive of footpaths, which should be provided wherever necessary.

[4] See answers to Questions Nos. 6, 7 and 8 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Appendix V.

[5] See answers to Question No. 10 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Appendix V.

(Changes needed in the existing law.)

In our opinion, what is generally known as the 45-degree rule [1] should be adopted, that is to say, no portion of any building hereafter erected, re-erected or materially altered, and situated at the side of a street, should intersect any of a series of imaginary lines drawn across the street at an angle of 45 degrees with the ground; such lines being drawn from the adopted or prescribed line of the street, opposite the building in question, at the level of the pavement or of the centre of the street. Thus, if a house be built at the edge of the street, it must not exceed in height the width of the street, but, by setting back the house or some of its storeys, it would be possible to increase the height of the house.

The British Indian Association, in the answers which they have been good enough to send to our questions, recommend [2] that, "having regard to the dampness of the soil, a second storey should be allowed irrespective of the width of the street or lane—dampness being perhaps more prejudicial to health than imperfect ventilation." The great majority of the answers which we have received to our Question No. 13 [3] show that with proper precautions houses with one storey can be built so as to be both dry and sanitary.

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 206 (additions to buildings within regular line of street).

57. The first section of the Act, the amendment of which we recommend, is section 206. We would give the Committee power to permit additions to existing buildings within the regular line of the street, upon the applicant executing an agreement binding himself and his successors in interest not to claim compensation in the event of the Committee at any time thereafter deciding to remove any portion of such additions.

Any additions made under such permission should be carried out in accordance with the regulations for the time being in force.

Not only should power to enter into such an agreement be given to the Committee, but they should have power to apply to the Magistrate whenever they think fit for an order to demolish the additions at the cost of the owner.

Section 206 should apply to walls as well as buildings.

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 207 (setting buildings back).

58. Section 207 requires alteration. At the end of the first clause we would recommend that the words "or the line of either one of the adjoining houses" be added. The house which is being dealt with may stand between two houses, one of which projects less than the other It should be open to the authorities to require the house to be set back to the line of either of the two adjoining houses.

It should also be provided, as in section 91(*1*) of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891), that the portion of land added to a street by virtue of any order issued under this section shall become part of the street, and shall vest in the Commissioners, payment being made under the proviso to section 207.

A clause should be added to section 207 providing, as in section 298(*2*) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that when a house or wall, or any part thereof, projecting beyond the regular line of a public street, has fallen down or been burnt down or been taken down, the Chairman may at once take possession, on behalf of the Corporation, of the portion of land within the regular line of the street and, if necessary, clear the same, the sum due for compensation being paid immediately.

Section 207 should apply to walls as well as houses.

New section for Bengal Act II of 1888 (power for Chairman to take possession of land, etc., within regular line of street).

59. A new section should be inserted in the Act, on the lines of section 299 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as follows:—

"If any land, whether open or enclosed, not vesting in the Corporation, lies within the regular line of a public street and is not occupied by a building, or if any platform, verandah or step, or any other structure external to a building abutting on a public street, or any portion of any such platform, verandah, step or other structure, is within the regular line of a public street, the Chairman may, after giving to the owner of the land or building not less than seven clear days' written notice of his intention so to do, take possession on

[1] This rule has been accepted by the High Court in Calcutta as showing what amount of light and air is necessary for the convenient enjoyment of a house. See *The Delhi and London Bank* v. *Hem Lall Dutt*, I. L. R., 14 Calc., 839; also *Clement* v. *Meloney* (Suit No. 271 of 1883, decided by Wilson, J, cited in I. L. R., 14 Calc., page 849.

[2] See their answer to Question No. 13 of the 3rd May, 1997 (Paper No. 13 in Appendix V).

[3] See Appendix V.

(Changes needed in the existing law.)

behalf of the Corporation of such land, with its enclosing wall, hedge or fence (if any), or of such structure or portion, as the case may be, and, in his discretion, clear away the same; and the land so acquired shall thenceforward be deemed a part of the street:

Provided that, if the land or building is vested in Her Majesty or in any Corporation constituted by Royal Charter or by an Act of Parliament or an Act of the Governor General in Council or the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, possession shall not be taken as aforesaid without the previous sanction of the Local Government."

It should also be provided that the provisions of section 207 as to compensation shall apply when possession is taken under this new section, and that the sum due for compensation shall be paid immediately.

60. The provisions which we have suggested in paragraph 51, *supra*, as to the minimum width of public streets, would properly find a place in section 208 of the Act.

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 208 (width of public streets).

61. A good deal of difficulty has been found in the working of section 212, especially in the added area. Little by little encroachments are made, and eventually it becomes difficult to enforce their removal. We recommend that it be provided that, unless the contrary be shown, it shall be presumed that every public street extends to the outside edge of the drain (if any) on either side of the street, or, in the absence of a drain, up to the wall of the building. Where the Committee, taking advantage of this presumption, remove projections, &c., they should not be bound to pay compensation, but they should be bound to provide proper means of access to and from the street if none exist already.

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 212 (obstructions in street).

A daily fine should be provided in the case of an offence under section 212 continuing.

62. It should be provided in section 213 that private streets shall be subject to the same regulations as public streets as regards level and width, and that the rules as to the height, &c, of buildings abutting them should be the same as in the case of public streets.

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 213 (private streets).

63. There is also a necessity for a daily fine in the case of the continuance of an offence under section 221. There have been great difficulties in dealing with this section. The Municipal Commissioners necessarily find it difficult to prove at what time a projection or obstruction was made, and, as this is a penal clause, the presumption would under the present law be made in favour of the defendant, that is, that the projection had been erected before the 1st June, 1863. We think that it should be provided that, unless the contrary be shown, it shall be presumed that any projection, encroachment or obstruction was erected or placed after the 1st June, 1863. Section 221 is a reproduction of section 139 of Bengal Act VI of 1863, and, although its provisions were fair when they were enacted in 1863, they have now, after the lapse of more than thirty years, changed their character and become unfair to the Municipality.

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 221 (obstructions in street).

64. We think that section 223 requires alteration. We are divided in opinion on the subject. The majority, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, the Hon'ble Mr. Glass, Babu Nalin Behari Sircar, Dr. Dyson and Mr. Banks-Gwyther, consider that no verandahs supported by pillars resting on the public footpath or road should be allowed. The President, Mr. Bright and Mr. Hughes would allow the Committee to permit supported verandahs provided there be no roof or covering over them [1]. Babu Kally Nauth Mitter would permit a roof or covering.

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 223 (verandahs).

It is, however, very doubtful whether the Commissioners have power under the present law to allow the supports of a verandah to rest on a public pathway or road, and we think that this question should be settled by the Legislature.

We are unanimously of opinion that no verandahs should be allowed in streets without footpaths or streets less than forty feet wide, and that no supported verandahs should be permitted to be erected where the footpath is less than nine feet wide.

65. The Corporation has been advised that it has no power to contract for letting the right to put up verandahs, and, in one case, where an arrangement had been come to, the party resiled from it on the pretext that the

Powers of contract.

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[1] This is the present practice—see the Resolution passed by the Commissioners on the 6th September, 1888, cited in the paper appended to Babu Nalin Behari Sircar's note dated the 9th December, 1897 (Paper No. 21 in Appendix X).

(Changes needed in the existing law.)

contract was beyond the powers of the Corporation. We consider that, if supported verandahs be allowed, powers should be given to the Committee to contract for rent or to make any other conditions with persons desiring to erect them.

We think also that such powers should be retrospective, *i.e.*, that contracts hitherto made by the Commissioners should be declared to be valid.

We further think that with regard to all matters the most complete powers of contract should be given to the Corporation and to the Committee.

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 429 (fees).

66. The limit of Rs. 500 imposed by section 429 should be withdrawn.

Building work should not be commenced without sanction, or carried on contrary to sanctioned plan.

67. Section 235 and the following sections require much amendment. It is remarkable that, as the law at present stands, there is nothing to prevent a house or hut being built without sanction, or to prevent a deviation from the sanctioned plan. Provided that a ground plan as required by section 235 be sent in, and an application be made under section 236, a person building, re-building, or materially altering a house incurs no penalty, and may build how he likes. In the same way a person building a hut, provided he sends in a notice under section 247, is not bound to follow the plan which has been approved.

In our opinion no building, re-building, or material alteration should be commenced until sanction has been obtained [1], and any deviation from the sanctioned plan should render the owner liable to fine, and the building, re-building, or alteration, as the case may be, liable to demolition to the extent of such deviation.

Prevention of delay in sanctioning building work.

68. On the other hand, complaint has been made to us that persons contemplating building are subjected to undue delay after applying for sanction, and are harassed by unnecessary and unauthorised objections. We therefore think it desirable that the grounds of objection should appear specifically in the Act, that no others should be permissible, that all objections to sanction be formulated in the first instance, and that, in case sanction has neither been given nor refused during the prescribed period, the Committee should be required to determine, immediately on the expiration of such period, whether the building may be sanctioned or not. In the case of lawful objections to the sanction being made, a further application, giving the required particulars, or otherwise seeking to conform with the law, should be treated as a new application. The power of giving or refusing sanction would lie in the first instance with the Engineer, subject to an appeal from his decision to the Committee.

Employment of officer having architectural qualifications.

69. For the purpose of assisting the Engineer in the consideration of applications for sanction, there should be on the staff of the Corporation an officer having architectural qualifications.

Requisition for information before giving sanction.

70. Power should be given to make a requisition for such information as the Act justifies the officers of the Municipality in asking for; and, if the requisition be not complied with within a reasonable time, the application for sanction might be deemed not to have been made [2].

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, sections 235 and 236 (plans).

71. Sections 235 and 236 should be combined. A person intending to build any house or to convert any hut or temporary structure into a house, or to re-build or materially alter the structure of any house, should be required to send in both a site plan and the plan of the house and necessary sections and elevations when applying for sanction. It is desirable that the officers of the Municipality should be able to see at once what is proposed to be done. A site may be suitable for a house built in one way, but not for one built in

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[1] *Cf.* Bombay Act III of 1888, section 347, which is as follows :—

When work may be commenced.

"(1) No person shall commence to erect any building or to execute any such work as is described in section 342—

(a) until he has given notice of his intention, as hereinbefore required, to erect such building or execute such work and the Commissioner has either intimated his approval of such building or work or failed to intimate his disapproval thereof within the period prescribed in this behalf in section 345 or 346;

(b) after the expiry of the period of one year prescribed in sections 345 and 346, respectively, for proceeding with the same.

(2) If a person entitled under section 345 or 346 to proceed with any building or work fails so to do within the period of one year prescribed in the said sections, respectively, for proceeding with the same, he may at any subsequent time give a fresh notice of his intention to erect such building or execute such work, and thereupon the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply as if such fresh notice were a first notice of such person's intention."

[2] *Cf.* Bombay Act III of 1888, section 341.

(Changes needed in the existing law.)

another way, and, moreover, it will simplify the procedure to require the whole matter to be dealt with at once. At present a site plan is only necessary in the case of building a new house or converting a hut or a temporary structure into a house, but, in our opinion, in order that the regulations may be complied with, it may be equally necessary in the case of re-building or material alteration.

Applications for permission to execute building work.

72. Every person intending to erect or re-erect or materially alter any building should make an application in writing to the Committee for sanction to the work, and should submit (in triplicate) complete plans, elevations, and sections of the work to be executed, neatly and accurately drawn to a scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot; also (in triplicate) a site or block plan, showing the name of the street, the number of the premises and the position of the proposed work in relation to the boundaries of the land on which it is to be executed, and to all adjacent roads, buildings, and premises within a distance of 60 [1] feet of the plot to be built on, drawn to a scale of not less than one-twenty-fifth of an inch to a foot. Such plans should be signed clearly and in a prominent place by the builder who is to erect the building, and by the owner. It should also be provided that on the demand of the Committee the plans must be certified by a surveyor to be licensed by the Committee.

Means of access.

73. The site plan should show the means of access from the street. No site should be approved unless the passage affording access to the proposed building is at least 9 feet wide, and a passage 16 feet wide should be required where possible. If, however, the applicant has not sufficient land to admit of such a passage being provided, the Municipality should be empowered to assist him to acquire land by taking proceedings at his expense under the Land Acquisition Act.

Sale of land which amendments in law make unsuitable for building.

74. It should be provided that if in any case a piece of building land is so shaped or situated or is of such size that the owner is debarred, by the operation of amendments made by the new Act, from builuing upon it, the Committee should be empowered to sell the land (with the owner's consent) for his benefit by public auction, an upset price being fixed by the Committee, and owners of adjacent lands being allowed a prior right to buy it at any sum bid over and above such price.

Specification of work.

75. The Act should further provide that the plans shall be accompanied by a specification of the work to be constructed, comprising full information as to the following particulars, namely :—

[2] (*a*) the materials and method of construction to be used for external and party walls, foundations, roofs, floors, fireplaces and chimneys;

(*b*) the provision, position, and ventilation of drains, water-closets, privies, stables and cow-houses;

(*c*) free passage or way in front of the building;

(*d*) space to be left about the building to secure a free circulation of air, admission of light, and access for scavenging purposes;

(*e*) the manner in which roof and house drainage and surface drainage of land will be disposed of;

(*f*) the level at which it is proposed to form all court-yards and open spaces within the holding, and the plinth-level of buildings with reference to the level at the centre of the nearest public street;

(*g*) the manner, if any, in which it is proposed to pave the court-yards and open spaces within the holding, and the slopes to which the surface is to be made in each case;

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[1] This is necessary, having regard to our recommendation (paragraph 77, *infra*) that a house should not be built within 50 feet of a public latrine or night-soil depôt.

[2] The following portions of these clauses are new, namely :—
in clause (*a*), the words "and method" and the specification of foundations, floors, fire-places and chimneys,
in clause (*b*), the specification of stables and cow-houses,
clauses (*c*), (*e*), (*g*), (*h*) and (*i*),
in clause (*d*), the references to light and scavenging,
in clause (*f*), the reference to court-yards,
the concluding clause, as to proportion of site which may be built over.

(*Changes needed in the existing law.*)

(*h*) the means of access that will be available to scavengers to get to service privies;

(*i*) the purpose for which the building is to be used when completed; and

(*j*) any particulars specified in sections 237 and 243 of the present Act which are not already mentioned above.

The plan of a residential masonry building should be so drawn up that the total area to be covered by all the buildings upon the site shall not exceed two-thirds of the total area of the site.

Retention of first proviso to section 235 of Bengal Act II of 1888 (power of dispensation).

76. We are very doubtful whether the first proviso to section 235, authorising the sanctioning of a site, for special reasons, without reference to its position in relation to any street, should be retained, as to some extent it opens the door to difficulties which have given rise to complaints. If, however, our recommendation (paragraph 44, *supra*) as to the appointment of a small Committee with full powers be adopted, we are not prepared to recommend the repeal of this proviso.

Refusal of sanction to building work.

77. The Act should state *all* the grounds on which sanction to build may be refused, and the refusing authority should state in each case the particular grounds on which it bases its action.

There should be an appeal to the Committee from a refusal.

It will appear from our suggestions as to the Act and bye-laws what the grounds for refusal should be, and it is not necessary for us to detail them here. One of the grounds should be that the building would be within 50 feet of a public latrine or night-soil depôt, but when a building is disallowed on this ground compensation should be given.

Erection of building on filled-up tank.

78. It should be provided in the Act that no building should be erected on a filled-up tank unless the Engineer to the Corporation has examined the site and given a certificate to the effect that the site is, from a sanitary point of view, fit to be built upon. We think it is unsafe to lay down precisely within what number of years a filled up tank can be built upon [1]. Everything must depend upon the materials with which the tank has been filled up. A tank which has been properly filled up with broken bricks or such like could be built on almost at once, whereas a tank filled up with refuse could not safely be built upon except after a very long period had elapsed. There would be, as in other cases, an appeal to the Committee from the order of the Engineer refusing a certificate. The absence of such certificate would be a ground for refusing sanction to build.

Right to sue for damages where sanction to building work unlawfully withheld.

79. In addition to the powers contained in section 45 of the Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), a person whose application for permission to build, re-build or alter has been rejected on grounds not authorised by the Municipal Act, not only by the Engineer, but also by the Committee, should have a right to sue the Commissioners for damages; but in giving that right care must be taken not to invite the interference of Courts of law in cases where discretion is left to the Committee.

Suggested definition of "erect or re-erect any building."

80. A good deal of difficulty has arisen with regard to the expressions "new house," "re-build," and "materially alter" in sections 235 and 236. We think that the best way of dealing with this matter is, instead of using the words "build any new house" or "re-build or materially alter the structure of any house," to use the words "erect or re-erect any building," and, as in section 94 of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891), to enact that "the expression 'erect or re-erect any building,' includes—

(*a*) any material alteration or enlargement of any building;

(*b*) the conversion into a place for human habitation of any building not originally constructed for human habitation;

(*c*) the conversion into more than one place for human habitation of a building originally constructed as one such place;

(*d*) the conversion of two or more places of human habitation into a greater number of such places;

[1] *Cf.* Bye law (*f*) 1.

(*Changes needed in the existing law.*)

(*e*) such alterations of the internal arrangements of a building as affect an alteration of its drainage or sanitary arrangements, or affect its security; and

(*f*) the addition of any rooms, buildings, out-houses, or other structures to any building."

Definition of "material alteration."

81. It is also very desirable that the expression "material alteration" should be defined. It is not an easy task to define it. The best definition we can suggest is the following, which is taken from the Building Regulations of the City of Berlin, namely:—

"'Material alteration' means any alteration of a masonry wall, frame wall, ceiling, iron construction, staircase, shaft for lighting or ventilation, lift-shaft, fire-place or chimney in a building, or any alteration of any projecting part of a building" [1].

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 236 (details to be furnished before building).

82. In section 236 the words "as may be deemed requisite" are too indefinite. The words "as may be prescribed" would be preferable.

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 237 (applications for permission to build).

83. Section 237 should apply to re-building and material alterations, as well as to the building of new houses.

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 238(*a*) (applications for permission to build).

84. In section 238, clause (*a*), the words "or insanitary" should be inserted after the word "unsafe."

Powers of inspection.

85. In order effectually to control the erection of buildings, the Committee, the Engineer, and the officers and agents of the Municipality should be empowered to inspect at all reasonable times, after giving reasonable notice,—

(*a*) all buildings in course of erection, re-erection, or alteration, and

(*b*) all buildings newly erected, re-erected, or altered, provided that the inspection be made during a period of one month after the owner of the building has given notice to the Commissioners or to the Committee that the building has been completed.

Amendment of penal sections of Bengal Act II of 1888.

86. We now come to the penal sections of the Act. They should provide effectually for the punishment of any breach of the Act or of orders lawfully issued under it.

In the opinion of the majority of us, the owner and the builder should be made responsible for all offences against the Act.

Section 242 should render all persons building, re-building or materially altering without sanction or in a way contrary to the Act or bye-laws, or deviating from the sanctioned plan, liable to fine, and also to daily fine. The penalty under section 242 should be raised. At present it is the same as in the case of huts (see section 249).

Demolition of buildings.

87. We think that orders for demolition should be made only by a Magistrate, and, if possible, by a special Magistrate to be appointed under section 422.

The powers of demolition under sections 240 and 241 should apply to every case where building, re-building or alteration is commenced without sanction, and also to every case of deviation from the sanctioned plan, and of breach of the provisions of the Act or of the bye-laws. It should be in the power of the Magistrate to order demolition, and the Police should assist to carry out the order.

We think it also desirable that the Committee, and any persons lawfully acting under their orders, should be indemnified in respect of any action *bonâ fide* taken by them under the order of a Magistrate directing demolition. One of the difficulties which has arisen in the exercise of the powers which the

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[1] Dr. Simpson has suggested the following definition :—

"'Material alteration' means any alteration to the height, width or depth of a building, or any addition to, or encroachment upon or alteration of, the air spaces, interior or exterior, provided by the Act or by the bye-laws"—see Answer No. 208 in Appendix IV.

(Changes needed in the existing law.)

Commissioners now possess, and which has prevented full effect being given to them, is that the slightest act in excess of the powers would give rise to a cause of action, however carefully the Commissioners or their servants may have acted.

Besides the power to require demolition, the Magistrate should have power, on the application of the Committee, to give the owner notice to demolish. In case of his non-compliance with such notice, he should be liable to a daily fine until compliance.

In cases where both demolition and fine are authorised, it should be made clear that both punishments may be enforced.

Power to stop progress of building operations.

88. The Committee or Chairman should have power to stop the progress of building operations when the Act or any one of the bye-laws is, or any orders issued under it are, being disobeyed, or pending the decision of the question whether the Act, bye-law, or any such order is being disobeyed. The Committee and Chairman should be indemnified in respect of any such action.

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 243 (applications for permission to build).

89. Section 243 should apply to the case where a house is being re-built, and, as far as possible, when it is added to or materially altered. The full force of section 236 has been lost by the use of the word "construct" in the first clause of section 243.

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, sections 244 and 250 (applications for permission to build).

90. It may be a question whether, instead of giving under sections 244 and 250 a right to build or re-build, if orders are not issued within 30 days, it would not be better to give the builder a right to compensation in case he proves actual damage [1].

Extension of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 247 to 250 (building of huts).

91. Sections 247 to 250 should apply to all huts, whether within or without bustees. As the law at present stands (see section 3—definition of "hut"), these sections only apply to huts in bustees.

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 247(*a*) (site of hut).

92. In clause (*a*) of section 247 the words "or houses" should be added after "huts."

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, sections 248 and 249 (penalties).

93. Sections 248 and 249 should apply also to material alterations. There should be a power to demolish and fine in case of the commencement of the building, re building, addition or alteration without sanction. There should also be a power to demolish and fine in case of a deviation from the sanctioned plan, or of a breach of the provisions of the Act or of the bye-laws. There should also be a power to stop proceedings, as suggested by us in the case of houses (paragraph 88, *supra*).

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 260 (application for permission to build hut).

94. In section 250 there is apparently a misprint: "house" should be "hut."

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 252 (joint plan of bustee).

95. The plan referred to in section 252 should be drawn to the scale of 25 instead of 40 feet to the inch.

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 292 (position of latrines, etc.).

96. In section 292 we would suggest that the word "service" should be inserted before the word "privy." This section could have no application to connected privies.

In the same section we think that the words "any tank or water-course" should be substituted for "any public tank or a tank used by the inhabitants of any locality."

Amendment of Bengal Act II of 1888, section 320 (overcrowded dwellings).

97. A clause should be added to section 320 (overcrowded dwellings), declaring that 40 superficial feet and 400 cubic feet shall be presumed to be the minimum necessary for each occupant.

Certain of the bye-laws should form part of the Act.

98. We will now proceed to consider the existing bye-laws. Except bye-laws 18 to 22 of the Metropolitan Board of Works, which form an Appendix to the Calcutta bye-laws, we think that all the matters dealt with by the bye-laws under the clauses (*e*) and (*f*) should form a portion of the Act. They were intended to be of a permanent nature, they deal with matters which

[1] See however our recommendations in paragraph 68, *supra*.

(Changes needed in the existing law.)

would be more properly dealt with by the Legislature, and they would be more likely to be followed to the letter if they formed a portion of the Act. Even if it be not thought fit to transfer the other bye-laws to the Act, bye-laws (*c*) 19, 20 and 21 should clearly be so transferred.

Supersession of bye-law (*e*) 1 (re-building when regarded as new erection).

99. Taking heading (*e*) first, bye-law 1 will become unnecessary if the suggestions which we have made as to alterations (*supra*, paragraph 80) be adopted.

Amendment of bye-law (*e*) 3 (damp-proof course).

100. In bye-law 3 it should be explained that a "damp-proof course" may consist of sheet lead, asphalt, slates laid in cement, vitrified bricks, or any other durable material impervious to moisture.

Amendment of bye-law (*e*) 4 (joining of walls).

101 In bye-law 4 we recommend that instead of the words "with mortar" there should be the following:—

"(*a*) with mortar compounded with lime and sand or other suitable material, or
(*b*) with cement, or
(*c*) with cement mixed with sand or other suitable material, [1] or
(*d*) with stone-lime and ground soorkee, in the proportions of one and two, or
(*e*) with gheoting-lime and ground soorkee, in the proportions of one and two."

Kutcha-pucka buildings.

102. In the opinion of the majority of us, no upper storey should be allowed on a *kutcha-pucka* structure. In the opinion of a smaller majority, the construction of *kutcha-pucka* buildings should not be allowed at all in future. The matter, however, is one of very small importance, only five new buildings and five additional buildings having been constructed with *kutcha-pucka* masonry during the past three years [2].

Amendment of bye-law (*e*) 8 (declaration as to use for which building is to be constructed).

103. In bye-law 8 we would add after the words "iron foundry" the words "a stable or a cow-shed, or to use any part of a building for any of those purposes."

Supersession of bye-law (*e*) 9 (adherence to sanctioned plan).

104. We have already dealt with the matter contained in bye-law 9 when making our suggestions as to the amendment of the Act (see paragraph 67, *supra*). In enacting bye-law 9, the Commissioners attempted to supply a void in the Act; it may be, to say the least of it, doubtful whether they had any power to do so.

Penalty for putting building to other than sanctioned use.

105. The Act should provide for the infliction of a penalty on any person who, after having obtained sanction for the erection of a building for any particular purpose, puts the building to any other use without the sanction of the Committee. Such a provision will not, however, be necessary in case our suggestion taken from section 94 of the Panjab Municipal Act (see paragraph 80, *supra*), be adopted.

Symmetry of buildings in streets.

106. Although we do not think it possible to do much in the direction of improving the appearance and symmetry of Calcutta streets which are at present in existence, we think it might be well to give to the Commissioners in meeting power to determine that no buildings proposed to be erected in any streets to be named by them shall be inferior to, or out of symmetry with, the elevation of adjacent buildings [3]. They might also be empowered to determine that no huts shall be erected in particular streets, to be from time to time specified by them.

Extension of bye-laws (*e*) 10 to 21 (building of huts).

107. Bye-laws 10 to 21 should apply to all huts which are being built (whether on new or old sites), re-built or materially altered, whether within or without bustees.

Amendment of bye-law (*e*) 10 (width of passage between huts).

108. The nine feet referred to at the end of bye-law 10 should be measured from eave to eave.

Substitution of "passage" for "road" and "roadway" in bye-laws (*e*) 10 to 13 (passages between huts).

109. A certain amount of confusion arises from the use of the words "road" and "roadway" in bye-laws 10 to 13, as the word "road" is more

[1] Clauses (*a*) to (*c*) are taken from the City of Bombay bye-law No. 7, published on the 3rd August 1892 (Paper No. 8 in Appendix I).
[2] See Papers No. 13 in Appendix IX.
[3] *Cf.* bye-law No. 8 made by the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras under section 413 (*f*) of Madras Act I of 1884. The bye-law is as follows:—

"No building proposed to be erected in any of the following streets shall be inferior to, or out of symmetry with, the elevation of adjacent buildings:—

the Beach Roads;
Popham's Broadway;
the Esplanade Road."

(Changes needed in the existing law.)

Amendment of bye-law (e) 14 (distance of huts from main road).

applicable to one of the main roads of the bustee. We would suggest that in these bye-laws the word "passage" should be substituted for the words "road" and "roadway."

Amendment of bye-law (e) 15 (space between huts).

110. In bye-law 14, instead of the words "above roads," we would suggest that the words "main roads of the bustee" should be used.

Amendment of bye-law (e) 21 (re-building of hut when regarded as new erection).

111. The three feet referred to in bye-law 15 should be measured from eave to eave.

112. In bye-law 21 "sides and roof" should be replaced by the words "sides or roof." The use of the word "and" has in practice caused some difficulty, and has led to evasion of the law. [1]

Additional regulations as to huts (height, court-yards and exterior spaces)

113. We would recommend the following additional regulations with regard to huts:—

Height of huts.—Not more than two storeys should in future be allowed. The maximum height in future allowed should be 18 feet, measured from the top of the plinth to the junction of eaves and wall.

Court-yards for continuous huts.—When two or more huts are built in continuation, there should be a court-yard of not less than one-fourth of the whole area.

Spaces for roads and passages.—Power should be given to insist upon proper spaces being left for roads and passages when it is proposed to build several huts on one site.

Extension of bye-laws (f) 1 to 7 (ventilation and spaces for masonry buildings).

114. To proceed to Part (*f*) of the bye-laws: in the opinion of the majority this Part should apply to every case, whether a house be newly built, re-erected, or materially altered.

Supersession of bye-law (f) 2 (height of buildings).

115. Bye-law 2 will be superseded by our recommendations (paragraph 50, *supra*) as to the width of streets.

Amendment of bye-law (f) 3 as to court-yards.

116. The portions of bye-law 3 which relate to court-yards and to the open spaces between houses have received our most careful consideration. The letter written to us by the British Indian Association [2] describes the necessity for these court-yards for religious purposes as well as for the purposes of ventilation. It is obvious that when a very small plot of ground is being built upon very little space can be left for a court-yard, but we think it necessary to prescribe a minimum larger than that prescribed by bye-law 3. We think that the width of the court-yard of a one-storeyed house should be at least equal to the height of the house. In cases of houses more than one storey high, we would adopt the views of Babu Jadu Nath Sen, a builder of great experience in Calcutta. He would make the width the same as the total height of the second and third storeys [3]. In case of a two-storeyed house the width would be the height of the second storeys.

We also think that a court-yard should have an area, in the case of a single-storeyed building, equal to not less than one-fourth of the aggregate floor area of all the rooms abutting thereon, and should not be in any direction less than eight feet across. In the case of a two-storeyed building such court-yard should have an area equal to one-half more than that required for single-storeyed buildings. In the case of a three-storeyed building the court-yard should have an area equal to twice that required for a single-storeyed building, and in that of a four-storeyed building it should be two and-a-half times the area required for a single-storeyed building:

Provided that, if the person intending to form such court-yard so wishes it, the area of the court-yard may be made sufficient on each floor to meet the above requirements, the size being increased at each floor level to the extent necessary to provide the areas laid down.

Amendment of bye-law (f) 3 as to exterior spaces.

117. As to the space to be left between a house and the adjacent premises, we think that the rule should be as follows: at the back or sides of a building there should be an open space, extending laterally through the entire width

[1] See Mr. Phelps' answer to Question No. 1 of the 3rd May, 1897 (Paper No. 38 in Appendix V).
[2] Paper No. 13 in Appendix V.
[3] See his Answer No. 369 in Appendix IV.

(Changes needed in the existing law.)

of such building. The distance across such open space from every part of such building to the boundary of any lands or premises immediately opposite or adjoining the site of such building should be—

(*a*) if the building has a court-yard, then—

not less than 6 feet, if the adjacent building is next to the boundary wall, and

not less than 4 feet, if there is a space of at least 4 feet on the other side of the boundary wall;

(*b*) if the building has no court-yard, then not less than 10 feet.

There should be half as much again of space where there are two storeys, twice as much space where there are three storeys, and 2½ times as much space where there are four storeys.

If, however, any side of a building abuts on an open square or the like which is dedicated to public use and is consequently not likely to be built upon, no space should be required on that side.

Babu Nalin Behari Sircar wishes to say that his views on the subject of open spaces are as follow:—

Every masonry building, either newly erected or re-erected, must abut on a public street in its front.

Having regard to the direction of the prevailing winds in Calcutta, every masonry building should have an open space on at least two of its sides for free ventilation. In the case of a building standing on the east of a street running north and south, or standing on the south of a street running east and west, the required open space shall be on its south and east sides. In the case of a building standing on the west of a street running north and south the required open space shall be on the south and north sides of the building, or if standing on the north side of a street running east and west, the required open space shall be on the east and north sides of the building.

The open space on the south side in each case to be at least 6 feet in width, if it is a one-storeyed building.

The open space on east side in each case to be at least 4 feet in width, if it is a one-storeyed building.

The open space on the north side, if no space can be left on its south, to be at least 6 feet; otherwise it should be at least 4 feet in width.

In the case of two-storeyed buildings, the open space must be at least 1½ times that required for a one-storeyed building.

In the case of three-storeyed buildings the open space must be at least twice that required for a one-storeyed building.

In the case of four-storeyed buildings the open space must be at least 2½ times that required for a one-storeyed building, and so on.

The above rule is applicable to buildings with court-yards or interior open spaces.

Buildings having no court-yard or interior open space must have larger open spaces in the exterior thereof than those mentioned above.

Repeal of bye-law (*f*) 8 (power of exemption).

118. In the opinion of the majority of us, bye-law No. 8 should not be retained. It is not desirable that there should be discretion given to any one to override the law, and it is clear that this bye-law has been the origin of many, if not of most, of the complaints which have been made as to the action of the Building Committee of the Corporation. Power should however be given to the Committee suggested in paragraph 44, *supra*, to grant dispensations in special cases which are not provided for by the building law.

Masonry buildings in bustee lands.

119. With reference to the control of the construction of masonry buildings in bustee lands, it is quite clear that regulations are necessary. We recommend the following rules on this subject:—

(1) Where a new masonry building is erected in a bustee area, the rule requiring the minimum width of a new street to be 40 feet (see paragraph 51, *supra*) shall apply, the owner of the land being required to give up sufficient land to leave a space of 20 feet between his boundary wall fronting the street and the centre of the street. The land so given up should vest in the Commissioners, and the owner should be compensated therefor.

(2) All masonry buildings must be erected so as to abut on a street of 40 feet, or, where there is no such street, sufficient land must be left, as in the above rule (1), for the making of a street.

(3) Where a hut is removed and a masonry building erected in its place, a space of at least 9 feet should be left all round the new building for ventilation.

(*Changes needed in the existing law.*)

(4) Where a new hut is erected adjacent to a masonry building, a pathway of at least 9 feet should be left between the two.

(5 Where a new masonry building is erected adjacent to a hut, a pathway of at least 9 feet should be left between the two.

(6) Where a masonry building is erected in a bustee area, the rules as to masonry buildings elsewhere should apply.

(7) The Corporation should be required to open out roads in bustees as far as practicable, not only for the purpose of securing proper ventilation for huts, but also with a view to the contingency of masonry buildings being erected at a future time.

Privies.

120. We have made special inquiries as to whether the law relating to the construction of privies requires amendment, and whether it is desirable to give further powers to deal with insanitary privies which are now in existence. The proceedings of the Medical Board, with a copy of which we have been favoured [1], and the answers which we have received to our question No. 16 of the 3rd May, 1897 [2], show that it is imperatively necessary that ampler powers should be given to the authorities. These powers should be given to the Committee, or an appeal should lie to the Committee from the orders of the executive officers. We desire to make the following recommendations on this subject :—

(1) The powers conferred upon the Commissioners by sections 292 and 294 of the Act should be exerciseable only by the Committee.

(2) When there is no convenient access from a street, suitable for wheeled traffic, to a privy, the Committee should be empowered to require that a passage at ground-level giving access to the street in front of the building shall be formed. Such passage to be not less than 4 feet wide. It may be open to the sky or covered, but it must be provided with a suitable door. This should be provided for in the Act. The difficulty as regards privies to which there are not sufficient means of access can in most cases be met by requiring the privies to be connected with the sewers [3].

(3) A clause should be added to section 286 of the Act authorising the Committee, either in addition to or in lieu of issuing a notice, to prosecute any person whose privy is not kept in good order, and providing for the imposition of a penalty and of a daily fine. The occupier should be held responsible for the proper maintenance of privies, and should be empowered to recover from the landlord the cost of structural alterations made under the direction of the Committee.

(4) The erection of a dwelling-room over a privy should be prohibited. The present law [bye-law (*g*)1] provides that no privy shall be constructed underneath a dwelling-room, but there is nothing to prevent a dwelling-room being constructed above a privy.

(5) No service privy in connection with a building should be constructed at a distance of less than 6 feet from any other building which is or may be used as a dwelling-place, or is a public building, or in which any person is, or is intended to be, employed in any manufacture, trade or business.

(6) A privy, the total height of which does not exceed 9 feet, may be built in the space at the back of the house.

(7) It is not necessary to insist upon connected privies being detached fromthe house. They may properly form part of the house.

(8) A service privy should not be placed in the space at the back of a building unless there is a space of at least 4 feet between the privy and the wall of the building.

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[1] Papers Nos 24 to 68 in Appendix I.

[2] Appendix V. These answers show a number of cases in which there is not sufficient access to privies for the purpose of removing the night-soil.

[3] The policy of converting privies into sewers is not one with which we are concerned, but with regard to it we would refer to paragraph 6 of the letter sent to us by the British Indian Association (Paper No. 13 in Appendix V) and to the answers to Questions Nos. 16 and 17 of the 3rd May, 1897 (Appendix V).

(Changes needed in the existing law.)

(9) On an upper floor only connected privies should be allowed, but, if in any case it is impracticable to have a connected privy, the Health Officer should have power to authorise a service privy, on such conditions as he may think fit to impose with reference to the increased cost for *mehters*. All orders of the Health Officer in this connection to be subject to appeal to the Committee.

(10) Every privy in connection with a building should be provided with an opening of not less than 3 square feet area in the wall for ventilation as near to the top as practicable, and communicating directly with the open air, and should be provided with adequate means for constant ventilation at the floor, eaves, and ridge of such privy.

(11) The floor of such privy should be flagged or paved with hard tiles or other non-absorbent material, and should be in every part thereof at a height of not less than six inches above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such privy, and should have a fall or inclination towards the door of such privy of half an inch to the foot.

(12) Every privy in connection with a building constructed for use in combination with a moveable receptacle for filth should be provided over the whole area of the space immediately beneath the seat of such privy with a flagged or asphalted floor, at a height of not less than three inches above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such privy; and the whole extent of each side of such space between the floor and the seat should be constructed of flagging, slate, or good brick-work, at least nine inches thick and rendered in good cement or asphalted.

(13) The seat of such privy, the aperture in such seat, and the space beneath such seat should be constructed of such dimensions as to admit of a moveable receptacle for filth of a capacity not exceeding two cubic feet being placed and fitted be neath such seat in such a manner and in such a position as may effectually prevent the deposit, upon the floor or sides of the space beneath such seat or elsewhere than in such receptacle, of any filth which may from time to time fall or be cast through the aperture in such seat.

(14) Such privy should be constructed in such a manner as to afford adequate access to the space beneath each seat for the purpose of cleansing such space or of removing therefrom or placing and fitting therein the appropriate receptacle for filth.

(15) Every privy should be provided with a paved surface for ablution purposes, which should be drained into the drainage system pertaining to the house.

Certain buildings should be exempted from Act and bye-laws.

121. We desire to make the following additional recommendations for the amendment of the Act:—

The following buildings should be exempted from the operation of so much of the Act and bye-laws as relates to the erection, re-erection and alteration of buildings, namely:—

(*a*) any building erected and used, or intended to be erected and used, exclusively for the purpose of a plant-house, summer-house (not being a dwelling-house), poultry-house or aviary, to be wholly detached and at a distance of ten feet at least from any other building;

(*b*) any building erected or intended to be erected by, or with the sanction of, the Commissioners for use solely as a temporary hospital for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disease.

External doors.

122. In the case of buildings used by the public there should be such number of external doors as the Committee may require, but in the case of private dwellings there need only be one external door for ingress and egress, which should be at least 3 feet 6 inches wide by 7 feet high, measured inside the door-frame.

(Changes needed in the existing law.—Schemes for laying out areas sparsely covered with masonry.)

Model bye-laws.

123. We append to this Report a set of bye-laws [1] which have been drawn by the Engineering members of our Commission, and which are recommended for adoption by the Municipal Commissioners, except in so far as they conflict with, or are superseded by, our other recommendations.

Removal, &c. of insanitary buildings.

124. Except that we have recommended that the Committee should have power to compel house-holders to re-construct their privies on a sanitary plan and to provide sufficient access to them for the municipal sweepers (paragraph 120, *supra*), we have not, so far, made any recommendations with regard to existing houses which are not being re-built or altered by their owners. We recommend that the Committee should have, with regard to such houses, powers similar to those given to the President by the City of Madras Municipal Act (Madras Act I of 1884), section 323, which is as follows:—

Powers of President in case of over-crowded buildings, &c.

"323. Whenever the President considers that any block of buildings in the City is, by reason of the manner in which such buildings are crowded together, or of the want of drainage or ventilation, and the impracticability of cleansing, attended with risk of disease to the occupiers thereof or to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, he may cause a notice to be fixed to some conspicuous part of such block, requiring the owners or occupiers thereof, or, at the option of the President, the owner of the land on which such buildings are erected, within a reasonable time, to be specified in such notice, to execute such works or take such action as the President deems necessary for the prevention of such risk.

If such owners or occupiers neglect to execute such works or take such action within the time specified, the President may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, cause such works to be executed or such action to be taken in respect of such buildings, and may, if necessary, cause such buildings or any of them to be pulled down. [a]All the expenses so incurred shall be recoverable from the owner or occupier in the manner provided in section 437[a].

In cases where under this section a building is pulled down, the Commissioners shall make to the owner or occupier thereof a reasonable compensation to be ascertained in case of dispute in the manner prescribed in section 438."

We would recommend that these powers should apply not only to a block of buildings, but also to single buildings, that the sanction of the Government should not be necessary, and that there be no demolition except by order of a Magistrate. On the order being made, the demolition should be conducted under the orders of the Committee.

Removal of offensive businesses.

125. In our opinion it is necessary for the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the city that the Commissioners in meeting should have the power of removing from the quarters occupied by dwelling-houses such noxious and offensive trades and businesses as they might think fit. In doing so they should be compelled to acquire the land occupied by such trades, but it would be unnecessary to require them to adopt proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act. They should be required to pay compensation for the land and buildings only, adding nothing for anything else, such as good-will. There is no doubt that tanneries, soorkee mills and other mills, places for the storage of hides or rags, and piggeries, ought to be removed from the neighbourhood of residential quarters. It has been suggested to us that cow-sheds and stables should also be so removed, but the nuisance created by them would be more than counter-balanced by the inconvenience which would be caused by their removal.

It is also necessary to prevent dangerous and offensive trades being carried on within a specified distance, say 50 feet, of a dwelling-house.

SCHEMES FOR LAYING OUT AREAS SPARSELY COVERED WITH MASONRY.

Schemes for laying out portions of the town which are sparsely covered with masonry

126. The enactment and strict enforcement of regulations, such as we have suggested, will, we anticipate, prevent an increase of insanitary building and of congested areas. This object would be much aided by a scheme being drawn for the laying out of those portions of the town subject to the Municipality which are at present but sparsely covered with masonry. It is wholly impossible to lay out any scheme with regard to the parts of the town which are extensively built upon [2].

[1] Paper No. 17 in Appendix X.
[a—a] Added by Madras Act II of 1892, s. 62.
[2] See Answers to Question No. 29 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Appendix V.

(Opening out of congested areas.)

The gentlemen whom we have consulted agree in considering that it would be possible to frame a general plan for the laying out of the suburban or other portions of the town which are not extensively built upon. In framing such plan it would be possible to provide not only for the width of streets, but how the streets should run, and it would be possible to restrict certain areas to warehouses, business offices, residential quarters, public buildings, and shops, respectively. It is not within the limits of our Commission to specify the details of such a scheme, but we recommend that the necessary powers be given by law to the Commissioners. When such powers are given, it would be for the Committee and officers of the Corporation to elaborate a suitable scheme. The only recommendation we have to make as to the details is that, in any such scheme, it would be advisable that in quarters newly laid out the roads and open spaces should occupy at least as much ground as the building areas [1].

OPENING OUT OF CONGESTED AREAS.

Opening out of congested areas.

127. It remains for us to consider what steps should be taken with respect to the congested areas. The answers [2] which we have obtained to No. 21 of our Questions of the 3rd May, 1897, and Dr. Pilgrim's report on Wards 22 and 25, [3] will show what areas require opening out. The most notorious examples are to be found in Wards 5 and 7. All the persons consulted agree as to the congestion of Burra Bazar, Jora Bagan, and the neighbourhood of Colootollah. Burra Bazar pre-eminently needs opening out. Throughout Calcutta there are numerous areas which ought to be opened out.

The only possible means of opening out these areas are by driving roads through them, and by making open spaces in them [4].

Dr. Simpson in his evidence [5] considered that some portions of the city ought to be demolished. We are quite sure that if such a course were possible it would be to the advantage of the whole community, but we are unable to recommend it, as not only would the cost be prohibitive, but we hesitate to suggest a course which would cause so very much inconvenience to a very large number of persons. For all practical purposes it would be sufficient to give to the Committee the powers we have recommended, and to open out a number of fairly wide streets. Where possible, it would be very desirable also to have open spaces, as lungs to the locality. Advantage might be taken of the existence of unwholesome tanks. They might be acquired, properly filled up, and laid out as are some of the squares in Calcutta. Parcels of bustee land which are in the centre of areas covered with masonry might similarly be acquired and laid out; but, with regard to them, care would have to be taken not to cause unnecessary hardships by the wholesale ejection of communities which might have to go far in search of suitable habitations.

Localities in which streets should be constructed or spaces laid out.

128. We understand that it is not intended that we should express our opinion in detail as to where streets should be constructed, or where spaces should be laid out. If we were to recommend in detail all the streets which we thought desirable, the result might be a very serious increase in the cost of eventually acquiring the land. The land over which the roads would run would, in the prospect of acquisition proceedings, immediately acquire a fictitious value, and it would be very difficult, at the distant time when the land may be acquired for some of these roads, to distinguish between the real value and this fictitious value.

The gentlemen whom we have consulted have made a number of valuable suggestions to us with regard to new roads. They are to be found especially in the answers[6] to Question No. 23 of the 3rd May, and we would

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[1] See answers to Question No. 31 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Appendix V.
[2] See Appendix V.
[3] See Papers Nos. 25 and 26 in Appendix I.
[4] See answers to Questions Nos. 22 and 23 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Appendix V. See also answers to Question No. 28, which show that the opening out of Harrison Road and Lansdowne Road has had a beneficial effect on the health of the neighbourhood.
[5] See Appendix IV.
[6] See Appendix V. See also the letter from the Reverend Father V. Marchal, S.J., and the petition from residents of Nimtollah Ghat Street, in Appendix X (Paper Nos. 20 and 22).

(Funds for Improvements.)

also refer to Dr. Pilgrim's suggestions as to roads in Bhowanipur, Kidderpore and Watgunge[1], and paragraph 22 of Mr. Hughes' note of the 14th January, 1897 [2]. For the following, there is undoubtedly urgent necessity, namely:—

(*a*) the widening of Bentinck Street and Chitpur Road,

(*b*) the construction of a road running from the north-east corner of Dalhousie Square in a northerly direction through Burra Bazar and Jora Bagan;

(*c*) the continuation of Halliday Street to the north, and also to the south as far as Free School Street;

(*d*) a street running north in continuation of Loudon Street up to Nebootollah Street.

We may remark that these roads were all suggested by Lieutenant Abercombie to the Fever Hospital Committee, but his suggestions have remained unattended to for over half a century.

FUNDS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Cost of improvements how to be met.

129. We now come to the most difficult portion of our task, namely, the consideration of the question of how the cost of any extensive improvements is to be borne.

The principle of betterment should not be adopted.

130. We may at the outset say that, after very careful consideration, we have arrived at the conclusion that it would be unjust to require neighbouring owners or occupiers to pay any portion of the cost of an improvement. There is not in Calcutta any substantial reason why owners of property should be required to give up portions of their property or rights for the improvement of the locality in which their property is situate. It is true that, as far as we can ascertain, the effect of opening out new roads, such as the Harrison Road and the Lansdowne Road, has been not only largely to increase the value of property in their immediate neighbourhood [3], but also greatly to raise the standard of health in the neighbourhood [4]. The rise in the value of land is, however, so very uncertain, and subject to so many influences, that it is impossible for us to predict with certainty that land in the neighbourhood of all new streets must necessarily increase in pecuniary value.

It would in many cases be a great hardship to compel an owner to pay for the building of a street which he neither requires nor desires. The opening out of a new street is often as much a benefit to persons away from, as to those residing in the immediate neighbourhood of, the particular locality; and we are unable to say that there should be any deviation from the present system of not putting any greater burden upon the owners of land in the immediate neighbourhood than upon other rate-payers.

The first conclusion arrived at by the Select Committee of the House of Lords, the report of which we annex as Paper No. 11 in Appendix I, was as follows:—

"(1) The principle of betterment, in other words, the principle that persons whose property has clearly been increased in market value by an improvement effected by local authorities should specially contribute to the cost of the improvement, is not in itself unjust, and such persons can equitably be required to do so. But the effect of a public work in raising the value of neighbouring lands is shown by experience to be uncertain. Whether, in any particular case, it is possible for a valuer to pronounce that such an effect has been produced by the completion of any public work, is a point upon which the evidence of eminent valuers differs greatly."

It has been said that, as the owners or their predecessors are themselves responsible for the congestion, they ought to be made to pay a portion of the costs of improvement, either by way of penalty or by way of being compelled to reimburse to the public the extra profits which they acquired at the expense of proper sanitation. But, having regard to the history of the growth of Calcutta, this view does not commend itself to us.

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[1] Papers Nos. 25 and 26 in Appendix I.
[2] Paper No. 20 in Appendix I.
[3] See Answers to Question No. 27 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Appendix V.
[4] See Answers to Question No. 28 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Appendix V.

(Funds for Improvements.)

The principle of recoupment.

131. The principle of recoupment [1], which was adopted in section 204 of the present Calcutta Municipal Act, although there may be objections to it, seems to be now almost generally accepted in Calcutta. It is not desirable in any way to extend section 204, but we note that several of those gentlemen whom we have consulted recommend the application of that section. We would, however, make these recommendations, that (1) when the Commissioners desire to acquire any additional land under clause (*b*) of the section, outside the regular line of a street, the owner shall be at liberty to retain such additional land on paying a "frontage rate" to be fixed by the Corporation, or the capitalised value of such rate, and (2) the sanction of the Local Government should be required in every case under clause (*b*), and not only, as at present provided, in cases where more than one hundred feet of land are acquired on either side of the regular line of a street.

The Commissioners should further have power to make a contract with the owner of the land, giving him a right to a surplus of his land which would otherwise have been acquired, on such conditions as to payment of a lump sum or periodical payment as they should think fit. But, in the event of such contract being made, the owner should not be liable to a special frontage rate [2].

A portion of the money required for street improvements could be obtained by acquiring surplus lands and by arrangements with the owners, but there is no doubt that, for any extensive improvements, large sums of money must be forthcoming from elsewhere.

The municipal rates should not be raised, nor municipal funds drawn upon.

132. We are quite satisfied that it is impossible to raise sufficient money for this purpose by increasing the rates. As it is, house-owners in Calcutta have to bear taxation out of proportion to the burdens which are placed upon the shoulders of owners of other classes of property [3], and it would be inequitable to force house-owners alone to pay the expense of a remedy for the existing evils.

The funds available to the Corporation are barely sufficient for the ordinary working expenses and for such improvements as become necessary from year to year, and we are satisfied that their statutory borrowing powers cannot be drawn upon to adequately meet the necessary expenditure. The Administration Report for 1896-97 has satisfied us that it would be impossible to take any money from the funds of the Corporation for the purpose of any large scheme of street construction without seriously interfering with other necessary works of sanitation.

Funds should be provided by the Government.

133. So far back as 1803, we have the opinion of the then Governor-General that it was the "duty of Government to contribute in a just proportion to any expense which may be requisite for the purpose of completing the improvements of the town." [4] We submit that now, after the expiration of nearly a century since that minute was signed by the Marquis of Wellesley, it is equally the duty of the Government to come to the aid of the citizens of Calcutta in order to relieve them from the dangers to which they are subject. In the letter written by the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of the Government of Bengal, dated the 4th of January, 1897 [5], the Committee of that Chamber say that "they bear in mind that taxation in the city is almost at a maximum, and that it presses very heavily upon all classes, so that the question of money is one as to which probably the Government may, in the general interests of the Empire, feel called upon to come to the assistance of the city." That it is in the interests of the Empire that Calcutta should be

[1] The finding of the House of Lords' Committee on the principle of recoupment was as follows:—

"The Committee have received evidence upon what has been called 'recoupment,' that is to say, powers given to a municipal or other public body to take land beyond what is necessary for the actual execution of the work, so that some part at least of the improved value may be secured by the improving public body in ease of the burden upon the rate-payers. Some evidence was given by persons who had actual experience of the operation of such a system, the general effect of which was that it had not proved successful; but the Committee are not satisfied that it has ever been tried under circumstances calculated to make it successful, inasmuch as no sufficient power has ever yet been given to local authorities to become possessed of the improved properties without buying out all the trade interests, a course which is inevitably attended with wasteful and extravagant expenditure."

[2] See Mr. Hughes' note dated the 14th of August, 1897 (Paper No. 6 in Appendix VI).

[3] See articles by the late Mr. Robert Knight (Papers No. 7 in Appendix I).

[4] See page 2 of Paper No. 2 in Appendix II.

[5] See Papers No. 9 in Appendix V.

(Funds for Improvements.)

rendered as wholesome as possible, there can be no doubt. A serious epidemic, such as plague, if its ravages extended to Calcutta, would seriously dislocate the whole trade of the East. The Imperial revenues would be impaired, and the damage done to English Commerce, and thus to the interests of England, would be incalculable.

Suggested taxation.

134. Calcutta is a large market, which distributes to the West the products of the East, and receives the products of the West for distribution throughout the Indian Empire. The city itself would by no means be the only sufferer by the destruction of its position in the Commercial and Financial world. It is not inequitable that a tax should be levied from the goods which are sold in the market, for the purpose of keeping up the market. For this reason it is worthy of the consideration of the Government whether some of the taxes to which we will hereafter refer should not be imposed. There is also another reason why Imperial, or at any rate Provincial, revenues should bear a part in reducing Calcutta to order, namely, that for a portion of the year Calcutta is the seat both of the Supreme and of the Local Government.

We take it that neither the Imperial nor the Provincial Government would be able to supply the funds without further taxation, and therefore the question arises, what further taxation is advisable or possible for the purpose?

We had hoped to have received from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and from the Calcutta Trades Association some recommendations as to how the money is to be provided, but neither of those influential bodies has favoured us with any suggestions, although they each recognise the urgent need for improvements in the city.

It is of course plain that the mere suggestion of any form of taxation must necessarily raise up opposition, and that it would be impossible to devise any scheme which would obtain anything like universal acceptance.

The real question is, what ought to be taxed? The following suggestions which have been made to us are, we think, worthy of consideration:—

Tax on Jute.

(*a*) It has been pointed out to us that jute is at present untaxed. As the jute industry is peculiar to Bengal, any tax on it would not unduly hamper Calcutta trade in competition with other parts of India. The tax could be easily and economically levied. We calculate that an anna a maund levied on jute exported from Calcutta and on jute used in the mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta would produce over sixteen lakhs a year[1]. On the security of such a tax a large sum could be raised for the purpose of improvements, and we think there can be no valid objection to its being levied. If a tax were imposed on jute exported from Calcutta it would be desirable, not only to impose a tax of similar incidence on jute used in the mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, but also, in order to prevent trade being diverted from Calcutta to Chittagong, whence jute is already exported, to levy a similar tax on exports from the latter port. The proceeds of the tax in Chittagong should be employed in improving that port, the funds of which are, it is understood, in need of assistance.

[1] Quantities of raw jute exported from Calcutta to foreign countries during the official years 1893-94 to 1895-96, as shown in returns published by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Cwts.	3,001,146	12,223,294	11,360,396
= Maunds of 80 lbs.	11,201,604	17,111,212	15,904,554

The average annual consumption of raw jute in the mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta between the 1st August, 1893, and the 31st July, 1896, was 7,784,494 Maunds. The estimated consumption from the 1st August, 1896, to the 31st July, 1897, was 9,186,563 Maunds, and the probable consumption between the 1st August, 1897, and the 31st July, 1898, is estimated at 10,869,866 Maunds.

(Funds for Improvements.)

Tax on Opium.

(*b*) A tax on opium has been suggested. As to this, Mr. J. G. Apcar says:—

"The money wanted should be obtained in the manner following, among others:—

(1) *Rupees 10 on every chest of opium* sold by Government, to be paid by the buyer. This charge alone would enable about a crore of rupees to be borrowed without disorganising the trade in opium. The nature of the trade or speculation in the drug is such that Government would not be affected in their sales in any appreciable degree. The point which I have dealt with, with regard to the Government sales of the drug, is very noticeable; the prices bid at the sales are dependent, not so much on the question of supply and demand of the drug in the market, as on speculations of a gambling character on the part of persons who are interested in the sales."

A similar suggestion was made by the late Mr. Robert Knight in his articles on the condition of Calcutta[1]. Ten rupees per chest on opium would give nearly four lakhs a year. Opium is largely exported from Bombay as well as from Calcutta[2], and, if it be decided to levy a tax on this commodity for purposes of municipal improvement in Calcutta, it would be desirable to impose a similar tax in Bombay, in order to prevent the diversion of Calcutta trade to that port. It is understood that large schemes of improvement are under consideration in Bombay, for which funds will be required.

Taxation of indigo and shellac not recommended.

(*c*) Indigo and shellac have also been suggested as suitable for taxation, but we do not see our way to recommending the imposition of any tax on these articles. Indigo is largely produced in Java, and is also subject to possible competition with aniline dyes, while shellac is not produced exclusively in Bengal or even in India[3].

Tax on petroleum.

(*d*) If the Government were to make over to the Municipality a portion of the tax[4] on petroleum, that by itself would be almost sufficient. Or the power suggested in clause (*h*) of this paragraph might be conferred on the Corporation so as to enable them to add six pies per gallon to the import duty levied on petroleum in Calcutta, provision being made for the payment of drawback on exports to the interior.[5]

Canal dues and excise duty.

(*e*) Much might also be done if the Government made over to the Corporation a substantial portion of the canal dues and also the excise duty levied in Calcutta.[6] We may here note that the Bombay Government contributes large sums of money to the funds of the Bombay Corporation. The amount paid by that Government to the Corporation annually on account of liquor licenses is Rs. 1,43,750, while its annual contribution towards the "general tax" is, at 8 *per cent.*, Rs. 92,587, and towards fire-brigade charges Rs. 5,787. In addition, the income of the Corporation from the municipal duty on tobacco is estimated for the current year at Rs. 2,07,250, and the income from

[1] See Papers No. 7 in Appendix I.

[2] The exports of opium in 1895-96 were as follows:—
from Calcutta, 36,390 chests, valued at Rs. 5,04,63,935.
from Bombay, 24.471 „ „ „ Rs. 3,41,29,348.

[3] The exports of indigo in 1895-96 were as follows:—
from Calcutta, 111, 714 cwts., valued at Rs 3,72,38,471.
„ Bombay, 7,330 „ „ „ „ 15.97,366.
„ Karachi, 8,646 „ „ „ „ 9,51,955.
The exports of shellac from Calcutta in 1895-96 were 162,651 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,46,28,689. There are no exports from other Indian ports.

[4] The duty collected on petroleum imported into Calcutta was, in 1895-96, Rs. 25,93,093, and, in 1896-97, Rs. 22,59,629—see Paper No. 11 in Appendix VI.

[5] The exports of petroleum from Calcutta, and from Budge-Budge to places outside Calcutta, are shown in Paper No. 12 in Appendix VI.

[6] The revenue derived in Calcutta from excise was Rs. 4,91,339 in 1895-96 and Rs. 5,41,079 in 1896-97—see Paper No. 14 in Appendix VI. The receipts from canals in Calcutta were Rs. 4,55,503 in 1895-96 and Rs. 4,40,064 in 1896-97—see Paper No. 13 in Appendix VI.

(*Funds for Improvements.*)

land-conveyance tax, music licenses and sundries at Rs. 25,600, while the estimated yield from town duties during the same year is Rs. 9,13,000.[1]

Tax on railway passengers.

(*f*) In his note of the 14th January, 1897, [2] Mr. Hughes suggested a terminal charge on railway and canal goods traffic to and from Calcutta, and a tax on passengers arriving in and leaving Calcutta by rail or sea. We think the second of these suggestions worthy of careful consideration. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce[3], in objecting to the former charge, say it would be a handicap to the trade of the port as against other Indian ports, and for this reason we would not further press the consideration of this charge; but, with regard to passengers, although the Chamber say that they do not consider that the tax could justifiably be levied, they give no reasons for that opinion, and therefore there can be very little serious objection to the tax. It could be easily levied, would not be seriously felt, and might bring in a large revenue. We beg to refer to Appendix C to Mr. Hughes' note[2], which contains particulars as to the number of passengers to and from Cacutta during the year 1895-96. Every passenger who arrives in Calcutta derives more or less advantage from the sewage system, the water-supply and other services maintained by the Corporation.

Octroi.

(*g*) It has been suggested that the question whether an octroi should not be levied should be re-considered by the Government. This matter has already been considered [4]. In 1885 a Committee appointed by the Government were "unanimously of opinion that a complete system of octroi, understanding by the term a cordon of stations or toll-houses round Calcutta for the purpose of levying town dues on articles of consumption generally, was not to be recommended." The only proposal on which they were agreed was that a tax of two annas a case should be levied upon petroleum brought into Calcutta. This, it was calculated, would bring in an annual income of Rs. 94,000. The proposal was agreed to "partly because this revenue can be raised without difficulty or liability to abuse, owing to the rules which are about to be introduced regulating the transport of petroleum by cart or boat, partly because, if the consignees of petroleum find it convenient to store the article in the town itself, instead of conveying it direct from the riverside depôt to the railways which take it up country, there would be no injustice (considering the dangerous character of the commodity) in requiring a small fee to be paid for the use made by its owners of the town and its thoroughfares." With reference to the remark just cited, it may be observed that all petroleum brought to Calcutta is now stored at Budge-Budge, down the river.

If our suggestions for the levy of taxes on jute and railway passengers should not be accepted, we would recommend that the question of imposing an octroi should be seriously considered. The emergency which has to be met is so great that new taxation in some form is absolutely essential.

Centimes.

(*h*) If sufficient funds should not be obtainable from other sources, power might be given to the Corporation, with the sanction of the Government, to make a small addition for their own benefit to selected taxes. For example, the addition of one or two pies to the four or five pies per rupee which are levied as income-tax might be authorised, the proceeds being handed over to the

[1] See Papers No. 10 in Appendix VI.
[2] Paper No. 20 in Appendix I.
[3] See Paper No. 7 in Appendix V.
[4] See Papers Nos. 1 and 2 in Appendix VI.

Corporation. This system has been adopted in some Continental towns, and its great advantage lies in the fact that the required revenue is raised by means of an existing machinery, and without any appreciable addition to the trouble or cost of collection. The only valid objection to increasing the income-tax that occurs to us is that the measure would add to some extent to the burdens already imposed by the Calcutta Municipal Act upon residential house-owners.

MODIFICATION OF LAW OF LAND ACQUISITION.

135. We are asked to consider whether the special circumstances of Calcutta point to any amendment or modification of the law of land acquisition.

Modification of law of land acquisition.

136. Before making specific recommendations on this subject, we desire to recommend that the powers given to the Commissioners in meeting by sections 204 and 268 of Bengal Act II of 1888 be extended. They should, we think, have powers of purchasing land for the purpose of opening out any congested area, or of otherwise improving any portion of the town.

Modifications for improving the city.

They should also be empowered to acquire land for the purpose of making it over to a registered company undertaking to effect improvements, or to a private individual giving a similar undertaking if he satisfies the Commissioners that he is able to effect improvements[1]. Careful provision should, however, be made to prevent undue interference with private interests.

137. The Commissioners in meeting should also have power to acquire land for the purpose of causing or permitting the erection of large sanitary dwellings or barracks similar to the workmen's dwellings in London. We have made inquiries as to whether it would be likely that, if such dwellings were erected, they would be financially successful. Opinions vary a good deal on the subject[2]. It is not within our province to consider the likelihood of such buildings being successful, but we think it necessary that the Corporation should have power to make the experiment if they should think fit. The materials which we have collected on this subject may be of assistance to them in considering this question. In Bombay, dwellings of the kind have been made for mill operatives, and a small experiment was made in Calcutta by the European and Anglo-Indian Association. There are a great many difficulties connected with the subject, but they do not seem to be insurmountable, and, although there might be some loss of money at the outset, there seems to be no reason why the Municipality should not be able to make lodgings profitable as much as any other landlord.

Modifications for erection of sanitary dwellings for the poorer classes.

138. We have not very many suggestions to make with regard to the Land Acquisition Act. Those we desire to make are as follow:—

Amendment of the Land Acquisition Act.

(*a*) In order to avoid some portion of the delay which inevitably takes place, we think the Chairman of the Corporation should be declared to be a "Collector" for the purposes of the Land Acquisition Act. As it is unlikely that he will have sufficient time to perform all the functions of the Collector, he might be empowered to delegate them, or any of them.

(*b*) As it is important that delay should be avoided in the acquisition of unhealthy areas, power to acquire them at once should be given to the Commissioners[3]. These powers should only be given where the areas are declared to be unhealthy on the certificate of a Magistrate, granted after hearing any objections raised by persons interested. Provision should be made for the speedy service of notices to such persons and for an early hearing of their objections.

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[1] We have made this suggestion in consequence of Mr. Braunfeld's answer to Questions Nos. 22, 23 and 24 of the 3rd May, 1897 (Paper No. 12 in Appendix V).

[2] See answers to Question No. 34 of the 3rd May, 1897, in Appendix V, and also see Appendix VIII.

[3] *Cf.* section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894).

(*Modification of law of Land Acquisition.*)

(*c*) We think that power should be given to acquire a portion only of a house, manufactory, or other building on payment of compensation for severance. Under the present law, Act I of 1894, section 49, the owner can insist upon the whole building being acquired.

(*d*) The extravagant prices which the Corporation has been made to pay for property acquired by it have arisen from the interpretation put by the Courts upon the decision of the High Court of Calcutta in the case of *Premchand Burral and another* v. *The Collector of Calcutta*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 103. The word "market value" occasionally leads to difficulties. It is the price which a willing vendor might be expected to obtain in the open market from a willing purchaser. In the case to which we have referred, it was held that the fairest and most favourable principle of compensation to the owners was to inquire "what is the market value of the property, not according to its present disposition, but laid out in the most lucrative and advantageous way in which the owners could dispose of it." This expression of opinion has induced the Courts to assess lands at a price in excess of what owners would ordinarily have obtained for them in the market. We think it not unfair that for the purposes of land acquisition land should be valued according to its disposition at the time the declaration is made. In the opinion of the majority of us, if it be shown that, before the declaration is made, the owner had taken active steps towards a more favourable disposition of the land, and had spent money for that purpose, further compensation might be given to him, such compensation being based on his actual loss. The value which ought to be paid is the value of the land to the owner, and nothing more. It should, however, also be provided that, where the market value is specially high in consequence of the property being put to a use which is unlawful or is contrary to public policy, *e.g.*, public gaming, the special circumstance shall be disregarded, and compensation shall be calculated on the sum which would be the market value if the property were put to ordinary uses.

(*e*) In the opinion of the majority of us it should be provided that twenty-five times the annual value at which the property is assessed for the purpose of municipal taxation shall be presumed to be the market value until the contrary is shown. This provision, however, should not take effect until the particular land has been re-assessed after the passing of the amending Act. Power should be given to re-assess for this purpose. The Hon'ble Mr. Glass thinks twenty-five times the annual value is excessive, but agrees to recommending that rate. Babu Kally Nauth Mitter thinks thirty times the annual value would be fairer.

(*f*) In order to prevent to some extent fictitious transactions for the purpose of enhancing the apparent value of property to be acquired, it may be well to exclude evidence of dealings with the property within two years before the declaration. It is of course for the Judge to endeavour to ascertain what the true value of the property is, and to pay no attention to evidence of transactions which have been brought about in contemplation of land acquisition proceedings; but it is often exceedingly difficult to distinguish real from fictitious transactions. The intention of the Municipality is known a long time before proceedings can actually be taken, and we think there can be no real hardship in a provision of the kind we suggest if the owner be compensated for any improvements *bonâ fide* made by him during the two years before the declaration.

(*Modification of law of Land Acquisition.—Earthquakes.*)

(*g*) Clauses *fourthly* and *fifthly* of section 23(*1*) of the Land Acquisition Act should not apply in the case of tanneries, soorkee mills or other offensive trades.

139. Mr. Hughes considers that, in cases to which it might be applied, the provisions of Michael Angelo Taylor's Act (57 Geo. III, c. 29) should be applied. That Act gave the persons having control over the pavements in a parochial district within the limits of the Act power to alter, widen, &c., streets, and for that purpose to purchase the houses or lands which stood in the way of such altering or widening. There was no provision in the Act for any allowance for a compulsory sale, but Mr. Freeman says, at page 150 of his book on "The Law and Practice of Compensation":—"There seems no sound reason why a claimant whose land is compulsorily taken should not receive the allowance, whether such taking is under the Lands Clauses Act or Taylor's Act, and it is submitted that such allowance should both be claimed and insisted on." The other members of the Commission think there is no necessity for adopting any of the provisions of Michael Angelo Taylor's Act.

Michael Angelo Taylor's Act.

140. Mr. Hughes also considers that there should be no statutory allowance in respect of property acquired in unhealthy areas. We have carefully considered the question of statutory allowance, and are not inclined to recommend any alteration of the present law. In some of the English Acts, no allowance is made for compulsory sale. In one [1], a discretion is allowed. Mr. Freeman, in his book to which we have referred, says, at page 41, that in England the allowance for compulsory sale in the case of houses and building land is invariably 10 per cent., while in the case of agricultural land it is usually 25 per cent., and in some of the northern counties rises to 50 per cent. The 15 per cent. fixed by law in this country is, we think, fair.

Statutory allowance.

141. The only other suggestion we have to make as to proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act is that, when the amount in dispute between the Corporation and the land-owner exceeds Rs. 5,000, the High Court should exercise the powers of "the Court" under the Land Acquisition Act. In cases of large amount, proceedings in the High Court are less expensive. Moreover, as questions of importance often arise, it is better that the higher tribunal should have original jurisdiction, and we believe that the arrangement which we suggest would be appreciated both by the Corporation and by the owners of property in this city.

Conferment of jurisdiction on High Court.

EARTHQUAKES.

142. We have also been asked to consider whether any regulations should be framed with the object of rendering buildings in Calcutta less liable to be damaged by earthquakes. We have obtained a certain amount of information on the subject [2], but are not in a position to recommend that there should be any specific regulations. There is no doubt that the new buildings in Calcutta stood the shock of the recent earthquake better than the old ones. This would tend to show that buildings are now constructed with better materials and workmanship than formerly. The use of good mortar may strengthen a building, but, unless it be required that the main walls be braced with iron tie-rods secured to wall-plates, we know of no rule for the construction of a house which would prevent its being injured by future earthquakes. The special precautions suggested by the gentlemen whom we have consulted would be too expensive to justify their universal application. The ordinary precaution of the use of good materials and workmanship seems to us to be sufficient for all practical purposes.

Earthquakes.

In Mr. Foley's Memorandum of the 9th of August, 1897 [3], we were asked to consider the subject of amending the law, so as to provide for the possible contingency of seismic disturbances, or give the Municipal Commissioners wider powers in regard to the nature of the repairs that can be required. We

[1] The Metropolis Management (Thames River Prevention of Floods) Amendment Act, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict., c. 198), section 25.
[2] See Appendix VII.
[3] Paper No. 9 in Appendix VII.

(Conclusion.)

are of opinion that the provisions of section 233 of the present Act (Bengal Act II of 1888), if intelligently worked, are sufficient for the purpose. It might, however, be better to give power to inspect structural repairs, and, if such repairs are not properly done, to pull them down and effect necessary repairs, at the expense of the owner [1]. We propose to deal with section 233 in the draft Bill mentioned in paragraph 143, *infra.*

CONCLUSION.

Conclusion.

143. We have, so far as we can see, answered all the questions which have been referred to us, but we propose to submit a supplementary Report with a draft Bill embodying in legislative form our recommendations for the amendment of the law. We desire, in conclusion, to express our thanks to those Associations and gentlemen who have assisted us, and also to express our obligations to our Secretary, Mr. Wigley, for his valuable services.

E. J. TREVELYAN.

H. H. RISLEY.

J. H. GLASS.

W. R. BRIGHT.

A. J. HUGHES.

KALLY NAUTH MITTER (I agree in the main and therefore sign the Report.—*K. N. M.*)

NALIN BEHARI SIRCAR (I sign subject to my note of dissent.—*N. B. S.*)

H. J. DYSON.

W. BANKS-GWYTHER.

Calcutta, the 23rd December, 1897.

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[1] There seems to be some misapprehension as to the construction of section 233—*see* Babu Priyanath Mullick's answer to Question No. 2 of the 3rd May, 39 (Paper No. 39 in Appendix V).

A DISSENT.

Point of difference.

I REGRET to have to differ from my colleagues on one important matter. I cannot persuade myself to agree in the recommendation made in paragraph 44 of this Report that "the powers now possessed by the Commissioners to control the action of the Executive with regard to the erection of buildings, the enforcement of building regulations and the protection of streets from encroachment, together with such further powers in the same behalf as may be considered necessary, should be entrusted to a small Committee, to whom only an appeal should lie from the action of the Executive Officers. This Committee should be entirely independent of the general body of the Commissioners, and their decisions, when in accordance with law, should be final."

By this recommendation it is proposed to invest a small Committee with the power of general control over the Executive, which the Commissioners as a body have now been exercising for over 20 years, since the introduction of the elective system in Calcutta. The proposal is objectionable, as it appears to be subversive of one of the fundamental principles of local self-government, namely, that the Corporate body should in all respects have powers of general control,—a principle which forms the basis of the present system of municipal law in Calcutta, and which, I believe, is recognised by all civilized countries, at the present day, as an essential element of real municipal government. In this connection I cannot refrain from quoting the following passage from an interesting little book by Albert Shaw, entitled "Municipal Government in Continental Europe." Writing about German Municipal Councils he says:—

> "However peculiar in a hundred details the German system may be, it is like the English and the French systems in the main fact that the voters elect a representative common council, of considerable size and sitting in one chamber, *which has in its hands for exercise directly or indirectly the whole authority that exists in the municipality.* It is a body large enough to contain men of various opinions, and it acts openly, with full responsibility."

First objection: the transfer of power of control from the Commissioners as a body to a small Committee is unjustifiable and unnecessary.

There do not appear to be any reasonable grounds for so radical a change as would divest the Corporation of such important powers in regard to the working of the Building Regulations; nor have I been able to find any justification for it amongst the mass of evidence placed before the Commission. The Building Committee has, indeed, been accused by some of having abused the discretionary power given to the Commissioners under bye-law (*f*) 8; and in paragraph 41 of this Report, enumerating the main defects in the present Act and bye-laws, it is stated "that the Building Committee of the Commissioners is too large a body for the purpose of dealing with questions relating to buildings," and 'that bye-law (*f*) 8 is too wide in its terms." To remedy these defects the number of Members of the Building Committee might be reduced by law to 5 or 6, as proposed to be done in the case of the small Committee referred to above; and bye-law (*f*) 8 itself might be repealed, as recommended in paragraph 118. What necessity is there, then, to divest the Commissioners as a body of their legitimate function of general control, which they have exercised not only over Executive Officers but also over the various Committees appointed by them, under sections 63 and 65 of the Act, to help the Executive in the discharge of their multifarious duties involving intricate questions which require local knowledge and experience for their speedy and successful solution. Many instances will be found in the recorded proceedings of the Corporation where the Commissioners-in-meeting have found fault with the decisions of Committees and have upset them altogether. That there are generally to be found, on the part of the Commissioners as a body, a spirit of independence and impartiality, a desire to deal out even-handed justice to all parties and a tendency to uphold the Executive, will, I believe, be recognised by all who have taken

any interest in or who have watched the proceedings of the Calcutta Corporation. I firmly believe that it is much safer to entrust the real and final controlling powers to a larger body, composed of persons from different sections of the community and representing varied interests, than to a smaller number of men. And it will, no doubt, be admitted by all who have experience of municipal affairs that a large body of representative men is more likely to deal justly and impartially with public matters than a small number of men who are consequently more liable to be influenced by party and personal considerations. Great stress is laid by some upon the evils of canvassing, but it is apparently much easier and more convenient to canvass successfully a small than a large number of men.

Second objection: some of the powers assigned to the Committee would lead to serious administrative inconvenience.

My next objection is that the powers assigned to this small Committee are such as would lead to confusion and, in some instances, to serious administrative inconvenience, causing great delay in the transaction of the ordinary municipal work. It will be observed that the Committee is to exercise original jurisdiction in some cases and appellate powers in others. With regard to "the erection of buildings, the enforcement of building regulations and the protection of streets from encroachment," the Committee, it is recommended, will exercise only appellate jurisdiction, the Executive exercising original powers. But in regard to sections 206 (allowing to build within the regular line of street, paragraph 57), 212 (removing obstructions or encroachments on public street, paragraph 61) and 223 (allowing supported verandahs to be erected and contracting for rent for same, paragraphs 64 and 65), also in determining whether a building may be sanctioned or not, if no orders have been issued by the Executive within the prescribed period (paragraph 68), in selling lands which amendments in law make unsuitable for building (paragraph 74) and in stopping progress of building operations (paragraph 88), the Committee is to be empowered to act in the first instance. Similarly, as regards the construction of new privies and dealing with old and insanitary ones now in existence, it is recommended (paragraph 120) that—

> "the powers conferred upon the Commissioners by sections 292 and 294 of the Act should be exercisable only by the Committee.
>
> "when there is no convenient access from a street, suitable for wheeled traffic, to a privy, the Committee should be empowered to require that a passage at ground-level giving access to the street in front of the building shall be formed.
>
> "a clause should be added to section 286 of the Act authorising the Committee, either in addition to or in lieu of issuing a notice, to prosecute any person whose privy is not kept in good order, and providing for the imposition of a penalty and of a daily fine."

Further, it is recommended (paragraph 124) that "whenever any building or block of buildings in the City is, by reason of the manner in which such buildings are crowded together, or of the want of drainage or ventilation, and the impracticability of cleansing, attended with risk of disease to the occupiers thereof or to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood," the Committee should have power "to cause a notice to be fixed to some conspicuous part of such block, requiring the owners or occupiers thereof, within a reasonable time, to be specified in such notice, to execute such works or take such action as the Committee may deem necessary for the prevention of such risk," and that "if such owners or occupiers neglect to execute such works or take such action within the time specified, the Committee may cause such works to be executed or such action to be taken in respect of such buildings, and may, if necessary, cause such buildings or any of them to be pulled down" under orders of a Magistrate.

No provision for appeal, however, has been recommended in any of these cases; unless it be intended that the Committee will exercise both original and appellate jurisdiction,—a condition of things which would be highly objectionable on principle.

Again, although it is recommended that with regard to "the enforcement of building regulations" the Committee will exercise only appellate jurisdiction,

the power to prosecute for infringements of the building laws (sections 242 and 249), and to apply for orders for demolition of buildings (sections 240, 241 and 248) are recommended to be exercised only by the Committee (paragraph 44). Under the present law all these powers, although vested in the Commissioners, are, as a matter of fact, daily exercised by the Chairman of the Corporation, under section 61 of the Act, subject to the general control of the Commissioners-in-meeting. The recommendation made in this report, however, will have the effect of transferring such powers from the Chairman to the small Committee, without any control whatever on the part of any other authority; this, it is feared, will lead to serious administrative inconvenience.

In every case of prosecution and demolition under Chapter X of the Act ("Streets and Building regulations") a meeting of the Committee will have to be called, and the matter will have to be discussed on its merits before any decision is arrived at; and, when one takes into consideration the number of such prosecutions instituted every year, the impracticability of the proposal will be apparent. Last year the number of such prosecutions in the Town proper was 2,928[1] and in the added area 212[2], aggregating 3,140. As for demolition, the order to demolish is at present issued by the Chairman. It is now recommended that such orders should be made only by a Magistrate (paragraph 87) and that the application to the Magistrate for such orders should be made only by the Committee (paragraph 44, second sub-paragraph). Last year the number of notices issued for demolition under different sections of Chapter X was 1,812[3] in the Town proper and 157[4] in added area, aggregating 1,969; and if police help were forthcoming the Chairman himself could have enforced his orders in as many cases as he might have thought necessary. The proposed Committee will now determine the cases in respect of which applications for orders for demolition will have to be made before a Magistrate, and the Magistrate, as usual, will not issue any orders unless he has taken down the evidence of both parties to the case. Thus the procedure recommended is certainly no improvement upon the present method of working; it must, in the nature of things, be cumbrous and dilatory.

With regard to privies, the Committee will be authorized, in addition to or in lieu of issuing notices, to prosecute under section 286. The notices issued under this section during last year were 3,693[5] in number in the Town proper and 1,195 [6] in the added area, aggregating 4,888; and it is in connection with these notices that the Committee will have to exercise its discretionary power of prosecution. This is doubtless very onerous work for the small Committee.

Altogether, the proposed system will introduce in my opinion a complicated procedure, which will certainly not facilitate despatch of municipal business.

Third objection: defective constitution; preponderance of the official element.

My third objection to the proposed Committee is in respect of its constitution. The Engineer of the Corporation will be one of its members, and it is the Engineer with whom the power of giving or refusing sanction would lie in the first instance (paragraph 68). Under the present law the Chairman is the only Executive Officer who is authorized to join the Commissioners in their deliberations and to have a voice in them; he is looked upon as the sole representative of the whole Executive machinery; and the Engineer, though an important functionary, has always been subordinate to the Chairman. To single out the Engineer and give him a voice and vote in the direction and settlement of affairs, particularly when the appeal is against his orders, seems to me to be open to objection and is certainly a great departure from the traditions of municipal government in Calcutta. If then the Engineer is to have a place on this small Committee, why should "the Health Officer be subordinate to the

[1] Calcutta Municipal Administration Report, 1896-97, Part II, page 242.
[2] Ditto ditto, ditto, page 259.
[3] Ditto ditto, ditto, page 242.
[4] Ditto ditto, ditto, page 259.
[5] Ditto ditto, ditto, page 347.
[6] Ditto ditto, ditto, page 350.

Committee," as observed at the end of paragraph 44 of thenot theReport Is Health Officer as important an Officer of the Corporation as? the Engineer

Besides the Chairman and the Engineer, there will be sionershree Commis on the Committee—two to be elected by the general bodyners,.of Commissio and the third to be nominated by the Local Government. The appointment of one of the members of a Committee of the Corporation by the Local Government is another departure from the practice hitherto followed, and is also objectionable in principle. Either all the three Commissioner-members should be elected by the general body of Commissioners or two should be elected by the elected Commissioners and the third by the nominated Commissioners, following the present procedure in the case of the General Committee, under section 63 of the Act. In any case, the election to the proposed small Committee from amongst the Commissioners should be made by themselves and not by any authority external to the Corporation, even though it be the Local Government.

The constitution of the small Committee, as recommended, will, I am afraid, be such as would tend to make the official majority preponderate: the Chairman is an official; so is the Engineer; and so most likely will be the Government nominee, for he will practically be the Chairman's nominee. For a Committee so constituted to dispose of appeals against the action of the Executive Officers would be, to say the least, little short of a farce.

If it be intended to give to the residents of this town a real Committee of Appeal against the action of the Municipal Executive Officers, it is far better that it should consist of independent and unprejudiced persons, unconnected with the Municipality and possessing the requisite technical knowledge, than that it should be the sort of Committee recommended in this Report. In London, under the London Building Act, 1894, section 175, the tribunal of appeal consists of "one member appointed by a Secretary of State; one member appointed by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and one member appointed by the Council of the Surveyors' Institution." The section distinctly lays down that "no member or officer of the Council (the London County Council) shall be a member of the tribunal of appeal."

Recommendation.

Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, I am decidedly of opinion that there is no necessity for any change in the present methods of working the building regulations, so far as the Committee of the Corporation is concerned; and would recommend that matters be left much as they are, except that the number of members of the Building Committee may be reduced to six (four being elected and two nominated Commissioners, with the Chairman of the Corporation as President), and the discretionary powers given to the Commissioners repealed from both the Act and the bye-laws. Such Committee, of course, to be subject to the general revisionary powers of the Commissioners-in-meeting, as at present.

I would strongly object to any powers being given to the proposed small Committee "to grant dispensations in special cases which are not provided for by the building law" as recommended at the end of paragraph 118. What guarantee is there that "in granting dispensations in special cases" the Committee will not override the law? To whom will they be accountable? Who will put them right if they do override the law?

Complaints against Building Committee much exaggerated.

Reference has been made in this Report (paragraph 118) to "the complaints which have been made as to the action of the Building Committee of the Corporation." Most of the complaints have been made by Dr. Simpson; and in my opinion it would have been better to have enquired into them from the records of the Corporation; for I believe such an enquiry would have cleared up many misapprehensions that now exist on the subject. It will, however, not be out of place in this Note of Dissent to embody a few figures taken from the Administration Reports of the Municipality, showing how far the alleged interference with the Executive is consistent with the facts of the case. The following table will show the number of applications for sanction to building dealt with by the Executive, the number of such applications

sanctioned, and the number of cases brought up before the Building Committee:—

	Number of applications for sanction.			Number of applications sanctioned.			Number of cases brought up before Building Committee.
	Pucca buildings.		Kutcha huts.	Pucca buildings.		Kutcha huts.	Pucca buildings and kutcha huts.
1892-93 [1] ...	2,327	+	3,136	874	+	1,560	198
	5,463			2,434			
1893-94 [2] ...	2,539	+	3,470	954	+	1,274	107
	6,009			2,228			
1894-95 [3] ...	2,334	+	3,397	840	+	1,123	118
	5,731			1,963			
1895-96 [4] ...	2,188	+	3,044	716	+	995	170
	5,232			1,711			
1896-97 [5] ...	2,229	+	2,910	776	+	887	134
	5,139			1,663			

From the above it will be abundantly clear that only a small proportion of Building cases actually came up before the Building Committee as appeals against the orders of the Executive; and if these cases were carefully analysed it would appear that most of these appeals were not only well grounded but amply justified.

NALIN BEHARI SIRCAR.

The 24th December, 1897.

[1] Calcutta Municipal Administration Report for 1892-93, Part ii, page 92.
[2] Ditto ditto 1893-94 " " 87.
[3] Ditto ditto 1894-95 " pages 98 and 99.
[4] Ditto ditto 1895-96 " " 91 and 92.
[5] Ditto ditto 1896-97 " " 241 and 242.

OPENING OF AGRICULTURAL CLASS AT SIBPUR COLLEGE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, AGRICULTURE No. 1141.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1898.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following papers —

(1) Notes by Mr. M. Finucane, c.s., Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, dated 23rd January 1888, and other notes ending with a note written in May 1892 by Mr. J. Slater, Principal of the Sibpur Engineering College, on the subject of establishment of an Agricultural course of study at the Sibpur College.

(2) Chapter XIX of Dr. J A. Voelcker's Report on the Improvement of Indian Agriculture, published in March 1893.

(3) Resolutions II, VI, VII, VIII, of the Fifth Meeting of the Agricultural Conference held at Simla in October 1893.

(4) Notes of Proceedings of the Agricultural Conference held in Calcutta in January and February 1896, so far as they relate to agricultural education.

(5) Paragraphs 11, 16 and 17 of this Government's letter in the Revenue Department, No. 630T.R., dated 24th June 1896, addressed to the Government of India.

(6) Paragraphs 5, 7 and 8 of this Government's letter in the Revenue Department, No. 687T R., dated 30th June 1896, and letter No. 698T.R. of same date, addressed to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

(7) Paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Government's letter in the Revenue Department, No 692T.R., dated 30th June 1896, addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal

(8) This Government's letter in the Revenue Department, No. 696T.R., dated 30th June 1896, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department

(9) Letter No. 828B., dated 5th September 1896, addressed to this Government by the Board of Revenue.

(10) Paragraphs 33 to 39 of the Resolution of the Government of India on Agricultural Education, dated 20th March 1897.

(11) Letter No. 2043, dated 24th March 1897, addressed to the Government by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

(12) This Government letter in the Revenue Department, No. 1588, dated 14th April 1897, addressed to the Government of India

(13) Paragraph 7 of letter No. 730, dated 18th May 1897, from the Government of India, addressed to this Government.

(14) This Government's letter No. 509, dated 9th June 1897, addressed to the Government of India, and subsequent correspondence ending with Memorandum No. 1276, dated 21st August 1897, from the Government of India, communicating the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the appointment of an Agricultural Lecturer for the Sibpur College.

(15) Letter No. 34T.A., dated 23rd September 1897, from the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, submitting proposals for opening Agricultural Classes in the Sibpur College.

RESOLUTION.—Proposals for the establishment of Agricultural Classes in the Sibpur Engineering College were made in 1888 by the then Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, in connection with the enquiries of the Committee which was appointed in 1887 to report on the working of the Sibpur Engineering College. The Director's recommendations were endorsed by the Committee, and were further developed in 1892 in consultation with Mr. J. Slater, Principal of the Sibpur College. No orders were passed by Government on these proposals, however, pending consideration of the Report of Dr. J A. Voelcker, who had been deputed by the Secretary of State for India to advise on the best course to be adopted in order to apply the teachings of Agricultural Chemistry, and in order to effect improvements in Indian Agriculture.

2. . In considering the need for, and the advantages of providing higher education in agriculture, Dr. Voelcker expressed the opinion that it is not advisable, at present, to establish special Agricultural Colleges, but that it will be better to utilize existing colleges of science, and to add agriculture to the subjects taught in such colleges. He recommended also that Universities should encourage the study of agriculture by making it an optional subject in the course for a degree, and that the claims of men who have passed examinations in agriculture should be fully recognized for appointments in the Revenue and cognate Departments. These conclusions were discussed at a general conference of officers of the Agricultural Departments convened at Simla in October 1893, and were held to be included in the Resolutions previously passed at the fifth meeting of an Agricultural Conference held at Simla in 1890. The four Resolutions of the Simla Conference of 1893, which had a direct bearing on the proposal to open classes at Sibpur for the teaching of agriculture and allied subjects, were as follows :—

That, as a general rule, instruction in agriculture should be combined with the existing course of education, and not depend exclusively on separate special institutions.

That it is highly desirable that the claims of men trained in scientific agriculture to appointments in the Revenue and cognate Departments should be as freely recognized as those of men trained in Law, Art, and Engineering.

That where appointments in the Revenue and cognate Departments are made on the result of the competitive examinations, scientific agriculture should be included as an optional or necessary subject in the examination course.

That in any province in which it may be determined to introduce a scheme for higher agricultural education, no arrangements will be satisfactory which do not provide (1) for a thorough practical training of the students in the field and laboratory, as distinct from theory or practice as taught in the lecture, and (2) for examination tests of a special and searching nature in the above branches of work.

Before issuing orders on the proposals and recommendations of the Agricultural Conference of 1893, the Government of India decided that the views and wishes of the Local Governments should be more definitely ascertained, and for this purpose, Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, was placed on special duty, and met the delegates of the Bengal Government in January 1896 at Calcutta. At this Conference, the scheme of 1892 for the establishment of an Agricultural College was accepted, with some slight modifications; and in paragraph 17 of this Government's letter No. 630T.R. of the 24th June 1896, the sanction of the Government of India was solicited to the early formation of agricultural classes at Sibpur, and to the appointment of an Agricultural Lecturer. The sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the appointment of an Agricultural Lecturer at Sibpur College was communicated to this Government with the endorsement Nos. 1131—48-7, dated 24th July 1897, from the Government of India. It has been decided that the agricultural classes will be opened at Sibpur from June 1898.

3. The scheme of agricultural education to be provided at Sibpur includes two classes. The course of study to be followed by students in the upper class, qualifying for the higher diploma, is intended to train students for employment in the higher branches of the Revenue and cognate services, or for employment as managers and sub-managers of estates, or as tahsildars and land stewards. The course of study for the lower class will be suitable for candidates for the office of kanungo and other subordinate posts in the Revenue service. The theoretical course for both classes will be limited to 14 months, including vacations, from June of one year to August of the next. During the eight months from November of the second year to the following June, it is contemplated that the students of both classes will receive practical instruction on the Sibpur farm, as probationers on Government and Court of Wards' estates, and that they will make excursions to the Burdwan and Dumraon experimental farms. Dr. Leather, who was recently Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, has also suggested that the students should visit the Allahabad and Cawnpore Farms, and Mr. Keventer's Dairy Farm at Aligarh.

The higher course of study will be open to students of the Engineering College who have passed the F. E. examination at the end of their third year, who will already have studied chemistry, physics, mathematics, surveying,

levelling and drawing. It may be also arranged so far as the available accommodation will permit, to admit to this class B. A.'s nominated by Government who have passed by the B course or other students of sufficient educational attainments so nominated. The subjects to be taught in the upper class during the 14 months' course of agricultural study are agriculture, organic and agricultural chemistry and laboratory work, botany, physiography, geology, meteorology, hydraulics, book-keeping and zamindari accounts. Arrangements may be made for students to attend lectures in veterinary science at the Veterinary College, and special lectures will be given on the culture of lac, indigo, sugar, &c., as shown in Appendix A to this Resolution.

The syllabus of lectures prepared by Mr. Mukherji and revised by Dr. Leather, late Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, which is printed as Appendix A to this Resolution, is provisionally approved, but will be subject to such modification as may be found necessary. The lower course of study will be open to students of the College who have completed their second year in the apprentice department, and to teachers sent from training schools with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction. The course will include agriculture, surveying, workshop practice, botany, and zamindari accounts. At the close of their terms of theoretical study, the students of both classes will be examined in the subjects prescribed in their course, and successful students will receive from the Principal of the College, in the higher class, a diploma; in the lower, a certificate of proficiency. On the conclusion of the further term of practical training, and after further examination, the diplomas and certificates of those students who satisfy the examiners will be countersigned by the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and will then qualify the holders for employment in the higher or lower grades of the Revenue and cognate services.

4. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to assign one appointment annually in the Provincial Executive Service, and one in the Subordinate Executive Service to such of the holders of agricultural diplomas as he may think most deserving of and suitable for these appointments, and will also consider favourably applications for nominations to be given to such students, authorizing them to compete at the examinations for candidates for admission to the Provincial, Executive and Opium Services, provided the applicants are, in other respects, considered by him to be suitable for admission to these services. Students who hold certificates of proficiency in agriculture will be eligible for employment in the subordinate services as kanungos, in the Canal Department, and under the Court of Wards, and as normal school teachers. But it is not possible, at present, to state how many such appointments can be given each year to the holders of agricultural certificates.

5. For the present, students in the agricultural classes will not be required to pay tuition fees, but board, lodging, and lighting must be paid for at the ordinary scale; accommodation for students will be provided in the hostel attached to the College.

Senior scholarships held by students when passing the F.E. examination will continue to be tenable in the agricultural classes during the fourth year: the number of such scholarships at present open to all the senior students of the Sibpur College is 10, viz. 1 of Rs. 20 a month, 3 of Rs. 15 a month, 6 of Rs. 10 a month. In addition to these scholarships, one graduate scholarship of Rs. 30 a month, tenable in the fifth year, will be awarded on the result of the fourth-year examination. To students of the apprentice department who join the agricultural classes, ten reduced feeships of Rs. 2 a month will be allotted, tenable during the 14 months of their theoretical training. During the final year of training, four stipends of Rs 10 a month will be awarded on the results of the final agricultural examination.

6. The initial expenditure on apparatus necessary for the opening of the classes will be Rs. 7,000, viz.—

	Rs.
Chemical apparatus	5,000
Botanical apparatus	1,500
Furniture	500

A provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made in the Education Budget for 1897-98, from which this expenditure will be met.

The annual cost of the classes will be about Rs. 10,000, and will be met from the Education Budget: the details are as follows:—

		Rs.	Rs.
(1)	Lecturer in Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry on	300+100	4,800
(2)	Allowance to Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry on	150	1,800
(3)	Allowance to Lecturer in Botany ...	100	1,200
(4)	Allowance to assistant for chemical and botanical laboratory	15	180
(5)	One servant	8	96
(6)	One daftri	10	120
(7)	Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	1,804
			10,000

7. The whole control of the teaching staff and establishment will be with the Principal of the Sibpur College, but the nomination of the Agricultural Lecturer will be left to the Director of Land Records, who will also be Official Visitor of the agricultural classes. The Agricultural Lecturer will, on this occasion, be taken from the staff of Deputy Collectors, and will draw his grade pay *plus* a special allowance of Rs. 100 a month, and to fill the vacancy caused by his deputation, a new appointment will be added in the Rs. 300 grade. The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukherji, a graduate of Cirencester, and, at present, Assistant Director of the Bengal Agricultural Department, to the post of Agricultural Lecturer.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in sanctioning the opening of these agricultural classes at Sibpur College. They will complete a scheme which Sir Alexander Mackenzie has had much at heart, viz., the expansion of that institution into a thoroughly equipped School of Technical Instruction, where young men can be trained to take part in the development of the resources of Bengal, whether as Civil Engineers, Mechanical Engineers, Mining Engineers, Electrical Engineers, or Agricultural experts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Appendix A referred to in paragraph 3 of the Bengal Government's Resolution No. 1141Agri., dated 15th March 1898.

SYLLABUS OF STUDY.

1. LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE.

For each Class separately, by the Lecturer on Agriculture.

The soil.—Geological strata; surface geology of Bengal districts; formation of soils physical and chemical classification of soils; fertility and barrenness; cultivation of soils (20 lectures.)

Crops.—Botanical classification of Bengal crops; economic classification of the crops; chemical composition of the principal crops; suitability of crops to soils; description of the principal crops, cereals, fibres, root-crops, oil-seeds, vegetables, spices, drugs, and dyes. (35 lectures.)

Rotations.—Systems of rotation; systems of farming. (5 lectures.)

Climate.—Laws of climate as affecting plant life; influence of rainfall, light, heat, cold, air and electricity on cultivation. (5 lectures.)

Seed.—Selection, pedigreeing; pickling. (2 lectures.)

Manures.—General and special manures; classification into nitrogenous, phosphatic, potassic, and calcareous; methods of conserving and applying manures; adaptation of manures to soil; adaptation of manures to different crops (16 lectures.)

Prime-movers—Relative value of human power and horse, wind, water and steam powers. (1 lecture)

Implements.—Farm implements; dairy implements. (6 lectures.)

Farm animals.—Breeding, management and treatment in disease and during epidemics. (10 lectures.)

Feeding substances.—Human food and animal fodder, their feeding and manurial values. (5 lectures.)

Propagation of trees.—Physical and economical advantages; methods of propagation; description of trees yielding food, fibres, &c. (5 lectures)

Management of Farms and Estates.—(10 lectures.)
Special subjects.—Indigo. (5 lectures.)
Lac. (2 lectures.)
Opium. (3 lectures.)
Bee-keeping. (3 lectures.)
Pisciculture. (5 lectures.)
Sericulture. (20 lectures.)
Agricultural Zoology. (10 lectures.)
Dairying. (8 lectures.)
Sugar. (4 lectures)
Total ... 160 lectures for each class.

2.—FARM CLASSES.

Each Class to go out once a week with the Lecturer on Agriculture, and twice a week with the Farm Overseer.

3.—WORKSHOP PRACTICE.

Eight hours a week for the Lower Class only, under the general supervision of the Foreman. Construction of hurdles, *dons*, ploughs, hoes, drills, pumps and windmills.

4.—LECTURES ON ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

For the Higher Class only, by the Professor of Chemistry. General principles of combination in organic chemistry; groups of compounds; the chemistry of the principal organic compounds. (40 lectures.)

5.—LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

For the Higher Class only, by the Lecturer on Agriculture.

Chemical processes concerned in germination, growth and maturation of plants; weathering of soils; chemistry of manuring, digestion and fermentation; composition of soils, crops, manures and feeding stuffs. (50 lectures.)

6.—LABORATORY ANALYSIS.

For the Higher Class only, under the supervision of the Professor of Chemistry.

Chemical manipulation; group-tests; quantitative analysis of saltpetre, bone-manure, water, milk, soil, oil-cakes, feeding-stuffs and manures. (9 hours a week.)

7. LECTURES ON BOTANY.

For both Classes together, by the Professor of Botany.

Nutritive organs of plants, roots, stems, leaves; functions of roots and leaves; various kinds of stem; use of stem; structure of roots, stems and leaves; arrangement of leaves; reproductive organs (flower and its parts); whorls; calyx, corolla, stamens, pistil, ovule, fruit; pruning, grafting, layering; hybridising; seed and embryo; sprouting; parasites and saprophites; general principles of classification (class, order, genus, species); botanical description of agricultural plants according to natural orders. (30 lectures.)

Fungoid pests; microbes helpful and inimical to Agriculture. (10 lectures.)

8. PRACTICAL CLASS IN BOTANY.

For both Classes together, with the Professor of Botany.

5 Field Classes. (10 hours.)

5 Laboratory demonstration in collection and preservation of botanical specimens, and in microscopic mountings. (10 hours.)

9. GEOLOGY, METEOROLOGY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY.

For the Higher Class only, with Engineering students.

(30 lectures.)

10. HYDRAULICS.

For the Higher Class only, with Engineering students.

Irrigation; Drainage; Pumps; Windmills. (10 lectures.)

11. SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

For the Lower Class only, with the Apprentice Department.

(40 lectures.)

|Also 30 Field Classes for 60 hours.

12. *Book-keeping and Zamindari Accounts.*—[For both Classes together, with the Lecturer on Agriculture.] Native and European systems of weights and measures; books kept in Wards' estates and ordinary Zamindari estates; reading of vernacular manuscript; taking of stock; European system of book-keeping by double entry. (25 lectures.)

13. *Lectures on Law relating to Landlords and Tenants.*—For both Classes together, with the Lecturer on Agriculture. Lectures on Survey and Settlement Manuals, and on the Bengal Tenancy Act. (25 lectures.)

14. *Labour Journal and Cultivation Book.*—These should be kept by every student regularly.

Work for each Class.

		Higher class. (Hours.)	Lower class. (Hours.)
1.	Agriculture	180	180
2.	Farm Classes with Professor of Agriculture	80	80
3.	Ditto Overseer	160	160
4.	Workshop practice	Nil	320
5.	Organic chemistry	40	Nil
6.	Agricultural chemistry	50	Nil
7.	Laboratory practice	350	Nil
8.	Botany	40	40
9.	Practical botany	20	20
10.	Geology, meteorology, and physiography ...	30	Nil
11.	Hydraulics	10	Nil
12.	Surveying and levelling	Nil	100
13.	Book-keeping and Zamindari Accounts ...	25	25
14.	Law	25	25
	Total ...	1,010	950

i.e., About 4 hours a day for 40 working weeks.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 14th March 1898.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and of potatoes continues. Sugarcane being pressed. Scattered cases of cattle-pox reported. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 15	per rupee.
Kalna	13	
Katwa	13½ to 14	
Raniganj	13 to 14	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Prices stationary. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* and pressing of sugarcane continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee at Sadar and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Prospects of indigo and *boro* paddy good. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Contai	15 to 16	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	13½	

Hooghly.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* crops finished. Rain wanted to facilitate ploughing for *aus* sowing and for the benefit of mango crops. Common rice sells from 12 to 13½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather hot. Transplantation of *boro* paddy going on. Harvesting of *rabi* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—No rain. Days hot and nights cool. Lands being prepared for *aus* and jute. Prospects of standing crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13	per rupee.
Barasat	12½	
Basirhat	13	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather getting hot. Preparation of land for *aus* going on. Wheat, barley, and gram being harvested. Threshing of linseed, *matar* and *masuri* continues. Common rice sells at 11½ to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from thana Ranaghat.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. Mulberry and indigo doing well. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13½	per rupee.
Jangipur	14	
Kandi	14½	

Jessore.—No rain. Days hot, nights cool. Rain badly wanted for cultivation. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Insects damaged nearly three annas of the rapeseed and mustard-seed crops in the Narail subdivision. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore	12 to 14	per rupee.
Narail	13-5½ ch.	
Bangaon	12 to 14	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather getting hot. Prospects of *boro* paddy good. Rain wanted. Water and fodder available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14 to 16	per rupee.
Satkhira	14½	
Bagerhat	13	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather much warmer. Prospects of crops good. Ploughing for early sowings going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Price of common rice ranges from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Gathering of mustard nearly finished. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Land being prepared for *bhadoi* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells at 14¾ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Lands being cultivated for *betri*, *bhadoi* and jute. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. No want of fodder and water. Common rice sells from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy. Hills—Potatoes and *bhutta* being sown; wheat and barley progressing well. Terai—Ploughing for *bhadoi* and jute going on; tobacco progressing Coarse rice sells as follows:—

Hills	8 to 11 seers per rupee.
Terai	13 to 16 " "

Bhutta sells from 20 to 30 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Ploughing for jute and sowing of *aus* going on. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced. Common rice selling at 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram, where they are reported scarce in places. Good drinking-water also reported scarce in places at Gaibanda.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Gathering of oilseeds about to be finished. Lands being prepared for jute and *aus*. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling from 12 to 13¾ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Crop prospects good. Common rice sells at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle disease. Price of common rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Lands being ploughed for *aus* and jute. Prospects of standing crops generally good. Common rice sells at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Kishorganj.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Price of rice 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 14½ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain Mornings and nights cool; days hot. Ploughing for paddy and jute continues. Standing crops doing well. Fodder sufficient. Water available. Price of rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of standing crops fair. Cultivation of *aus* crop continues. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Days warm; nights and mornings cool. Spring crops badly suffering from drought. Fodder bad and drinking-water scarce in the wave-swept area. Rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee on an average.

Patna.—No rain. Harvesting of early *rabi* crops and lancing of poppy in progress. Prices almost stationary. In Patna common rice (new) selling at 16½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress. Prospects favourable. Common rice sells at 14 seers, barley 20 seers, wheat 13 seers, *arhar* 17½ seers, gram 16 seers, and *makai* 17¾ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather getting hot. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress. Sowing of *chena* and sugarcane progressing Poppy collection continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops being harvested with good outturn. Opium collections almost over. Fodder and water sufficient. Average prices—common rice 13·4 seers and *makai* 20·2 seers per rupee, against 9·6 seers and 10·6 seers respectively last year.

Champaran.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi* crops very good. Opium collection going on: yield satisfactory. Prices almost stationary. Common rice and maize sell at 14 and 21 seers per rupee respectively, against average of 15½ and 20¾ seers.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects of crops continue to be good. Prices are—common rice 11 to 14 seers, wheat 11 seers, barley 16 seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 10 seers, and *marua* 19 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather becoming gradually hot Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *rabi* and sowing of indigo going on. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice stationary.

Mongnyr.—No rain. Weather getting warm. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Harvesting of mustard, linseed, and *masuri* commenced. Mango prospects good. Poppy damaged slightly. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	...	...	...	12 to 16 seers per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	13½ " "
Jamui	...	...	...	14 " "

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather getting warmer. Harvesting of early *rabi* crops in progress. Standing crops promise well. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

Sadar ..	...	...	...	14½ seers per rupee.
Banka ...	...	...	...	15 " "
Madhipura	...	...	...	18 " "
Supaul ...	...	...	...	16 " "

Purnea.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. Mustard and tobacco being harvested. Lands being prepared for jute, *bhadoi* and indigo crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar ...	...	...	...	15 seers per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	16 " "
Araria ...	...	...	...	17 " "

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting hot. Prospects of *rabi* crops continue to be very good. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* crops. Ordinary rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee at Sadar and Balia Nawabganj.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather dry and growing warm. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Price of common rice 13 to 16 seers, and of maize 16 to 20 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Threshing of paddy and pressing of sugarcane progressing. *Dalua* growing well. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	...	...	... ...	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	... ...	18	6	
Kendrapara	...	...	... ...	18	6	
Banki	...	...	... ...	17	15	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *sarad* and *rabi* crops continues. *Dalua* and cotton crops growing well. Sugarcane being pressed. Ploughing continues. Cattle-disease reported from parts. Price of rice varies from 16 to 19 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 16 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Weather becoming hot. Price of rice stationary at both sub-divisions. Cattle-disease continues.

Puri.—No rain. Rain wanted for summer rice and *moong*. Mustard, *khulthi*, and *arhar* have been harvested. Lands being ploughed for next *sarad* crop in places. Prospects of cotton, gram and other *rabi* crops generally good. Price of common rice almost stationary.

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Windy; getting warm. *Rabi* promises well. Mango in blossom. Poppy retarded by strong winds. Rice sells at 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—No rain. Reaping of wheat and *rahar* commenced. Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting warm. *Rabi* ripening. Rice sells at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground are good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers, and at Gobindpur 15 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Report not received.

General Summary.—No rain fell during the week. Except in Chittagong, where rain is badly needed, the general prospects of the crops in all other districts are reported favourable. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops and of sugarcane is going on. Some damage has been done by insect pests to the oilseed crops in the Narail subdivision of Jessore. The collection of opium is proceeding, but in Hazaribagh it is retarded by strong winds. Ploughing for early rice and jute is going on, but rain is required. Prices continue steady. Cattle are generally in good condition, excepting in Lohardaga and Angul and in parts of Nadia, Mymensingh and Balasore. Sporadic cases of cow-pox are reported from Burdwan and Bankura. The fodder-supply is everywhere good except in parts of Rangpur and Chittagong.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 15th March 1898

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of September 1897.

Whence imported.	Food-grains. Rice and Paddy. Rice.*	Food-grains. Rice and Paddy. Paddy.*	Food-grains. Rice and Paddy. Total (in rice).	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Food-grains. Total.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous Products. Gunny-bags.†	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bengal.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	21,798	26,314	35,244	......	1,340	83	39,676	346	67,797	1,575	115	......	......	132	26,18,173	......	178	153	277	......
Birbhum	3,357	340	3,561	......	29	......	3,598	......	4,830	......	......	......	......	170	......	......	......	......	199	......
Midnapore	1,39,702	39,178	1,64,188	......	22	......	1,64,210	157	16,921	2,281	......	......	25	525	7,425	......	100	1,716	127	71
Hooghly	1,26,321	33,051	1,47,353	64	6,559	......	1,53,976	52,671	142,536	1,884	2,918	......	......	6	1,395	......	458	14,798	9,579	1,919
24-Parganas	93,200	10,715	99,897	34	69	......	1,00,029	1,79,026	361,596	12	......	......	2,025	......	5,890	......	4,074	[illegible]	3,399	1,081
Nadia	13,403	1,608	14,478	845	36,789	297	52,339	1,85,983	25,640	19,251	2,613	......	545	85	......	......	3,328	673	3,188	......
Murshidabad	9,876	451	10,158	5,436	21,456	10	37,130	7,536	4,875	10,577	2,001	......	122	1,551	20,012	......	774	48	64	......
Jessore	578	557	925	......	918	......	1,854	43,342	3,745	683	......	......	......	......	5	15	......	4,487	1,569	......
Khulna	513	......	513	......	......	......	513	1,87,699	280	1,265	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,200	......	......
Rajshahi	8	......	8	......	100	......	108	2,03,810	940	1,270	757	......	......	255	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dinajpur	1	......	1	......	120	139	260	27,178	49,650	......	259	......	......	......	......	......	......	312	......	......
Jalpaiguri	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	18,919	43,295	......	......	22,243	......	......	......	......	......	......	658	......
Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,512	29,470	......	......	24,537	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rangpur	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,61,205	10,010	......	59	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	35,532	......
Bogra	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	55,287	470	......	42	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	......
Pabna	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,59,728	2,365	676	15,343	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	194	......
Cooch Bihar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	665	......	645	598	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dacca	......	......	......	......	825	......	825	6,37,382	2,065	1,602	3,656	......	4,139	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	......	......	......	......	200	......	200	1,83,619	910	......	4,919	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Faridpur	31	900	594	......	1,725	......	2,319	10,16,174	2,555	1,627	9,100	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Backergunge	69,908	......	69,908	......	......	......	69,908	9,834	......	275	70	......	......	......	......	......	......	394	......	......
Tippera	159	......	159	......	......	......	159	70,504	1,610	374	197	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9,708	......	27	......	......	443	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	735	......	......	1,928	1,710	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Bengal ...	4,78,856	1,13,714	5,49,927	6,349	70,171	529	6,23,976	34,09,310	772,980	43,368	43,344	49,306	9,018	2,105	26,52,900	15	8,672	37,650	56,303	3,071
Bihar.																				
Patna	......	......	......	......	35,131	2,032	37,223	......	980	27,030	13,094	......	319	......	......	65	342	322	2,701	407
Gaya	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	595	1,360	......	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	386
Shahabad	......	......	......	......	4,110	270	4,380	......	1,031	7,553	748	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,223	4	11
Saran	......	......	......	......	31	757	788	......	2,240	27,374	6,422	......	331	......	......	......	......	......	20	......
Champaran	......	......	......	......	495	393	888	......	345	8,377	8,414	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	......	......	......	......	1,978	......	1,908	......	1,331	9,634	6,046	......	91	......	......	32	......	......	616	......
Darbhanga	......	......	......	709	1,652	383	2,744	......	1,260	21,481	18,815	1	......	......	......	......	......	131	931	87
Monghyr	110	......	110	541	37,318	473	38,437	......	420	3,071	9,946	......	470	......	......	......	......	......	349	9
Bhagalpur	......	......	......	2,209	12,615	2,935	17,759	......	1,930	6,738	13,811	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Purnea	......	......	......	140	3,259	77	4,213	26,302	2,690	1,392	6,776	......	70	......	......	......	......	......	3,910	......
Malda	......	......	......	575	611	25	1,211	3,992	105	2,594	3,147	......	......	18	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	......	......	......	4,298	5,764	725	10,757	310	1,435	721	11,806	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
Total of Bihar ...	110	......	110	8,478	1,02,918	8,832	1,20,338	29,584	15,310	1,17,445	99,725	1	1,287	18	......	100	342	1,676	8,532	900

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ORISSA.																				
Cuttack	......	125	78	......	......	......	78	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore	79,352	38,973	1,03,710	......	2,906	......	1,06,616	......	2,004	......	......	......	22	6	......	......	......	......	18	......
Total of Orissa ...	79,352	39,098	1,03,788	......	2,906	......	1,06,694	......	2,004	......	......	......	22	6	......	......	......	......	18	......
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh	2	......	2	......	2	......	4	......	1,015	......	......	97	14	......	1,21,723	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,190	......	......	902	......	......	13,70,869	......	......	......	......	......
Singhbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	175	254	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpur.	2	......	2	......	2	......	4	......	2,380	254	......	999	14	......	14,92,592	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	5,58,320	1,52,812	6,53,827	14,827	1,75,997	9,361	8,54,012	34,39,144	792,674	1,61,065	1,43,069	50,306	10,341	2,189	41,45,492	115	9,214	39,326	64,893	3,971
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam ...	......	......	......	71	......	......	71	375	4,305	8,155	1,02,968	1,41,447	900	12	......	......	......	......	2	......
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	758	......	758	2,26,035	17,138	3,851	2,47,782	600	1,190	60,759	14,243	137	16,825	......	......	2	22	225	6	26
Punjab	37	......	37	15,302	202	2,209	17,750	......	105	......	......	716	1,051	......	......	......	......	......	16	......
Central Provinces ...	249	......	249	......	......	......	249	......	70	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	430	4	434	......	......	......	......	......	778	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	976	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	250	......	......	1	14,783	......	......	......	182	......	9	8
Madras	7,091	......	7,091	......	19,430	350	26,871	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,594	......	211	110
Burma	*1,79,212	493	1,79,520	......	1,576	......	1,81,096	......	6,390	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	43
Other places	79,485	1,391	80,355	......	1,542	72	81,969	......	15,809	......	1	......	305	......	6,343	1	70,428	65,064	......	751
Grand Total of Imports in September 1897	8,25,152	1,54,696	9,21,837	2,56,233	2,16,315	15,847	14,10,234	34,40,119	820,774	2,29,979	2,60,281	1,92,608	46,004	2,201	41,51,835	118	84,440	1,04,615	65,137	4,909
Grand Total of Imports in September 1896	8,96,816	4,28,296	11,64,501	1,65,241	4,05,092	15,579	17,50,413	38,92,702	1,300,181	3,13,484	1,97,984	2,51,787	65,467	2,605	34,20,734	273	11,386	62,830	43,176	3,611

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of September 1897 was as follows :—

...PORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...Indian ports, ...z.—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...ombay	524	30	542	......	60	124	723	...	1,857,050	.....	781	2,037	1,458	......	112	......	...	6
...ther ports in Bombay ...	... ..	......	.....	......	......	......	......	. .	201,700	......	......	2	......	......	......	.....	...	......
...adras	599	......	599	2,359	9,969	9,064	21,991	25	479,900	. ...	1,334	23	......	107	82	3	...	14
...ther ports in Madras ...	. .	......	...	286	10	697	993	2,563	157,390	... ..	917	3	......	1	22	......	...	43
...urma	2,033	......	2,033	5,578	246	7,948	15,805	112	452,000	...	......	176	19	16	1,192	1,518	30,880	143
...her Indian ports	4	.....	4	1,330	783	1,360	3,477	.	86,000	... ..	......	9	......	15	2,664	293	1,389	138
...ondicherry ...	......	......	......	... ..	......	. ...	......	......	2,100	. ..	......	......	......	... ..	......	......	...	......
...l of Inter-...rtal trade ...	3,160	30	3,178	9,553	11,068	19 193	42,092	2,700	3,326,050	......	3,062	2,250	1,477	139	4,072	1,814	32,269	344
...oreign ports—																		
...nited Kingdom	25,732	......	25,732	... ..	. . . .	4,093	29,825	5,04,369	2,701,150	1,77,707	.. ..	2,19,293	436	509	......	......	...	......
...her Foreign ports	70,248	.. ...	70,248	746	15,312	9,383	95,689	1,07,593	8,615,100	1,89,580	19,110	10,398	9,170	844	346	39	323	133
...l of Foreign ...ade	95,980	......	95,980	746	15,312	13,476	1,25,514	6,11 962	11,316,250	3,67,287	19,110	2,29,691	9,606	1,353	346	39	323	133
...d Total Exports ...eptember 1897	99,140	30	99,158	10,299	26,380	32,669	1,68,506	6,14 662	14,642,300	3,67,287	22,172	2,31,941	11,083	1,492	4,418	1,853	32,592	477
1896	3,26,681	1,000	3,27,306	1,602	1,56,401	12,771	4,98,080	13,52,307	14,128,850	4,81,421	16,786	2,04,576	10,073	2,233	5,207	1,313	20,608	662

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of September 1897.

...ECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	Food-grains. Rice.	Food-grains. Paddy.	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous Products. Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...ountry boats ...	3,82,468	66,180	6,343	67,557	681	4,41,976	490,987	49,423	71,414	......	7,065	375	11,070	...	5,824	31,584	16,403	1,291
...iver steamers ...	39,535	9,898	2,014	6,479	......	4,78,160	11,072	9,081	93,316	1,41,447	1,100	1,284	20,012	...	2,836	134	1,047	399
...ail E. I. Railway	12,550	27,646	2,47,844	1,15,376	14,741	89,833	84,210	1,61,369	82,653	1,856	20,180	263	41,10,765	102	22	2,001	3,738	531
...ail E. B. S. Railway.	6,710	107	...	11,569	......	22,78,869	208,875	10,094	12,867	47,378	791	273	5	15	...	5,028	39,455	...
...oad	49,414	13,712	34	......	......	1,51,240	6,400	12	......	......	151	...	3,640	...	554	807	4,225	1,776
...ea	3,43,475	37,153	...	25,334	422	......	24,230	......	1	1,928	16,708	6	6,343	1	75,204	65,064	269	912
...nd Total of Imports in September ... 1897	8,25,152	1,54,690	2,56,235	2,16,315	15,847	34,40,119	820,774	2,20,979	2,60,291	1,92,608	40,004	2,201	41,51,835	118	84,440	1,04,615	65,137	4,909
1896	8,06,816	4,28,290	1,65,241	4,05,092	15,579	38,92,702	1,300,181	3,13,484	1,97,984	2,61,787	65,407	2,005	34,29,734	278	51,386	62,830	43,176	3,641

IV.

Exports from Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of September 1897 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan ...	6,25,021	11,304	712	1,162	27,869	6,816	82,200
Birbhum ...	4,07,165	15,671	119	1,322	19,247	4,418	1,645
Midnapore ...	4,62,326	8,660	1,703	......	37,690	1,504	8,405
Hooghly ...	1,31,994	5,910	446	53	1,683	6,172	30,934
24-Parganas ...	2,23,747	5,900	604	......	10,611	82,406	6,550
Nadia ...	6,94,512	1,023	515	1,673	23,329	6,640	34,548
Murshidabad ...	4,14,157	1,119	295	153	16,292	2,537	13,515
Jessore ...	1,31,952	......	742	......	14,569	4,145	1,695
Khulna ...	1,55,307	......	162	......	10,045	1,599	2,520
Rajshahi ...	4,07,428	......	80	175	20,875	3,352	3,500
Dinajpur ...	1,57,014	......	......	228	10,864	1,839	70
Jalpaiguri ...	1,62,275	......	1	236	7,308	2,560	560
Darjeeling ...	76,860	......	193	111	6,048	2,091	910
Rangpur ...	5,29,329	......	120	289	20,012	3,019	4,445
Bogra ...	2,87,721	......	......	202	2,098	742	945
Pabna ...	2,29,966	......	441	54	31,074	28,201	6,470
Cooch Bihar ...	44,881	......	......	38	1,479	......	1,785
Dacca ...	7,23,330	1,209	1,738	10	30,945	4,730	6,685
Mymensingh ...	3,78,292	......	172	11	10,940	7,406	1,260
Faridpur ...	2,69,290	......	204	938	27,842	16,629	8,330
Backergunge ...	85,674	......	689	......	28,750	7,126	4,340
Tippera ...	2,32,203	325	935	......	5,719	100	4,585
Noakhali ...	39,517	......	205	......	5,625	151	245
Chittagong ...	2,21,237	......	410	......	250	67	3,000
Total of Bengal ...	71,51,207	51,151	10,486	6,655	3,71,034	1,92,750	179,142
Bihar.							
Patna ...	1,65,665	1,303	211	425	20,623	17,394	124,310
Gaya ...	1,05,214	1,069	19	211	19,060	862	8,575
Shahabad ...	1,41,618	326	53	413	22,339	337	6,790
Saran ...	1,64,608	281	27	79	26,593	2,041	10,185
Champaran ...	3,32,969	512	19	63	12,177	3,539	7,175
Muzaffarpur ...	2,12,188	......	......	25	28,571	3,849	10,290
Darbhanga ...	3,15,904	139	53	164	29,344	3,463	16,475
Monghyr ...	1,80,053	1,395	......	396	16,968	2,925	36,435
Bhagalpur ...	4,03,469	186	83	364	25,296	3,874	68,290
Purnea ...	2,40,325	......	......	417	15,556	3,503	14,745
Malda ...	54,542	......	64	139	1,650	30	1,985
Sonthal Parganas ...	3,42,400	2,790	173	834	21,920	5,717	47,635
Total of Bihar ...	26,58,955	8,001	702	3,530	2,49,097	47,535	352,840
Orissa.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Balasore	81,200	......	750	5,678	16,034	7,6034	84,000
Chota Nagpur.							
Hazaribagh	75,856	279	1	253	10,759	1,034	2,695
Manbhum	1,33,270	47	21	547	25,972	4,190	3,010
Singhbhum	13,862	232	4	27	4,823	312	840
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	2,23,988	558	29	827	41,554	5,536	6,545
Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	1,01,14,350	59,710	11,967	16,090	6,77,719	2,54,484	6,22,527
Other Provinces.							
Assam	10,29,348	......	2,306	427	48,039	16,673	12,670
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	15,78,003	17,159	2,983	287	23,001	42,639	301,496
Punjab	6,66,810	1,166	412	33	10	5,602	261,145
Central Provinces	76,676	326	211	345	......	7,781	54,040
Rajputana and Central India	51,194	47	121	3	......	287	32,535
Berar	5,993	......	......	......	......	......	5,680
Nizam's Territory	641	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	12,120	22,820	......	......	......	......	2,150,885
Madras	17,040	......	92	10	......	597	6,38,915
Mysore	46	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pondicherry	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,107
Burma	1,78,496	2,395	1,912	1,173	......	200	548,002
Other places	12,574	4,317	583	29,720	4	144	11,316,250
Grand Total of Exports in September 1897 ...	1,37,33,291	1,07,946	20,587	48,688	7,48,773	3,28,357	15,790,41
Grand Total of Exports in September 1896 ...	1,39,48,750	81,775	23,782	40,598	7,74,378	2,39,108	15,384,35

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of S ptember 1897 was as follows :—

Imported into Calcutta.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom	1,15,32,629	......	14,716	......	5,53,332	......	......
Other Foreign ports	67,075	......	459	......	4,99,427	3,89,223	15,800
Total of Foreign Trade	1,15,99,704	......	15,175	......	10,52,759	3,89,223	15,800
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	2,945	3,20,175	......	12,292	39,717	......	250
Madras	600	46,467	......	......	......	......	......
Burma	6,763	......	......	......	......	22,309	6,380
Other Indian ports	......	150	......	......	......	......	1,800
Total of Interportal Trade	10,308	3,66,792	......	12,292	39,717	22,309	8,430
Grand Total of Imports in August ... 1897	1,16,10,012	3,66,792	15,175	12,292	10,92,476	4,11,532	24,230
Grand Total of Imports in August ... 1896	65,34,828	7,85,320	18,477	13,835	5,88,166	2,30,169	8,525

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of September 1897 :—

Specification of Routes—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	2,02,936	6,200	808	......	1,58,180	44,945	50,3
" river steamers	19,67,357	9,100	4,349	427	1,12,559	45,380	53,8
" rail { East Indian Railway	62,27,194	56,511	5,187	7,576	3,85,736	1,22,749	982,6
" rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	46,17,583	1,023	6,028	4,104	71,552	99,644	56,3
" road	2,24,519	5,900	538	......	4,708	7,109	4,8
" sea	4,93,702	29,212	3,683	36,581	16,038	8,530	14,642,3
Grand Total of Exports in September ... 1897 ...	1,37,33,291	1,07,946	20,587	48,688	7,48,773	3,28,357	15,790,4
Grand Total of Exports in September ... 1896 ...	1,39,48,750	81,775	23,782	40,598	7,74,378	2,39,108	15,384,3

Statistical Department,
The 11th March 1898.

M. Finucane,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of January and February 1898, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of January and February 1897, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *the 14th March 1898.*

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1898.				1897.			
	15th January.	31st January.	15th February.	28th February	15th January.	31st January.	15th February.	28th February.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—								
Burdwan ...	12 12	13 2	13 14	13 14	10 0	9 12	11 0	11 0
Birbhum ...	12 12	13 8	13 8	13 8	9 6	9 0	9 0 to 9 12	9 12
Bankura ...	15 0	15 10	15 0	15 0	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 8
Midnapore ...	13 0 to 13 12	13 0	13 0	13 12	10 8	10 8 to 11 0	11 0	11 0
Hooghly ...	9 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 8
Howrah ...	11 8 (new.) 9 8 (old.)	11 8	11 6	13 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 8
24-Parganas ...	12 0	11 14	11 14	11 14	10 0	10 8	11 0	10 0
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Nadia ...	11 14⅓	11 13	12 0	12 7	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 9
Murshidabad	13 8	13 0	13 12	14 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 2
Jessore ...	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 6	10 0	11 0	11 0
Khulna ...	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	10 8	11 3	11 6	12 12
Rajshahi ...	13 2	12 12	12 12	13 8	9 6	9 12	9 12	10 2
Dinajpur ...	14 5	13 8	13 8	14 5	9 9-3*t*.	10 0	9 9-3*t*.	10 3-1*t*.
Jalpaiguri ...	12 4	12 8	12 8	12 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling ...	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8
Rangpur ...	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 0
Bogra ...	11 10	12 0	12 0	12 12	10 2	10 8	10 2	10 14
Pabna ...	11 4	11 4	11 10	12 0	9 7½	9 6	10 0	10 8
Dacca ...	11 0	11 12	12 0	11 12	10 6	10 8	10 8	10 0
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Faridpur ...	11 4	12 0	11 8	12 0	9 8	9 13	9 12	10 0
Backergunge	7 12 (old.) 12 0 (new.)	7 12 (old.) 12 0 (new.)	12 0	12 0	7 8 (old.) 10 0 (new.)	10 8	10 8	10 4
Tippera ...	11 10	11 6	12 4	11 14	11 0	10 10	10 10	11 2
Noakhali ...	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 8
Chittagong ...	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 4	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 8
Patna ...	15 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	10 2	10 6	10 8	10 0
Gaya ...	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 4
Shahabad ...	14 0 & 14 8	13 0 & 13 8	13 0 & 13 8	13 0 & 13 8	9 8 & 10 0	10 0	10 0 & 11 0	9 8 & 9 12
Saran ...	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 4	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0
Champaran ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	8 8	9 0	9 3½	9 4
Muzaffarpur	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 8
Darbhanga ...	14 8	14 0	13 8	13 8	9 0	9 4	9 0	9 0
Monghyr ...	13 12⅜	12 8⅜	12 9⅜	12 9⅜	9 2	9 8	9 8	9 0
Bhagalpur ...	15 2	15 8	15 2	14 8	10 2	10 2	10 12	10 2
Purnea ...	16 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 0
Malda ...	14 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	9 8
Sonthal Parganas.	14 0	13 12	14 0	13 0	10 4	10 0	10 12	10 4
Cuttack ...	15 12	15 12	15 12	15 12	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13
Balasore ...	14 8	14 8	15 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Puri ...	15 12	17 1	15 12	17 2	10 8	10 8	13 2	11 13
Hazaribagh ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0
Lohardaga ...	12 0 to 13 0	12 8 to 13 4	12 0 to 13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 4
Palamau ...	14 15	11 13	12 6	12 6	9 4	8 11	8 7	8 7
Manbhum ...	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	10 8	10 0 to 10 8	10 8
Singhbhum ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0

Districts.	1898.				1897.			
	15th January.	31st January.	15th February.	28th February.	15th January.	31st January.	15th February.	28th February.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
WHEAT—								
Patna	12 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	9 8	9 0	8 0 and 9 0	10 0
Gaya	9 4	9 8	10 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	8 0
Shahabad	10 0 and 10 8	10 4 and 10 8	10 0 and 10 8	10 0 and 11 0	8 8 and 9 0	8 0 and 8 12	8 0 and 9 0	8 8 and 9 0
Saran	11 8	11 12	11 0	11 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Champaran	9 8	9 12	10 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	8 1½	7 12
Muzaffarpur	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Darbhanga	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	7 4	7 0	7 0	8 0
Monghyr	11 5⅖	10 0⅖	10 12⅕	11 2⅖	8 12	8 0	8 4	8 8
Bhagalpur	11 7	11 6	11 6	10 12	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14
Purnea	10 0	8 0	......	8 8	10 0	10 4	11 0	9 8
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—								
Patna	20 8	21 8	21 0	20 8	11 8	11 12	12 8	11 8
Gaya	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
Shahabad	17 8	17 8	18 0	18 0	10 8	11 8	11 0 and 11 8	11 4
Saran	18 6	19 12	19 12	19 4	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 8
Champaran	20 0	21 0	22 0	21 8	10 0	10 8	10 11½	10 5
Muzaffarpur	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 8
Darbhanga	18 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 4
Monghyr	20 7¼	21 0	19 2⅗	21 0	11 4	10 12	11 8	12 0
Bhagalpur	21 4	21 8	21 8	21 8	11 6	12 0	12 0	11 6
Purnea	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	19 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	12 0
Hazaribagh	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Lohardaga	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Palamau	18 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	10 14	10 6	9 9	9 9
Manbhum	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—								
Jaunpur	9 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	9 12
Gorakpur	14 6	14 6	13 15	12 9	8 2	8 2	8 13	8 9
Mirzapur	10 15	10 13	10 12	10 12	7 11	7 13	7 12	8 6
Benares	11 2	10 9	10 13⅓	10 13⅓	7 9	8 1⅓	8 6	8 6
Ghazipur	10 4	11 8	11 4	11 4	8 4	9 8	9 4	9 4
Ballia	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	8 8	9 0	10 0	9 8
WHEAT—								
Jaunpur	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 8	7 11	7 6	7 12	7 12
Gorakpur	12 2	12 2	12 9	12 9	7 3	7 6	8 9	8 2
Mirzapur	9 4	9 10	9 9	10 2	7 14	8 2	8 9	8 1
Benares	10 5	11 2	10 13⅓	11 15	7 11	8 11⅓	7 13	7 11
Ghazipur	9 8	9 8	10 4	10 12	7 0	8 8	8 8	9 8
Ballia	10 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	7 8	7 12	9 0	8 12

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 24th February 1898 :—

	Week of report.	Preceding week.	Corresponding week of 1897.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
CACHAR—			
Janiganj Bazâr ...	9 6	9 6	9 11
Hailakandi	9 0	9 0	9 0
SYLHET—			
Kazi Bazâr	11 4	12 12	10 8
Chhatak Bazâr ...	11 0	11 8	10 0
Sunamganj	10 0	10 0	9 0
Habiganj	13 0	13 8	10 0
Karimganj	10 0	10 8	9 0
Maulvi Bazâr ...	12 8	12 8	10 0

Meteorological Report of the Province of

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Wind. Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Temperature. Lowest of month.	Temperature. Mean daily maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.	Temperature. Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	29·983	29·548	29·858	29·909	—·070	N56°W	31	92·4	50·0	83·7	59·9	71·9	+1·2
			Raniganj ...	29·755	29·300	29·615	29·916	—	N59°W	65	90·5	47·7	82·4	56·9	69·7	+0·4
		Birbhum	......													
		Bankura	Bankura ...	29·753	29·334	29·632	29·895	—	N63°W	54	90·1	50·9	83·3	59·1	71·3	+1·1
		Midnapore	Midnapore ...	29·934	29·508	29·804	29·907	—·082	N8°W	30	94·3	51·2	85·9	60·4	73·2	+1·1
		Hooghly	......													
		Howrah	......													
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas	Saugor Island ...	30·053	29·625	29·920	29·890	—·080	N39°W	253	86·9	53·5	81·4	64·8	78·1	+0·2
		Calcutta	Calcutta ...	30·068	29·624	29·938	29·905	—·073	S56°W	65	88·9	50·2	81·2	60·2	70·7	0
		Nadia	Krishnagar ...	30·040	29·591	29·917	29·914	—	W	95	89·0	44·8	51·3	56·0	68·7	+0·9
		Murshidabad	Berhampore ...	30·024	29·546	29·884	29·903	—·076	N88°W	58	88·5	47·6	80·2	56·3	68·3	—0·7
		Jessore	Jessore ...	30·041	29·585	29·915	29·896	—·078	N18°W	65	88·5	46·1	81·1	57·7	69·4	—0·5
		Khulna	......													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30·004	29·534	29·874	29·899	—·074	N53°W	80	86·9	48·0	78·5	56·0	67·3	+1·5
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur ...	20·962	29·442	29·823	29·908	—·058	N48°W	104	83·8	47·0	77·3	54·2	65·8	+1·0
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	29·810	29·257	20·652	29·909	—·064	N63°E	52	80·4	50·6	75·7	54·4	65·1	+0·2
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling ...	23·158	22·625	22·941	—	—·012	S45°E	113	?	27·6	?	(b) 31·3	?	?
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar ...	29·926	29·417	29·775	29·885	—	S80°E	70	80·3	49·2	75·3	55·0	65·1	—
		Rangpur	Rangpur ...	29·961	29·431	29·819	29·903	—·072	N3°W	87	81·3	48·5	76·3	54·5	65·4	+1·6
		Bogra	Bogra ...	30·006	29·518	29·870	29·896	—	?	?	86·2	47·2	77·4	55·5	66·5	+0·3
		Pabna	Sirajganj ...	30·011	29·532	29·883	29·884	—·084	N81°W	40	85·3	45·6	77·6	55·4	66·5	+1·0
East Bengal.	Dacca ...	Dacca	Narayanganj ...	30·045	29·560	29·917	29·892	—·085	N39°W	90	85·6	50·7	80·0	59·4	69·8	—0·3
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	30·008	29·523	29·881	29·894	—·089	S63°W	?	84·2	48·6	77·8	56·1	67·0	+1·3
		Faridpur	Faridpur ...	30·029	29·575	29·903	29·899	—·089	N	26	86·6	47·0	79·4	56·3	67·8	+1·5
		Backergunge	Barisal ...	30·060	29·603	29·928	29·887	—·084	N6°W	42	87·8	50·2	81·4	58·7	70·1	+1·0
	Chittagong ...	Tippera	Comilla ...	30·028	29·564	29·913	29·898	—	N37°W	59	86·4	47·9	81·9	57·4	69·7	+1·3
		Noakhali	Noakhali ...	30·025	29·585	29·910	29·901	—	N23°W	76	85·9	45·0	81·2	55·6	68·5	+0·5
		Chittagong	Chittagong ...	29·980	29·552	29·859	29·898	—·080	N30°E	117	88·7	45·1	83·1	58·4	70·8	+0·8
		South Lushai Hills ...	Lungleh ...													
Behar.	Patna ...	Patna	Bankipore ...	29·807	29·458	29·760	29·906	—·091	S68°W	84	82·7	47·9	75·8	55·4	65·6	+0·3
		Gaya	Gaya ...	29·697	29·205	29·571	29·920	—·076	S45°W	127	86·0	40·5	80·2	56·2	68·2	—0·4
		Shahabad	Dehri ...	29·718	29·351	(a) 29·592	(a) 29·917	—0·75	S38°W	161	86·3	50·6	78·8	58·1	68·5	+1·4
			Buxar ...	29·827	29·435	29·703	29·911	—·083	S63°W	116	84·6	47·3	77·3	(h) 54·7	(h) 65·7	+0·9
			Arrah ...	29·883	29·454	29·741	29·894	—	S70°W	90	83·9	44·8	77·2	53·0	65·1	+0·7
		Saran	Chapra ...	29·908	29·454	29·762	29·908	—	S41°W	83	84·1	46·6	77·0	53·5	65·2	+0·6
		Champaran	Motihari ...	29·880	29·369	29·710	29·905	—	S79°W	152	81·0	43·9	74·6	52·1	63·4	+1·2
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur ...	29·904	29·428	29·761	29·903	—	N27°E	133	82·7	45·5	75·7	53·2	64·4	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga ...	29·907	29·417	29·768	29·897	—·080	S83°W	112	81·8	49·1	75·4	55·4	65·5	+0·5
	Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	......													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur ...	29·911	29·440	29·784	29·903	—·061	S23°W	72	85·2	48·2	77·1	55·0	66·1	+0·7
		Purnea	Purnea ...	29·973	29·451	29·825	29·911	—·062	S82°W	122	83·0	43·5	76·9	53·4	65·2	+0·4
		Malda	Malda ...	29·999	29·514	29·868	29·896	—	N87°W	55	84·9	44·2	77·5	53·4	65·5	—0·2
		Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka ...	29·583	29·121	29·447	29 917	—·64	N24°W	36	88·0	47·3	79·2	56·0	67·6	+0·7
Orissa.	Orissa ...	Cuttack	Cuttack ...	30·007	29·609	29·882	29·908	—·064	N59°W	50	95·4	54·1	88·3	62·4	75·4	—2·2
			False Point ...	30·060	29·657	29·940	29·903	—·064	N74°W	159	86·9	50·5	82·2	61·6	71·9	—1·6
		Balasore	Balasore ...	30·050	29·617	29·914	29·909	—·055	S85°W	67	93·4	50·5	85·7	60·0	72·8	+1·0
			Shortt's Island ...	30·043	29·628	(c) 29·933	—	—	N68°W	(e) 312	86·6	66·8	81·6	(g) 70·7	(g) 75·8	—
		Puri	Puri ...	30·065	29·680	29·940	29·903	—	N32°W	242	90·7	58·6	83·2	67·0	75·1	—
			Gopalpur ...	30·056	29·695	(c) 29·945	(c) 29·906	—	N41°W	258	91·8	55·1	83·1	62·0	72·6	—
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ...	28·031	27·621	27·889	29·919	—·079	S86°W	216	82·2	45·6	75·8	54·6	65·2	—0·6
		Lohardaga	Ranchi ...	27·928	27·521	27·730	29·926	—·058	N79°W	191	82·9	47·7	76·8	55·5	66·2	+1·2
		Palamau	Daltonganj ...	29·360	28·992	29·224	29·940	—	S48°W	97	87·1	42·0	80·6	52·1	66·3	—
		Manbhum	......													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	29·200	28·895	29·170	29·915	—	N63°W	26	92·9	48·2	84·3	57·5	70·9	+0·6
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar ...	29·806	29·243	29·626	29·934	—·084	N22°E	80	79·9	46·0	71·6	52·4	62·1	—0·9
		Goalpara	Dhubri ...	29·961	29·438	29·933	29·910	—·069	N80°E	135	81·9	50·8	75·6	56·2	65·9	0
		Cachar	Silchar ...	29·992	29·486	29·864	29·925	—·073	S84°E	107	86·5	48·5	81·0	55·7	68·4	+0·9

a Mean of [illegible] days. | b Mean of 24 days. | c Mean of 19 days. | d Mean of 22 days.

Bengal for the month of February 1898.

Humidity: Mean, 8 A.M.	Humidity: Variation from normal mean.	Cloud: Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Cloud: Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.
70	−2	(f) 2·7	+0·8	0·11
63	—	2·1	—	0·17
64	—	(e) 2·7	—	0·12
67	—	(a) ·18	—	0·35
81	−11	(e) 3·5	+0·4	0·04
78	−6	(f) 3·1	+0·9	Nil.
75	—	(e) 3·1	—	0·48
81	+6	(f) 2·7	+0·9	0·06
77	−5	(d) 3·0	+0·7	0·09
		(f) 2·4	—	0·08
76	—	(e) 2·5	—	1·92
81	—	(e) 1·7	—	1·49
87	—	(b) 6·1	+1·5	2·52
90	+19	4·3	—	0·99
87	—	2·8	—	1·66
91	—	?	—	1·05
82	—	(f) 2·5	—	0·15
89	—	(c) 4·6	+2·3	Nil.
83	+3	?	—	0·19
83	—	(a) 2·1	—	0·01
86	—	(b) 2·[illegible]	—	0·18
79	—	(a) 2·6	—	0·43
80	—	1·5	—	0·02
81	—	(a) 1·6	−0·4	0·09
84	−3			
75	+7	(c) 2·7	+0·3	1·31
69	+15	(f) 2·5	+0·2	1·35
73	—	3·1	—	1·08
71	—	(a) 2·9	—	1·87
81	—	1·9	—	1·95
79	—	(e) 2·8	—	0·78
87	—	0·9	—	1·49
81	—	(e) 1·7	—	0·48
81	+10	(e) 1·8	+0·2	0·57
70	—	2·8	—	1·00
85	+15	(e) 2·7	+1·6	0·58
81	—	(a) 2·2	—	2·56
(g) 57	—	3·1	—	0·24
79	−1	(a) 1·6	−0·3	0·12
81	−11	(f) 2·2	−1·0	Nil.
80	—	1·8	—	Nil.
(e) 71	—	(a) 1·3	—	0·25
76	—	1·5	—	Nil.
72	—	0·7	—	0·30
62	+14	(e) 3·8	+2·0	1·00
58	—	(e) 3·1	—	0·63
73	—	(e) 2·0	—	1·71
73	—	(e) 1·6	—	1·27
97	+2	(a) 7·2	+1·4	2·33
84	+4	(e) 3·3	+1·8	0·82
85	0	(e) 4·3	+1·3	1·24

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. RAINFALL—

Of month: Mean of district.	Of month: Normal mean.	Of month: Variation from mean.	Of month: Number of rainy days.	Of month: Normal mean number of rainy days.	Since 16th October 1897: Mean of district.	Since 16th October 1897: Normal mean.	Since 16th October 1897: Variation.	Since 16th October 1897: Mean number of rainy days.	Since 16th October 1897: Normal mean number of rainy days.	DISTRICT.
0·11	1·05	−0·94	0·80	1·72	3·92	3·58	+0·34	6·80	4·89	Burdwan.
0·11	0·94	−0·83	0·50	1·59	3·87	3·31	+0·56	6·50	5·02	Birbhum.
0·15	0·94	−0·79	0·80	1·46	3·21	3·33	−0·12	6·30	5·01	Bankura.
0·44	1·22	−0·78	1·00	1·62	3·70	4·59	−0·89	6·67	5·31	Midnapore.
0·22	1·26	−1·04	0·67	1·77	3·76	4·05	−0·29	6·67	5·63	Hooghly.
Nil.	1·32	−1·32	0·00	2·00	3·82	3·96	−0·14	4·00	5·95	Howrah.
0·28	1·31	−1·03	0·14	1·88	4·32	5·19	−0·87	5·28	6·38	24-Parganas.
Nil.	1·38	1·38	0·00	1·92	4·19	4·79	−0·60	4·00	6·00	Calcutta.
0·20	1·44	−0·94	0·40	1·64	5·33	4·11	+1·22	6·00	5·09	Nadia.
0·08	0·88	−0·80	0·22	1·56	3·46	3·49	−0·03	4·22	4·93	Murshidabad.
0·05	1·20	−1·15	0·00	1·75	4·19	4·76	−0·57	6·00	5·84	Jessore
0·20	1·18	−0·98	0·67	1·77	2·83	5·00	−2·17	6·33	6·48	Khulna.
0·77	0·76	+0·01	1·20	1·31	3·72	2·90	+0·82	6·60	4·31	Rajshahi.
1·46	0·57	+0·89	2·20	1·17	3·00	2·39	+0·61	6·00	3·93	Dinajpur.
1·11	0·52	+0·59	2·75	1·08	1·66	2·81	−1·15	5·25	4·41	Jalpaiguri.
	0·83			2·18		4·71			6·74	Darjeeling.
0·93	0·50	+0·43	1·75	1·25	2·00	2·91	−0·91	5·25	4·36	Cooch Behar.
1·43	0·48	+0·95	2·00	1·03	3·54	2·64	+0·90	6·40	3·45	Rangpur.
0·92	0·92	0	2·00	1·45	4·50	3·60	+0·90	6·75	4·49	Bogra.
0·14	1·08	−0·94	1·00	1·65	4·52	3·83	+0·69	6·50	5·82	Pabna.
Nil.	1·24	−1·24	0·00	1·96	4·19	4·94	−0·75	5·20	6·78	Dacca.
0·50	0·93	−0·43	1·12	1·35	4·10	3·86	+0·24	6·00	5·28	Mymensingh.
Nil.	1·27	−1·27	0·00	1·80	4·03	4·70	−0·67	5·33	6·16	Faridpur.
0·19	1·15	−0·96	0·67	1·61	3·27	5·65	−2·38	6·50	6·79	Backergunge.
	0·92			1·78		4·87			6·82	Tippera.
0·03	1·04	−1·01	0·00	1·70	3·12	6·81	−3·69	4·50	7·04	Noakhali.
0·04	0·50	−0·46	0·20	1·09	8·43	6·69	+1·74	7·20	7·25	Chittagong.
Nil.	1·23	−1·23	0·00	2·35	9·88	6·28	+3·60	5·00	8·79	South Lushai Hills.
1·27	0·63	+0·64	2·00	1·34	4·55	2·66	+1·89	6·50	4·29	Patna.
1·20	0·63	+0·57	2·11	1·38	5·27	2·40	+2·87	5·78	4·23	Gaya.
	0·54			1·28		2·83			4·24	Shahabad.
0·97	0·51	+0·46	2·33	1·19	2·85	2·59	+0·26	6·00	4·01	Saran
1·12	0·49	+0·63	2·75	1·23	2·27	2·39	−0·12	6·00	3·85	Champaran.
	0·47			1·14		2·26			3·58	Muzaffarpur.
	0·45			1·09		2·09			3·45	Darbhanga.
1·15	0·76	+0·39	3·20	1·31	6·25	2·48	+3·77	8·00	3·69	Monghyr.
0·92	0·56	+0·35	2·67	1·26	4·59	2·36	+2·23	8·01	3·81	Bhagalpur.
0·65	0·43	+0·22	0·26	1·03	2·68	2·18	+0·50	4·66	3·28	Purnea.
2·85	0·63	+2·22	2·75	1·45	5·35	2·70	+2·65	6·75	3·75	Malda.
	0·61			1·33		2·66			4·04	Sonthal Parganas.
0·04	0·73	−0·69	0·13	1·18	4·92	6·28	−1·36	7·51	7·06	Cuttack.
0·26	1·02	−0·76	0·57	1·76	7·38	4·93	+2·45	7·14	6·71	Balasore. Shortt's Island.
0·04	0·71	−0·67	0·20	1·26	7·49	8·19	−0·70	9·60	7·92	Puri.
	0·91			1·74		3·17			4·89	Hazaribagh.
0·81	0·74	+0·07	1·00	1·51	4·29	2·99	+1·30	7·00	5·05	Lohardaga.
1·96	0·56	+1·40	·90	1·33	6·88	2·94	+3·94	6·25	4·78	Palamau.
	0·86			1·68		2·84			5·14	Manbhum.
0·86	0·94	−0·08	1·75	1·29	2·96	3·52	−0·56	5·50	5·48	Singhbhum.
										Sibsagar.
										Goalpara.
										Cachar.

e Mean of 27 days. | f Mean [illegible] days. | g Mean of 21 days. | h Mean of 16 days.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raniganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mankur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Birbhum	Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hetampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampur Hat	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bolpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Murari	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Labpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·0[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bankura	Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Malhara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...
			Indas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·[illegible]0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Onda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·[illegible]5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	Contai	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·07	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kukrahaty	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·[illegible]4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhbeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Panskura																				
			Dantoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohesreka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ulubaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·[illegible]2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore (Observatory).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dum Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barasat	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Basirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chuadanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Meherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kushtia	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Azimganj	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jangipur	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalgola	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Akriganj	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Patkabari																				
			Dumkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jessore	Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhenidah	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·[illegible]4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Magura	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bangaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kaliganj	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Aakipur																				
			Dumuria	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampal	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalaroa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Paikgacha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nator	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Naugaon	...	...	...	...	1·12	0·05	0·16	...	...	...	0·[illegible]2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalpur	...	...	...	...	0·5[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manda	...	...	...	...	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Churaman	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·72	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raiganj	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·55	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	0·71	1·06	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balourghat	...	...	...	...	0·92	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Setabganj	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	0·22	0·20	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore Duar	...	...	...	0·23	0·38	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fallacotta	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...
			Debiganj	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·63	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	...	...	...	0·18	0·19	1·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darjeeling	Baxa	0·15	...	0·02	0·13	0·19	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·35	0·01	...	0·03	0·01	...
			Siliguri	...	...	...	0·60	0·23	1·0[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...
			Darjeeling	...	0·10	0·02	0·12	0·25	1·54	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·02	0·10	...	0·06	...	...	...
			Kalimpong	...	...	...	0·20	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mungpoo	...	0·31	0·02	0·05	1·22	0·34	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·03	0·12	0·08	0·19	0·03	...	...
			Kurseong	0·10	...	...	...	0·36	1·28	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...
			Pedong	...	0·06	...	0·15	0·53	1·67	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·03	0·78	0·02	...	0·03	...	...
		Tibet	Yatung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	...	...	...	4·23	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Cooch Behar	...	...	...	0·02	0·13	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...
			Mekliganj	...	...	...	0·04	0·08	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	0·15	0·14	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Falbari	...	...	...	...	0·52	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·97	4·06	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rangpur	...	...	...	...	0·60	1·03	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Peerganj	...	...	...	...	1·03	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kurigram	...	...	...	...	0·70	0.70	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	0·81	1·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ulipur	...	...	...	...	0·67	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sunderganj	...	...	...	...	0·92	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bogra	Sherpur	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bogra	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·25	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	0·71	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pabna	Pabna	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sirajganj	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

in Bengal in February 1898.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1897 to 28th February 1898.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 28th February.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·56	0·10	1·07	0·10	5·73	3·85	Kalna ..	Burdwan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·58	0·11	0·98	0·11	4·46	3·68	Burdwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·72	0·13	1·14	0·10	2·67	4·02	Katwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·62	0·17	1·18	0·15	4·30	3·9	Raniganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·60	0·05	0·92	0·05	2·40	2·99	Mankur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·62	0·10	1·01	0·10	3·07	3·54	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·57	0·13	0·99	0·12	4·06	3·21	Hetampur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·57	0·14	0·88	0·09	2·82	3·42	Rampur Hât.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·60	0·07	0·87	0·07	5·49	3·05	Bolpur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·22	?	0·14	7·93	?	*Morarai.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·02	?	0·02	6·39	?	*Labpur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·81	0·12	0·94	0·12	3·23	3·55	Bankura ...	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·44	0·18	1·12	0·18	2·71	3·39	Vishnupur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·87	0·13	0·83	0·13	4·53	2·94	Malliara			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·67	0·28	0·86	0·26	4·46	3·62	Khatra			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·18	0·10	0·83	0·10	3·58	2·79	Indas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·09	0·05	0·92	0·05	2·57	3·41	Kotalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·55	0·15	0·76	0·15	2·29	2·19	Onda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·18	0·15	0·78	0·15	3·68	3·12	Gangajalghati.		Burdwan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·40	0·24	1·09	0·24	1·73	4·52	Raipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·40	0·09	1·11	0·09	3·48	3·55	Sonamukhi			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·69	0·19	1·37	0·19	5·84	7·53	Contai	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·60	0·06	1·19	0·06	1·84	4·50	Tamluk.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·46	0·61	1·07	0·40	3·88	4·52	Midnapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·68	0·11	1·02	0·11	4·29	2·97	Ghatal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·88	1·44	1·73	1·44	3·85	4·61	Kukrahaty.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·40	0·20	0·91	0·20	2·45	3·36	Garhbeta.			
									?		?			?	*Panskura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·23	?	0·18	7·10	?	*Dantoon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·83	0·02	1·36	0·02	4·23	4·55	Serampore .	Hooghly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·73	0·54	1·23	0·54	3·64	3·97	Hooghly.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·75	0·11	1·20	0·11	3·42	3·64	Jahanabad			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·85	Nil	1·14	Nil	3·53	4·30	Howrah ...	Howrah		South-West Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·15	Nil	1·50	Nil	4·11	3·61	Moheshrekha			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·06	?	0·06	3·87	?	*Ulubaria.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·77	0·04	1·10	0·04	7·08	7·85	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·44	1·82	1·65	1·82	4·47	5·29	Diamond Harbour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	Nil	1·28	Nil	3·57	5·11	Canning Town.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·92	Nil	1·38	Nil	4·19	4·79	Alipore (Observatory).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·84	Nil	1·36	Nil	3·55	4·12	Barrackpore			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·84	Nil	1·19	Nil	6·79	4·37	Dum-Dum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·04	0·07	1·41	0·07	2·46	4·84	Barasat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·72	Nil	1·15	Nil	1·72	4·40	Basirhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·65	Nil	0·95	Nil	2·97	4·01	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·62	0·48	1·23	0·42	3·85	3·99	Krishnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·46	Nil	1·16	Nil	10·14	4·27	Chuadanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·81	0·43	1·14	0·41	6·19	3·80	Meherpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·65	0·08	1·16	0·07	3·49	4·14	Kushtia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·57	0·06	1·11	0·06	4·10	3·72	Kandi ..	Murshidabad		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·73	0·06	1·04	0·06	4·41	3·55	Berhampore			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·43	Nil	0·78	Nil	0·50	3·26	Lalbagh			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·63	0·08	0·83	0·08	1·35	3·15	Azimganj.		Presidency.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·56	0·38	0·79	0·32	4·66	3·12	Jangipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·39	0·10	0·82	0·10	3·70	5·61	Lalgola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·78	0·02	1·05	0·02	5·22	3·96	Akriganj.			
									1·75		0·75			3·4	Patkabari.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·21	Nil	0·71	Nil	3·48	3·26	Dumkal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·96	0·01	1·26	0·01	3·79	5·18	Narail ...	Jessore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·77	0·09	1·21	0·09	5·19	5·53	Jessore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·75	0·04	1·27	0·04	5·16	4·01	Jhenidah			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·83	0·03	1·09	0·03	4·42	4·08	Magura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·46	0·08	1·16	0·08	2·38	4·41	Bangaon			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·84	0·10	1·08	0·10	2·10	4·44	Satkhira ...	Khulna		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·67	Nil	1·25	Nil	3·45	5·71	Bagerhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·80	0·50	1·21	0·50	2·96	4·81	Khulna.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·05	?	0·05	3·36	?	*Kaliganj.*			
									?		?			?	*Nakipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·45	?	0·45	6·62	?	*Dumuria.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·05	?	*Rampal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·68	?	0·68	6·00	?	*Kalaroa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	*Paikgacha.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·46	0·08	0·84	0·08	3·16	3·01	Beauleah	Rajshahi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·41	1·17	0·92	1·07	4·57	3·78	Nator			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·17	1·35	0·69	1·12	5·08	2·72	Naugaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·60	0·57	0·93	0·55	2·61	3·00	Lalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·90	0·69	0·41	0·69	2·88	2·01	Manda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·24	1·05	0·69	0·60	3·13	2·61	Mahadebpur	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·31	1·19	0·55	0·72	2·48	2·00	Churamon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·05	1·10	0·50	0·55	2·26	1·78	Raiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·19	1·89	0·51	1·06	4·15	5·01	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·07	2·08	0·59	1·12	2·99	2·33	Balurghat			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·99	?	0·69	1·79	?	*Thakurgaon*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·95	?	0·50	2·25	?	*Sitabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·12	1·59	0·38	1·08	1·76	3·57	Jalpaiguri ..	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·20	0·94	0·60	0·38	1·63	2·94	Alipore Duar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·33	0·83	0·49	0·63	1·11	2·17	Fallacotte.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·67	1·09	0·60	0·63	1·06	2·4	Delganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·68	?	1·13	5·40	?	*Bhagalpur (Nagrakatta).*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2·35	1·92	1·02	1·00	3·17	7·47	Buxa	Darjeeling.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·50	1·87	0·54	1·03	3·76	2·99	Siliguri.			
...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·02	...	6	2·65	2·52	0·95	1·54	5·52	5·16	Darjeeling.			North Bengal.
									2·21		0·79			3·18	Kalimpong.		Rajshahi.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	2·45	?	1·22	4·00	?	Mungpoo.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	2·02	?	1·28	4·92	?	*Kurseong*			
0·05	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	3·45	?	1·67	6·4	?	*Pedong.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·40	?	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·24	0·53	0·48	0·47	2·36	2·95	Dinhatta ..	Cooch Behar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·21	0·99	0·45	0·56	2·09	2·79	Cooch Behar			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·18	1·00	0·55	0·90	1·61	2·86	Mekliganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·35	1·18	0·51	0·95	1·90	3·03	Matabhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·96	?	0·52	2·93		*Fulbari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·28	1·72	0·62	0·07	5·26	2·92	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	Rangpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·08	1·63	0·43	1·03	3·48	3·57	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·93	?	1·63	4·82	?	*Peerganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·90	1·43	0·40	0·70	2·66	2·10	Kurigaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·32	?	1·51	5·06	?	*Gobindganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·20	1·02	0·57	0·65	3·63	2·69	Bagdogra. (*Nilphamari.*)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·70	1·30	0·37	0·67	2·66	1·82	Ulipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·77	?	0·92	4·27	?	*Sundarganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·53	0·32	1·01	0·20	4·40	4·16	Shorpur ...	Bogra.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·47	0·30	1·00	0·30	5·48	4·10	Nowkhilla.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·46	1·05	0·97	0·58	3·75	3·55	Bogra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·32	2·01	0·70	1·50	4·38	2·59	Panch bibi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·65	0·12	1·13	0·10	3·33	3·79	Pabna ...	Pabna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·64	0·15	1·02	0·11	5·69	3·85	Serajganj.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
EAST BENGAL	Dacca	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narainganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh	Kishoreganj	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Netrakona	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Subarnakhali	...	0·10	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Durgapur	...	...	...	...	0·62	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·02	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Diwanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...
			Firojpur	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...
			Barisal	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Doulatkhan	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bauphal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	1·56	0·60	1·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tippera	Comilla	...	...	...	0·19	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandpur	...	...	0·17	0·12	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...
			Ramchandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nasirnagar	...	...	0·10	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakhali	Laksam	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Noakhali	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fenny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Harishpur	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13
			Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04
			Satkanya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03
			Kodala	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35
			Fenoa	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mirsarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		South Lushai Hills	Rangamatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22
			Bundarban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12
			Demagiri	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	0·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...
BIHAR	Patna	Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...
			Dinapore	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·02	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bihar	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barh	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·06	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bickram	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hilsa	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·02	...	...	...	...	1·08	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaya	Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·96	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaya	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nawada	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	1·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·02	...	...	...	...	1·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arwal	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·94	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherghati	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rajauli	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakri Barawan	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·05	0·12	1·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dehri	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhabhua	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sasaram	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·03	...	...	...	1·42	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...
			Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohanea	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·10	...	1·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khiri	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ageaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramagar	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·05	1·36	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Koath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sikroul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bassowan	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	1·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·05	...	1·82	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chausa	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saran	Gopalganj	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Siwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ekma	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	0·61	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chapra	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Seereepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Amnour	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Basantpur	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darowlee	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·47	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...
			Bhoreh	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·61	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Champaran	Motihari	...	...	...	0·50	0·38	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bettiah	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·85	...	...	...	0·02	0·04	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagaha	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burnurwa	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·76	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramnagar	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hajipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Paru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahuwa	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Shiuhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga	Pupri	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tajpur	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhubani	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Babera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	Begusarai	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·37	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monghyr	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·56	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamui	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gogri	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·43	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·36	...	...	...	0·17	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·36	0·01	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chupron	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gidhour	...	...	...	...	1·49	0·55	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kharagpur	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

in Bengal in February 1898—*continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1897 to 28th February 1898.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 28th February.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·13	Nil.	1·28	Nil.	2·73	5·46	Munshiganj.	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·92	Nil.	1·24	Nil.	5·12	4·36	Dacca			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·00	Nil.	1·26	Nil.	3·84	5·72	Narainganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·87	Nil.	1·30	Nil.	5·54	4·60	Manikganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·99	Nil.	1·10	Nil.	3·38	4·53	Jaydebpur.	Mymensingh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·60	0·10	0·94	0·10	2·22	4·07	Kishorganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·60	0·49	1·11	0·43	3·82	4·03	Atia (*Tangail*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·50	0·19	1·13	0·17	2·69	4·34	Mymensingh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·44	1·20	1·07	1·20	4·96	4·11	Jamalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·73	Nil.	1·08	Nil.	7·72	4·84	Netrokona.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·50	0·30	0·82	0·30	2·01	3·64	Subarnakhali.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·40	0·30	0·85	0·20	2·15	3·37	Durgapur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·88	?	0·62	3·37	?	*Sherepur Town.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·50	1·43	0·46	0·92	7·23	2·51	Diwanganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·76	Nil.	1·03	Nil.	4·71	4·50	Madaripur	Faridpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·04	0·01	1·49	0·01	4·86	4·35	Faridpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·79	Nil.	1·23	Nil.	2·74	4·63	Goalundo.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·61	0·06	1·26	0·06	3·87	6·09	Patuakhali ..	Backergunge.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·92	0·19	1·28	0·19	2·40	5·76	Pirojpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·81	0·30	1·53	0·30	3·68	5·96	Barisal			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·50	0·50	1·34	0·50	3·39	5·37	Gaurnadi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·58	Nil.	1·02	Nil.	2·69	5·33	Bhola			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil.	?	Nil.	2·22	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·20	0·10	0·89	0·10	3·66	5·42	Bauphal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·88	4·35	1·05	1·90	6·01	5·58	Agartola	Hill Tippera	Chittagong.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·10	0·44	0·99	0·25	2·05	5·11	Comilla	Tippera		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·29	0·12	1·13	0·12	2·88	5·22	Chandpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·40	0·18	1·27	0·17	4·62	5·10	Brahmanbaria			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·30	0·32	0·82	0·30	2·03	5·60	Ramchandrapur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·00	0·12	0·90	0·10	6·47	4·38	Nasirnagar.			
									1·40		0·68			3·72	Daudkandi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	0·37	0·33	0·34	0·93	4·16	Kasba.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·00	Nil.	1·06	Nil.	1·15	4·69	Laksam.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·73	0·02	1·02	0·02	3·08	6·98	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·16	0·06	1·26	0·06	2·60	7·32	Fenny			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·30	Nil.	0·71	Nil.	5·60	7·51	Har-shunr.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·60	0·03	1·18	0·02	1·19	5·11	Ramganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·98	0·02	0·39	0·02	9·74	6·97	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·35	0·13	0·81	0·13	10·43	5·80	Chittagong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	Nil.	0·37	Nil.	2·49	8·57	Kutubdia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	0·04	0·23	0·04	11·00	5·99	Satkanya.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·83	0·03	0·71	0·03	8·41	6·43	Kodala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·60	?	0·35	17·65	?	*Fenua.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·10	?	0·19	3·11	?	*Mirsarai.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			-	*Chandpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·35	Nil.	1·23	Nil.	9·88	6·28	Rangamati	South Lushai Hills.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·22	?	0·22	13·34	?	*Bandarban*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		0·12		0·12	8·08		*Demagiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·12	1·31	0·53	0·87	5·83	2·67	Patna ...	Patna	Patna.	Bihar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·12	1·13	0·44	0·72	3·39	2·65	Dinapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·56	1·46	0·71	1·20	6·24	2·70	Bihar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·24	1·60	0·57	0·60	3·28	2·42	Barh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·56	1·49	0·74	1·05	4·27	2·76	Bikram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·44	1·20	0·76	1·05	4·20	2·68	Hilsa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·40	1·26	0·47	1·08	5·97	2·22	Aurungabad .	Gaya.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·35	1·35	0·67	0·96	5·47	2·74	Gaya.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·28	1·21	0·61	0·90	5·16	2·40	Nawada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·35	1·52	0·56	1·38	5·87	2·26	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·80	1·31	0·85	1·19	4·11	2·93	Arwal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·10	1·00	0·41	0·94	4·78	2·17	Daudnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·93	0·73	0·80	5·76	2·41	Sherghati.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·80	0·96	0·74	0·77	4·88	2·45	Rajauli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·30	1·29	0·51	0·75	5·49	1·58	Pakri Barawan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·46	1·87	0·50	1·62	2·16	3·01	Buxar .	Shahabad		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·25	1·08	0·44	1·08	3·98	2·77	Dehri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·44	1·21	0·67	0·95	5·02	3·42	Bhabhua.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·48	2·70	0·52	2·00	3·56	2·61	Sasaram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·64	1·86	0·59	1·42	4·46	2·64	Arrah.			
									1·00		0·54			2·68	Mohanea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·47	?	1·32	1·47	?	*Khiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·34	?	1·17	3·74	?	*Agaon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·11	?	1·11	2·38	?	*Ramagar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·58	?	1·30	2·69	?	*Koath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·49	?	1·34	2·90	?	*Sikraul.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·72	?	1·12	4·27	?	*Bassawan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·59	?	1·55	3·49	?	*Monaharpur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·19	?	1·82	?	?	Chausa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·29	0·57	0·53	0·29	3·43	2·20	Gopalganj ..	Saran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·20	1·57	0·55	0·69	2·63	2·92	Siwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·25	?	0·25	1·64	?	*Ekma.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·08	0·78	0·46	0·61	2·49	2·05	Chapra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·00	?	0·40	2·30	?	*Sereepur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·28	?	0·28	3·83	?	*Amnour.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·26	?	0·26	1·90	?	*Basantpur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·98	?	0·85	1·86	?	*Darowlee.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·14	?	0·47	2·69	?	*Bhoreh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·17	1·49	0·48	0·71	2·70	2·37	Motihari ...	Champaran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·25	1·10	0·51	0·60	1·81	2·10	Bettiah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·40	1·37	0·54	0·85	1·95	2·59	Bagaha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·10	0·50	0·41	0·26	2·57	2·47	Burhurwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·29	?	0·76	1·73	?	Ramnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·20	0·34	0·11	0·22	2·27	2·22	Sitamarhi ...	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·32	0·48	0·48	0·31	3·07	2·94	Muzaffarpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·29	1·00	0·61	0·59	4·79	2·48	Hajipur.			
									1·20		0·46			1·82	Paru.			
									1·30		0·55			2·39	Mahuwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·80	0·51	0·35	0·24	4·25	2·63	Shiuhar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·89	0·33	0·43	0·33	1·81	2·32	Pupri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·96	0·54	0·48	0·33	2·77	2·31	Tajpur. ...	Darbhanga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·32	0·57	0·49	0·49	2·19	2·13	Darbhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·96	0·66	0·52	0·55	2·85	2·32	Madhubani.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·10	0·71	0·39	0·61	3·46	1·74	Bahera.			
									1·10		0·36			1·67	Rosera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·52	0·90	0·70	0·42	4·51	2·84	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·05	1·11	0·62	0·58	5·27	2·14	Monghyr.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·40	0·99	0·74	0·50	4·29	2·32	Jamui.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·20	0·82	1·29	0·43	6·54	2·85	Gogri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·02	?	0·36	5·13	?	Jamalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·80	1·84	0·47	1·12	10·65	1·96	Shaikhpura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·60	?	0·36	7·17	?	*Chakai Ramda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·45	?	0·25	3·68	?	*Chupreon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·26	?	1·49	7·72	?	*Gidhour.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·99	?	0·47	5·59	?	*Kharagpur.*			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BEHAR—concld.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bongaon (Syfabad).	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Supaul	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Protabganj	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·66	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banka	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Colgong	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·57	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bausi	...	...	...	0·25	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Purnea	Kishanganj	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·47	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Araria	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Purnea	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·50	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barsoe	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Forbesganj	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kallaganj	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Malda	Malda	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·89	0·11	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chanotal	...	...	...	...	4·08	0·83	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gajol	...	...	...	...	0·25	1·15	0·10	...	...	...	0·10	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sibganj	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·71	0·02	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Godda	...	...	...	...	0·73	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakour	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Deoghur	...	...	...	...	1·36	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamtara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bilbodda	...	...	...	...	1·18	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nanihat							...			0·06										
			Assenboni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Katikund	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhupur	...	...	...	...	0·74	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sarwan	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sarath	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barkope	...	...	...	0·35	0·50	0·68	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagya	...	...	...	...	...	1·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohespore	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barharwa	...	...	...	...	1·49	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sahibganj	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·86	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			False Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·05	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dharmsala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pal Lahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balasore	Akhyapada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandbali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhadrak	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Soro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·91	...	...	...	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jellasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baripada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Puri	Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khurda											0·08									
			Bhanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Satpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pipli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nayagarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ranpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (Giridih).	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·81	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Parbi	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·61	...	...	...	...	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chatra	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Karagdoha	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramgur																				
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	1·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Silli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Palkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamar																				
			Chainpur																				
			Sirguja	...	...	...	...	0·0[illegible]	...	3,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jashpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·92	...	...	1·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palamau	Palamau (Daltonganj)	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balumath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Husainabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·41	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·94	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manbhum	Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barabhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhalda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ohas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Singhbhum	*Pandra*	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·69	...	0·25	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chaibassa	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·09	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatsila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baharagura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gailkura	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	...	...	...	0·37	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalikapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	0·11	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Anandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Talchar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Angul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dhenkanal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bispara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kunjabongarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baramba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

in Bengal in February 1898—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1897 to 28th February 1898.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 28th February.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·32	0·57	0·72	0·29	2·87	2·51	Madhipura ...	Bhagalpur.	BIHAR—*concld.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·56	?	0·32	3·03	?	Bongaon. (*Syfabad.*)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·04	0·88	0·46	0·72	4·35	2·08	Supaul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·00	0 63	0·31	0·35	5·13	2·41	*Protabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·46	1·00	0·62	0·66	5·26	2·29	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·16	1·30	0·57	0·90	6·02	2·71	Banka.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·60	1·14	0·70	0·57	3 92	2·16	Colgong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·90	?	0·53	5·49	?	*Bansi.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·33	0·85	0·48	0·47	2·36	2 39	Kishanganj ...	Purnea.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·13	0·47	0·51	0·18	3·01	2 21	Araria.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·20	0 58	0·59	0·33	2·74	2·75	Purnea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·69	0·67	0·18	0·50	4·66	1·90	Gondwara (Korah).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·65	?	0·35	1·86	?	*Barsoe.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·17	?	0·12	1·82	?	*Forbesganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	0·90	0·67	0·38	0·50	0·67	1·69	Kaliganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·27	2·56	0·61	1·50	6·10	3·15	Malda ...	Malda.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 83	5·86	0·73	4·98	7·47	2 16	Chanchal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·40	1·70	0·46	1·15	1·90	1 76	Gajol.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·30	1·28	0 70	1·20	5·89	3 66	Sibganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·13	1·07	0·41	0·71	2 72	1·86	Rajmahal ...	Sonthal Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 39	1·21	0·67	0·73	6·10	2 52	Godda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·11	0·67	0 50	0·34	6·11	2·14	Pakour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·67	0·24	0 79	0 15	3·27	3 31	Naya Dumka			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·50	1·86	0·72	1·36	10·37	3·05	Deoghur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·33	0·15	0·56	0 15	6 68	2·86	Jamtara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·92	?	1·18	2·70	?	*Belbodda.*			
									1·20		0·59			2·35	Nanihat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·06	?	0·06	4·00	?	*Assenboni.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·11	?	0 11	3·47	?	*Katikund.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·02	?	0·74	5·76	?	*Madhupur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·46	?	0·22	7·53	?	*Sarwan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·63	?	0·47	7·35	?	*Sarath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·75	?	0 68	6·94	?	*Barkope.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·86	?	1·86	4·58	?	*Bhagya.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·89	?	0·85	5·63	?	Mohespore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·36	?	1·40	4·64	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·58	?	0·86	3·50	?	*Sahibganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	Nil	0·70	Nil	3·65	6·36	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack	ORISSA.	Orissa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·31	0·05	0·65	0·05	4·93	5 75	Banki.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1 23	Nil	0 63	Nil	4·38	5·89	Cuttack.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·42	Nil	0·86	Nil	8·06	9 61	False Point.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·32	Nil	0·88	Nil	6·30	6 63	Kendrapara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·52	0·24	1·08	0·10	4·61	5·40	Jajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	0 02	0·65	0·02	4·00	5·18	Dharmsala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	Nil	0·41	Nil	3·44	5 42	Salipore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·60	?	0·60	0·71	?	*Pal Lahara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·36	0·01	0·67	0·01	5·25	4·82	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·36	Nil	0 97	Nil	2 75	6·35	Chandbali.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·96	0 43	1 23	0·35	8·31	5·40	Bhadrak.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·82	0·10	1·00	0·10	14·19	4·43	Soro.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·23	Nil	1·31	Nil	9·49	5·88	Balasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·73	0·95	1·10	0·91	5·64	3 68	Jellasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·88	0·33	0·89	0·33	6·16	4·02	Baripada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·15	Nil	0 78	Nil	9·51	9·97	Puri ...	Puri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1·24		0·59			6·34	Khurda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Nil	2·00	0·08	1·31	0·08	10·80	8·27	Banpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·51	Nil	5·44	10·18	Gop.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·49	?	0·40	9·52	?	*Satpara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·90	0·11	0·38	0·11	5·15	6·23	Pipli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·30	?	0 30	11·68	?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0 05	?	0·05	6·25	?	*Ranpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·60	0·48	0·82	0 31	5·25	2 92	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh.	CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·81	1·00	0·82	0·84	4·13	3·15	Hazaribagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·70	1·48	0·75	0·84	10·57	2·56	Barhi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·80	1·36	1·16	0·95	4·44	3 36	Chatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·10	0·63	0·99	0·35	5·40	2·73	Karagdeha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1·40		0·90			3·90	Ramgar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·75	1·38	0·86	1·38	4·76	3·78	Lohardaga ..	Lohardaga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·12	0·63	1 21	0·63	3·27	3 53	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·67	0 41	0·16	0·41	4·83	1·67	Silli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0 87	?	0·75	?	?	*Palkot.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		?		?			?	*Tamar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Chainpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·62	3·03	1·20	3.00	6·13	4·12	Sirguja.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1·70		0·96			5 06	Jashpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·23	2·65	0·96	1·73	5·75	3·53	Gangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·32	1·71	0·40	1·32	6·15	2·73	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	Palamau.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·60	1·50	0·73	1·50	5·76	3·29	Balumath.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·10	2·60	0·47	2·41	9·52	2·66	Husainabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·40	2·04	0·55	1·94	6·10	3·04	Garhwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·96	0·32	1·14	0·32	4·10	3·15	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·00	0·22	1·02	0·22	4·26	3·15	Gobindpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·50	0·16	0·71	0·16	1·65	2 58	Raghunathpur.			
									1·40		0·85			2·98	Barahbhum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·78	0·48	0·89	0·46	5·50	2·48	Jhalhda.			
									1·44		0·55			2·69	Chas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·15	?	0·15	6·23	?	*Pandra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·65	1·27	0·97	0·69	1·99	3·50	Chaibassa	Singhbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·40	0·54	0·95	0·40	2·49	3·38	Chakradharpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·30	1·40	1·03	1·10	3·35	3·93	Ghatsila.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·22	0·80	0·22	4·01	3·23	Baharagura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·60	?	*Gailkura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·14	?	0·76	3·53	?	*Kalikapur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·83	?	0·51	0 85	?	*Monahorpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50		0·62			3·58	Keonjhar ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·75	?	Anandpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·40	0·48	0·96	0·48	3·13	3·58	Talchar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·57	0·35	0·57	4·35	4·14	Narsingpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·40	0·48	0·94	0·48	2·91	4·58	Angul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·47	0·16	0·74	0·14	2·96	4·39	Dhenkanal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·65	0·31	0·65	3·19	4·22	Bispara.			
									0·67		0·29			4·25	Kunjabongarh			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·20	?	0·20	5·08	?	Baramba.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1898.

WEATHER during February was more disturbed than usual. The daily changes in pressure and temperature were large at times, and almost throughout the month the variations from the normal were much greater than usual.

Three disturbances occurred,—two in the early part of the month about the 7th and 11th, and the third between the 16th and 22nd. Rainfall was fairly general during the passage of the first two, but the distribution was abnormal in consequence of a larger proportion than usual falling in the north of the province, apparently to the loss of the southern divisions. The average fall in Bihar and North Bengal was half an inch in excess, while in Lower Bengal and Orissa there was, in comparison with the fall, a large defect, varying from ·7 to nearly 1 inch. No rain fell during the disturbance towards the end of the month, but the changes of pressure and temperature were unusually rapid, defect in pressure at one time being as much as ·5 inch. The apparent reason for the irregular distribution of rainfall during the early part of the month and its entire absence during the last week is the northerly displacement of the central area of the depressions. During some seasons this area of lowest pressure passes eastward across Lower Bengal and Orissa, in which case continued cloudy weather obtains for some days, as was the case, in the early part of 1897. The mean course is over the central parts of the province, and then the distribution of the rainfall is most regular. During the present season the course taken by the depressions has been much more to the north than usual, so that the southern parts of the province have received comparatively little rain and the falls increase in amount towards the north, being comparatively heavy over the hills.

At the beginning of February the pressure distribution was very nearly normal over the Bay with temperature also nearly normal, but low. Over the province it was different. Pressure diminished towards the north. Winds were southerly and temperature was from 2° to 5° above the normal The brisk fall of pressure on the 2nd and south-easterly winds in the west of Bihar showed the approach of a depression towards the northern districts. Winds were south or south-west in Lower Bengal and there was a further increase of temperature, but over the Bay practically no change occurred. The fall of temperaturd continuing slowly a fairly well marked depression was shown over the province on the 3ro with irregular cyclonic winds and very high temperature for the season, excess varying from 5° to 10°. There was, however, very little cloud and no rain except a few light showers in the hills. A change began on the 4th with a brisk rise of pressure in the north-east followed by a continued rise on the 5th and a fall in the western districts, in consequence of which the depression became deeper over Bihar and a steep gradient obtained over the whole province, but especially in the north. Rainfall was fairly general over North Bengal on the 4th, but on the 5th it was general and heavy over the whole of the north of the province. Though the depression filled up quickly on the 6th, there was still rain at most of the northern stations. The rainfall extended southwards, but occurred in the south of the province only as scattered showers.

The fall of temperature began in the north, and as was the case with the rainfall extended southwards. On the 6th the difference of mean temperature from the normal varied from defect of 2° in the extreme north of North Bengal to excess of nearly 10° in part of Lower Bengal; on the 7th there was defect except in Lower Bengal where excess was much smaller, and on the 8th there was normal temperature over the whole province.

The normal distribution of pressure and temperature, with the usual northerly winds, which became established by the 8th, was of only short duration, as though pressure continued to rise rather quickly on the 9th the easterly winds in Bihar showed the approach of another depression. Temperature was also being affected, as in the west of Bihar there was excess of more than 5°. On the 11th the depression was over the western districts and rainfall was general especially in Bihar. The depression was shallow and passed quickly eastward, the rainfall on the 12th being much more scattered than on the previous day. It had ceased to affect weather on the 13th. Winds were westerly or north-westerly at all stations, rainfall had ceased and temperature had fallen especially in the western districts where a moderate defect prevailed.

For some days subsequent to the 13th ordinary weather prevailed over the Bay and the province. Pressure oscillations continued on a scale rather larger than usual at inland stations and the gradient was moderately steep over the Bay from north-west south-eastward. Light rain continued in parts of North Bengal, chiefly in the hills.

Pressure began to fall on the 16th and continued briskly or rapidly till the 19th when there was a large defect over the whole province with a deep depression in the extreme north-east. At Jalpaiguri, Dhubri and Sibsagar defect was very little under half an inch. As readings diminished steadily towards the north, and the winds remained westerly during the passage of this depression, the central area was evidently to the north of the province. The westerly winds being dry, cloudless weather with high temperature obtained. Between the 19th and 20th a rapid fall of temperature set in along with the recovery of pressure. On the former date mean temperature was generally 5° and in places as much as 8° above the normal. On the 20th there was defect everywhere varying from 2° in the east to 8° in the west of the province. The rapid rise of pressure continued till the 22nd when the

difference from the normal was small at inland stations, but the distribution over the Bay became similar to what had obtained before the disturbance. Being relatively low over the south-east of the Bay a rather steep gradient was established with steady north-westerly winds and temperature everywhere below the normal by from 5° to 10°. This arrangement continued with little or no change, except a slow rise of temperature till the end of the month.

Pressure.—As stated above pressure changes have been much larger than usual and at times of disturbance were more prolonged than is usual at this season of the year. The most marked case of those large changes was between the 16th and 22nd when a deep depression passed eastward with its central area over the hills. The fall continued rapidly for three days, and the recovery was equally prolonged. Owing to the unusual depth of the depression during those days the monthly means are much below the normal, most so in Bengal Proper and Bihar, where defect is very little under ·1 inch. In Orissa and Chota Nagur the defect is smaller, but generally over ·06 inch.

Temperature was very high for the season in the early part of the month, and, though it fell after the disturbances about the 6th and 11th, it generally remained above the normal. For some days about the middle of the month the difference from the normal was small, but towards the 19th there was again a large excess which gave way after the depression passed eastward. From that date till the end of the month cool weather prevailed. As there was a large excess during the greater part of the first half of the month and a defect towards the end, the means for the whole month differ by only small amounts from the normal. The greatest excess is 1° in North and East Bengal, and the difference in other parts is half a degree, except in Orissa, where there is defect of about 1°.

Rainfall was more heavy than usual in the north of the province and lighter than usual in the southern districts. In South-West Bengal and Orissa between a tenth and a fifth of an inch fell, and in East Bengal a third instead of 1 inch on an average, whereas in North Bengal and Bihar the average fall was more than 1 inch instead of the normal half an inch. Most of the fall occurred on or about two dates, the 6th and 11th, except in the hill districts of North Bengal, where light showers were more frequent. The latter half of the month was almost entirely rainless.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month o. February 1898:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th October 1897.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	94·3	44·8	82·3	59·0	70·7	+0·4	0 17	1·10	−0·93	0·48	1·66	−1·18	3·85	4·07
North Bengal	86·9	47·0	76·9	55·0	66·0	+1·1	1·05	0·65	+0·40	1·90	1·24	+0·66	3·21	2·91
East "	88·7	45·0	80 7	57·4	69·1	+0·9	0·31	0·99	−0·68	0·68	1·62	−0·94	4·61	5·24
Bihar	88·0	43·5	77·1	54·6	65·8	+0·6	1·12	0·56	+0·56	2·18	1·26	+0·92	4·26	2·43
Orissa	95·4	50·5	84·5	63·6	74·0	−0·9	0 13	0 83	−0·70	0·35	1·40	−1·05	6·47	6·29
Chota Nagpur*	92·9	45·6	79·0	55·9	67·4	+0·4	0·95	0 82	+0·13	1·65	1·54	+0·11	4·82	3·08
Assam	86·5	46·0	76·1	54·8	65·5	0								

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 15th March 1898.

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 6th to 12th March 1898.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1898.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
March	6th	138·5	9·3	29·979	67·5	81·5	28·5	53·0	56·7	0·319	46 6	52	WNW, NNW, and calm.	36	Nil	Clear.
„	7th	139·5	9·7	·962	69·3	84·0	29·8	54·2	68·0	·333	47·8	51	NNW, WNW, and calm.	47	„	Clear.
„	8th	142·7	10·1	·928	71·1	88·4	31·5	56·9	60·9	·400	52 8	59	SW and WNW	74	„	Clear.
„	9th	142·8	9·4	·926	73·0	89·8	32·1	57·1	62·8	·438	55·2	60	WSW, SW, and calm.	73	„	Clear.
„	10th	142·7	9·2	·862	71 7	90·9	29·2	61·7	65·3	·502	59·0	64	WNW and calm	27	„	Clear.
„	11th	145·5	9·6	·832	77 5	94·9	31·9	63·0	66·6	·508	59·4	59	WNW and calm	35	„	Clear.
„	12th	145·5	8·6	·888	78·8	93·8	27·4	66·4	69·1	·591	63·8	60	Calm and variable	26	„	Clear, ≡

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·911
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·812
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	65·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	82 8
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	73·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	78·3
The extreme variation of temperature	41·9
The maximum temperature	99·4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	11
	%
The mean relative humidity	58
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	69
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th March 1898	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·31
The total fall from 1st January to 12th March 1898	0·36
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2 28

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≡, fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 14th March 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 6th to 12th March 1898.

Month	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1898.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
March ...	6th ...	30·063	69·4	84·0	29·3	51·7	76·6	59·7	·289	44·0	31	Nil.
„ ...	7th ...	„ ·039	69·8	85·1	30·7	54·4	76·6	59·7	·289	44·0	31	„
„ ...	8th ...	29·992	74·7	89·5	29·6	59·9	79·6	69·6	·590	63·6	58	„
„ ...	9th ...	„ ·991	75·6	91·8	32·4	59·4	81·6	65·6	·418	51·[illegible]	39	„
„ ...	10th ...	„ ·928	77·5	92·0	29·1	62·9	79·7	69·6	·589	63·6	58	„
„ ...	11th ...	„ ·908	79·9	95·8	31·9	63·9	85·3	69·1	·491	58·4	40	„
„ ...	12th ...	„ ·916	81·8	95·2	26·8	68·4	81·6	74·5	·760	71·0	71	„

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·981
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	75·5
The extreme variation of temperature	41·4
The maximum temperature	95·8
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	47
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th March 1898	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 14th March 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 12th March 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 12th March 1898. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Week ending Saturday, the 13th March 1897. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	591	2,21,480	3,839	399	1,01,500	1,553
Jute	221	1,11,065	1,627	36	25,475	364
Firewood	79	59,425	1,108	55	40,600	608
Other articles	803	1,95,325	2,970	788	2,35,450	3,593
Total ...	1,694	5,87,295	9,544	1,278	4,03,025	6,118

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks and one day ending 29th January 1898 as compared with the same period of 1897.

Staples.	1897.		1898.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways ...	74,97,773	9,41,000	80,88,712	11,03,736	5,90,969	1,62 736	...	...
Cotton, raw ...	1,78,759	1,00,663	1,40,301	68,709	...	...	38,458	31,954
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European ...	4,447	4,973	7,240	5,052	2,793	79	...	...
2.— Ditto, Indian ...	31,074	14,916	30,179	15,550	...	634	895	...
3.—Piece-goods—European ...	95,229	89,185	1,01,632	1,01,5,0	6,403	12,325	...	...
4.— Ditto —Indian ...	16,523	9,742	19,597	10,108	3,074	366	...	...
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium ...	491	876	171	80	...	...	320	796
2.—Non-intoxicating ...	7,489	5,488	23,364	11,228	15,875	5,540	...	...
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo ...	18,861	21,941	17,773	22,162	...	221	1,088	...
2.—Myrabolams ...	23,208	6,885	20,638	5,949	...	...	2,570	936
3.—Cutch ...	1,525	1,003	2,645	1,390	1,120	387	...	...
4.—Turmeric ...	5,232	3,064	8,736	6,016	3,504	2,952	...	...
5.—Aniline dyes ...	20	13	53	63	33	50	...	...
6.—Others ...	1,511	698	5,777	1,354	4,266	656	...	...
Grain and Pulse—								
1. Wheat ...	1,36,896	32,771	3,06,615	1,04,350	1,69,719	71,579	...	...
2.—Rice in the husk ...	1,65,959	21,616	78,793	5,855	...	...	87,166	15,761
3.—Rice not in the husk ...	13,97,215	4,65,165	8,52,534	1,56,155	...	...	5,44,681	3,09,010
4.—Jowar and bajra ...	59,656	13,505	1,44,163	19,313	84,507	5,808	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse ...	7,46,578	2,34,510	3,35,316	81,643	...	...	4,11,262	1 52,867
6.—Others ...	2,76,902	66,556	1,68,216	37,789	...	...	1,08,686	28,767
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle ...	87,156	57,085	92,475	57,568	5,319	483	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c. ...	12,380	4,347	14,737	8,114	2,357	3,767	...	...
Horns ...	757	446	599	401	...	...	158	45
Jute—								
1.—Raw ...	97,994	25,220	4,13,715	72,533	3,15,721	47,313	...	...
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth ...	77,663	33,531	97,060	59,405	19,397	25,874	...	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick ...	36,512	13,545	38,495	14,234	1,983	689	...	...
2.—Shell ...	28,270	24,433	26,489	21,763	...	...	1,781	2,670
Leather, manufactured ...	3,955	5,109	12,414	8,055	8,459	2,946	...	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer ...	14,398	5,504	17,068	4,629	2,670	...	...	875
2.—Spirits ...	1,487	2,168	2,11	2,478	630	310	...	...
3.—Wines ...	1,947	3,014	3,852	5,504	1,905	2,490	...	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought ...	436	525	627	689	191	164	...	...
2.—Brass, ditto ...	1,942	1,326	2,758	1,423	816	97	...	...
3.—Copper, wrought ...	1,786	1,783	2,288	1,913	502	130	...	...
4.—Brass, ditto ...	18,151	7,767	17,024	6,836	...	...	1,127	931
5.—Iron ...	1,70,774	86,812	1,80,091	66,888	9,317	...	..	19,924
6.—Others ...	17,523	11,636	9,857	6,665	...	...	7,666	4,971
7.—Zinc & spelter ...	1,074	642	1,808	1,251	734	609	...	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine ...	1,29,923	55,434	1,23,019	52,251	...	...	6,904	3,183
2.—Castor ...	2,620	757	3,219	953	599	196	...	...
3.—Cocoanut ...	2,930	965	4,033	1,315	1,103	350	...	...
4.—Others ...	14,940	7,913	14,854	6,175	...	...	86	1,738
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed ...	79,265	21,120	1,55,788	40,913	76,523	19,793	...	...
2.—Rape and mustard ...	1,25,158	37,611	1,48,333	27,115	23,175	...	...	10,496
3.—Til or jinjili ...	53,255	10,853	1,06,440	18,326	53,185	7,473	...	...
4.—Poppy ...	5,798	1,832	8,586	2,847	2,788	1,015	...	...
5.—Earthnuts ...	131	183	719	258	588	75	...	...
6.—Castor ...	24,089	5,839	46,236	11,693	22,147	5,854	...	...
7.—Others ...	1,525	297	30,246	6,220	28,721	5,923	...	...
Opium ...	47,513	49,175	31,596	35,656	...	...	15,917	13,519
Paper and pasteboard ...	14,804	7,151	19,453	9,151	4,649	2,000	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee ...	41,535	30,449	46,380	33,376	4,845	2,927	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts ...	16,429	6,560	14,684	8,141	...	1,581	1,745	...
3.—Others ...	46,982	25,824	55,948	33,468	8,966	7,644	...	...
4.—Potatoes ...	70,285	19,337	69,884	16,184	...	...	401	3,153
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof ...	553	58	3,006	1,164	2,453	1,106	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof ...	22,155	991	4,645	1,432	...	441	17,510	...
3.—Steel rails & fish-plates ...	15,320	2,530	1,09,551	19,566	94,231	17,036	...	...
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron ...	...	...	16,183	1,533	16,183	1,533	...	...
5.—Other sorts ...	1,86,995	35,274	96,170	19,989	...	...	90,825	15,28
Salt ...	5,35,407	1,03,887	4,85,442	90,291	...	...	49,965	12,896
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre ...	90,621	37,704	68,808	24,848	...	...	21,813	12,856
2.—Other saline substances ...	38,366	11,194	47,860	14,452	9,494	3,258	...	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign ...	136	43	56	7	...	...	80	36
2.—Indian ...	4,316	1,823	6,174	2,595	1,858	772	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign ...	13	1	35	93	22	92	...	...
2.—Indian ...	58	72	585	652	527	580	...	...

Staples.	189″.		1898.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	17,700	14,317	13,974	11,079	...	...	3,726	3,238
2.—Pepper	1,521	853	1,674	1,326	153	473	...	...
3.—Ginger	2,704	1,297	2,278	664	...	...	426	633
4.—Chillies	19,094	8,956	30,812	28,400	11,718	19,534	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	1,138	1,379	675	867	...	...	463	512
6.—Others	1,989	906	1,089	645	...	...	900	261
Stone and limo	3,75,808	56,356	4,46,347	87,619	70,539	31,263	...	...
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	10,459	4,168	19,280	7,161	8,821	2,993	...	...
2.—Unrefined	6,50,323	1,10,561	7,36,084	1,23,382	85,761	12,821	...	...
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	2,259	1,343	1,655	1,143	...	...	604	200
Timber	1,28,010	20,268	1,26,723	18,633	...	...	1,287	1,653
Tobacco	7,691	3,978	35,399	18,649	27,708	14,671	...	...
Wool, raw	2,967	2,192	4,037	1,402	1,070	...	...	790
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	410	495	212	230	...	...	198	265
2.— „ Indian	6,116	4,021	3,221	3,005	...	...	2,895	1,016
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	22,800	1,271	47,196	1,914	24,306	643	...	...
2.—Indigo seed	1,17,748	43,942	1,34,726	51,763	16,978	7,821	...	...
3.—Mowah flower	41,575	13,072	11,563	2,313	...	...	30,012	10,759
4.—Oil-cake	50,336	12,069	53,426	9,069	3,090	...	...	3,000
5.—Paints & colours	9,441	2,782	10,667	5,582	1,226	2,800	...	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	77,492	21,693	93,397	29,502	15,905	7,809	...	...
7.—Wooden articles	9,959	4,273	14,355	5,551	4,396	1,278	...	...
8.—Others	9,89,289	3,13,949	4,67,598	1,67,771	...	...	5,21,691	1,46,178
Total ...	1,53,57,504	34,38,681	1,52,60,230	31,57,485	...		97,274	2,81,196
Military stores	14,771	22,075	77,222	67,465	62,451	45,390	...	...
Coal for railway	10,43,317	82,105	8,56,996	76,254	...	...	1,86,321	5,851
Railway materials	12,88,617	42,133	10,11,438	57,654	...	15,521	2,77,179	...
Live-stock	...	27,506	..	29,024	...	1,518	...	...
Total ...	1,77,04,209	36,12,500	1,72,05,886	33,87,882	...	...	4,98,323	2,24,618

C. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th March 1898.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of December 1897, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1897. Up.	1897. Down.	1896. Up.	1896. Down.	Total. 1897.	Total. 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	9,644	12,103	11,526	5,356	21,747	16,882	4,865	......
Cotton, raw ...	96	319	86	590	415	676	......	261
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European ...	300	......	346	......	300	346	......	46
Ditto, Indian ...	276	278	151	219	554	370	184	......
Piece-goods, European ...	2,905	5	2,348	7	2,910	2,355	555	......
Ditto, Indian ...	101	4	86	8	105	94	11	......
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium ...	2	1	1	......	3	1	2	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	186	7	73	1	193	74	119	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo ...	......	368	......	219	368	219	149	......
Myrobolams ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch ...	43	......	54	......	43	54	......	11
Turmeric ...	37	201	5	105	238	110	128	......
Aniline dyes ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	16	1	36	......	17	36	......	19
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat ...	89	4	23	1	93	24	69	......
Rice in the husk ...	1,973	2,862	4,449	4,643	4,835	9,092	......	4,257
Rice not in the husk ...	3,377	1,441	5,432	2,124	4,818	7,556	......	2,738
Jowar and bajra ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse ...	2,094	1,803	2,352	3,740	3,897	6,092	......	2,695
Others ...	125	145	70	58	270	128	142	......
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned ... }								
Raw ... }								
Skins of sheep, &c.— }	30	1,331	10	557	1,361	567	794	......
Dressed or tanned ... }								
Raw ... }								
Horns ...	7	1	......	5	8	5	3	......
Jute—								
Raw ...	239	78,860	23	46,791	79,099	46,814	32,285	......
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	389	1,251	406	1,761	1,640	2,167	......	527
Lac—								
Stick ... } Shell ... }	......	102	......	64	102	64	38	......
Leather, manufactured ...	90	......	79	1	90	80	10	......
Liquors—								
Beer ...	41	9	54	15	50	69	......	19
Spirits ...	3	......	4	......	3	4	......	1
Wines ...	87	5	93	......	92	93	......	1
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto ...	58	......	11	......	58	11	47	......
Copper, wrought ...	6	......	9	......	6	9	......	3
Brass, do. ...	167	66	170	47	233	217	16	......
Iron ...	1,831	108	1,972	82	1,939	2,054	......	115
Others ...	115	33	123	5	148	128	20	......
Oils—								
Kerosine ...	29,755	58	10,370	123	29,813	10,493	19,320	......
Castor ...	6	......	3	......	6	3	3	......
Cocoanut ...	91	......	72	......	91	72	19	......
Others ...	208	11	260	1	219	261	......	42
Oilseeds—								
Linseed ...	3	790	......	200	793	200	593	......
Rape and mustard ...	78	1,222	201	771	1,300	972	328	......
Til or jinjili ...	1	68	2	268	69	270	......	201
Poppy ...	3	......	4	......	3	4	......	1
Earthnuts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	8	55	29	8	63	37	26	......
Opium ...	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Paper and pasteboard ...	226	5	168	243	231	411	......	180
Provisions—								
Ghee ...	81	1	64	9	82	73	9	......
Dried fruits and nuts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	870	667	940	513	1,537	1,453	84	......
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	105	......	324	......	105	324	......	219
Other sorts ...	44	1	101	......	45	101	......	56
Salt ...	4,627	96	6,962	128	4,723	7,090	......	2,364
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre ...	7	......	5	......	7	5	2	......
Other saline substances ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian ...	......	13	......	14	13	14	......	1

STAPLES.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian—								
Muga	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Badi	......	......	......	11	......	11	......	11
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	272	1,316	403	999	1,588	1,402	186	......
Pepper	74	......	54	......	74	54	20	......
Ginger	......	101	......	93	101	93	8	......
Chillies	359	117	189	60	476	249	227	......
Cardamoms	......	59	......	67	59	67	......	8
Others	125	22	79	75	147	134	13	......
Stone and lime	901	558	564	277	1,459	841	618	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	477	2	303	3	479	306	173	......
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	2,400	260	1,742	298	2,660	2,040	620	......
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	28	3,591	1	3,034	3,619	3,035	584	......
Timber	467	152	524	172	619	696	......	77
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	126	1,288	112	1,329	1,414	1,441	......	27
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	5	10	17	14	15	31	......	16
Wool, raw	......	173	......	209	173	209	......	36
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	24	......	10	1	24	11	13	......
Shawls	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	6,658	3,214	7,648	3,088	9,872	10,736	......	864
Total ...	72,356	114,661	61,124	78,407	187,017	139,531	62,283	14,797

H. STUART,
Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, *the 14th March 1898.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th March 1898 on 1,705·09 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	318,063*	3,39,809 9 0*	45,26,279 0	8,53,535 11 0	21,806 0 0	12,15,331 4 0	93,093	155,091	248 184
Or per mile of railway ...		199 5 6		510 9 3	12 13 6	712 12 3	......	......	
For previous 8¼ weeks of half-year.	2,716,791†	29,33,183 13 0†	3,47,45,282 20‡	‡68,38,690 4 0	1,72,603 0 0§	99,44,488 1 0	703,138¾	1,276,107½	2,009,546¼
Total for 9¼ weeks ...	3,035 454	32,73,083 6 0	3,92,71,561 20	76,92,231 15 0	1,94,604 0 0	1,11,59,819 5 0	886,531¾	1,431,198½	2,317,730¼
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	338,426½	3,62,430 9 4	39,67,188 30	8,43,770 6 8	26 956 11 9	12,33,157 11 9	8¹,593	155,103	244,696
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	212 14 7	......	495 10 9	15 13 5	724 6 9	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 9¼ weeks of previous year ...	2,905,040½	30,95,830 3 8	3,75,05,245 0	77,76,924 9 11	2,01,160 5 4	1,10,73,915 2 11	854,711	1,392,535	2,247,246

* The decrease is due to "Sivaratree mela" in the corresponding week of 1897.
† Added No. of passengers 20,046 and deducted Rs. 13,235 }
‡ Do. Mds. 53,368 and „ 23,429 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 22nd January 1898.
§ Do. „ 1,035 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th March 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,700*	6,364 12 0*	20,981 0	764 11 0	8 0 0	7,137 7 0	1,095	115	1,210
Or per mile of railway ...	......	286 5 0	......	34 6 5	0 5 9	321 1 2	.. .	......	.....
For previous 8¼ weeks of half-year.	211,613†	53,588 12 0†	1,37,426 30‡	5,346 9 0‡	71 0 0§	59,006 5 0	9,013	1,019	10,032
Total for 9¼ weeks ...	234,343	5⁴,953 8 0	1,58,407 30	6,111 4 0	79 0 0	66,143 12 0	10,108	1,134	11,242
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	38,850½	10,734 14 6	18,351 30	782 0 0	12 14 6	11,533 13 0	1,208	112	1,320
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	483 1 4	......	35 2 10	0 9 3	518 13 5	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 9¼ weeks of previous year ...	228,324	56,003 15 1	1,87,621 30	6,450 13 0	51 10 9	63,106 6 10	10,269	907	11,176

* The decrease is due to "Sivaratree mela" in the corresponding week of 1897.
† Added No. of passengers 4,347 and Rs. 293 }
‡ Deducted Mds. 8,437 and „ 18 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 22nd January 1898.
§ Do. „ 4 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th March 1898 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	16,392	13,052 15 0	1,27,638 30	21,279 11 0	100 0 0	34,432 10 0	6,941	5,871	12,812
Or per mile of railway ...	......	80 7 3	......	131 2 7	0 9 11	212 3 9	......	.. ...	......
For previous 8¼ weeks of half-year.	353,368*	1,93,007 5 0*	8,26,091 10†	1,32,352 15 0†	667 0 0‡	3,26,027 4 0	64,494	33,862	98,356*
Total for 9¼ weeks ...	369,760	2,06,060 4 0	9,53,730 0	1,53,632 10 0	767 0 0	3,60,459 14 0	71,435	39,733	111,168
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,126	12,450 0 6	72,805 20	10,766 13 0	53 4 0	23,270 1 6	6,315	4,104	10,419
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	77 9 4	......	67 1 6	0 5 4	145 0 2	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 9¼ weeks of previous year ...	144,619½	1,11,259 9 2	8,27,888 20	96,467 2 0	538 4 3	2,08,314 15 5	61,337	33,877	95,214

* Added No. of passengers 11,302 and Rs. 8,188 }
† Do. Mds. 18,358 and „ 444 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited gu es or the week ended 22nd January 1898.
‡ Ditto „ 93 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th March 1898 on 817 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	204,460	1,03,160 0 0	915,900 0	1,62,470 0 0	9,530 0 0	2,75,160 0 0	34,180	38,960	73,140
Or per mile of railway ...	250	126 0 0	1,121 0	199 0 0	*3 0 0	*328 0 0		...	...
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	1,612,820	8,40,970 0 0	77,48,070 0	14,45,880 0 0	1,26,740 0 0	24,13,590 0 0	264,670	350,432	615,102
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,817,280	9,44,130 0 0	86,63,970 0	16,08,350 0 0	1,36,270 0 0	26,88,750 0 0	298,850	389,392	688,242
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	198,877	1,06,747 0 0	8,69,117 0	1,14 988 0 0	7,318 0 0	2,29,053 0 0	33,564	34,058	67,622
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	244	131 0 0	1,068 0	141 0 0	1 0 0	273 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,873,125	10,23,225 0 0	75,94,923 0	10,75,088 0 0	1,40,752 0 0	22,39,665 0 0	304,991	295,796	600,787

* Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th March 1898 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	25,300	10,300 0 0	42 470 0	5,720 0 0	100 0 0	16,120 0 0	3,080	1,390	4,470
Or per mile of railway	294	120 0 0	494 0	66 0 0	1 0 0	187 0 0	...	..	...
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	189,950	74,160 0 0	402,130 0	43,470 0 0	1,830 0 0	1,19,460 0 0	22,143	16,210	38,353
Total for 9 weeks .	215,250	84,460 0 0	444,600 0	49,190 0 0	1,930 0 0	1,35,580 0 0	25,223	17,600	42,823
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,318	6,200 0 0	37,365 0	3,613 0 0	46 0 0	9,868 0 0	2,780	1,266	4,046
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	225	72 0 0	440 0	42 0 0	1 0 0	115 0 0	...	..	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	196,171	60,043 0 0	257,816 0	22,453 0 0	1,722 0 0	84 218 0 0	21,801	10,887	32,688

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th February 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,338	12,460 0 0	46,232 0	3,516 0 0	9,971 0 0	25,947 0 0	4,500	2,576	7,076
Or per mile of railway	227	100 0 0	370 0	28 0 0	80 0 0	208 0	...		......
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	205,801	98,495 0 0	4,28,205 0	31,717 0 0	11,615 0 0	1,41,827 0 0	29,402	20,128	49,530
Total for 8 weeks ..	234,139	110,995 0 0	4,74,437 0	35,233 0 0	21,586 0 0	1,67,774 0 0	33,902	22,704	56,606
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,949	12,914 0 0	66,424 0	3,739 0 0	111 0 0	16,764 0 0	3,099	2,973	6,072
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	264	103 0 0	531 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	134 0 0		......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	280,119	109,726 0 0	6,55,218 0	35,312 0 0	1,190 0 0	1,46,228 0 0	33,282	20,057	53,339

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th March 1898 on 827 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 827 miles open	(a) 96,150	(a) 43,010	(a)5,25,870	(a)72,140	19,700	(a)1,34,850	18,184	(b)24,819	43,003
Or per mile of railway	116·26	52·01	635·88	87·23	23·82	163·06		......	
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year ...	751,460	3,50,310	36,02,800	4,62,150	1,64,660	9,47,120	1,34,011	166,299	300,316
Total for 8½ weeks	847,610	3,93,320	41,28,760	5,34,290	1,84,360	10,81,970	1,52,195	191,118	343,319
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 819 miles open	98,889	41,729	5,92,355	62,025	17,436	1,21,190	15,952	(c)18,823	34,775
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	120·74	50·95	723·26	75·73	21·29	147·97	...	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	921,150	3,62,702	39,34,179	4,52,305	1,31,185	9,46,192	1,29,215	172,652	301,867

(a) Decrease in number and weight with increase in amount and freight as compared with the figures of corresponding period of last year are due to longer leads.
(b) Includes 1,678 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) " 1,149 " " " "

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 5th March 1898	12,577	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	12,464	3	3
Increase	112	12	9
Receipts per mile for the week ending 5th March 1898	216	9	9
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	244	6	4
Increase	2	3	5
Receipts from 1st January to 5th March 1898	94,327	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	99,043	0	0
Decrease	4,716	0	0

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[REGISTERED No. 39.]

No. 12 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

CONTENTS.

AMENDMENT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1888.

No. 1635M.—The 17th March 1898.—The following correspondence is published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1233M., dated Calcutta, the 7th March 1898.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

IN continuation of previous confidential correspondence regarding the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act of 1888, I am directed to submit, for the formal sanction of the Government of India, a Bill to amend that Act which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to introduce into the Bengal Council at the earliest possible date.

2. In explanation of the changes which the Bill will effect in the relative powers and duties of the Corporation, the General Committee and the Chairman,

I am to submit copies of the papers contained in the appendix to this letter, and to say that, in view of the facts therein stated, the Lieutenant-Governor reluctantly came to the conclusion that the state of Calcutta from a sanitary point of view was so appallingly bad as to call for the early and effective intervention of Government, and that the first step necessary to bring about adequate reform was to revise the Act throughout, so as in the first place to provide the town with a responsible municipal executive, and in the next place to furnish this executive with a law adequate to the sanitary requirements of the present day and the condition of Calcutta as it now is.

3. On the 9th October 1896 it was reported that a case of bubonic plague had occurred in Howrah, and by a Resolution of the 10th October the Lieutenant-Governor appointed the following gentlemen to form a Medical Board for the purpose of determining the action to be taken by all executive authorities, whether official or municipal, with the object of preventing and checking the plague throughout Bengal:—

Appendix No. 1.

Hon'ble H. H. Risley, C.I.E.	President.
" P. Playfair, C.I.E.	Members.
" J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E.	
Surgeon-Colonel Ross	
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., F.R.S.	
Surgeon-Captain Dyson	
Dr. Mohendra Lal Sarkar, C.I.E. ...	
Surgeon-Captain Robson Scott	Secretary.

It was laid down in the Resolution that the orders issued by the Board should be deemed to be the orders of Government, and be carried out with all possible despatch by all executive authorities. In the exercise of this power the Board, on the 22nd October, deputed five Sanitary officers,* whose services had meanwhile been placed at their disposal, to make a sanitary survey of the Town proper of Calcutta with reference to certain main points, and to report the results. Similar instructions were given to Surgeon-Captain Pilgrim, then Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas, in respect of the area added to Calcutta by Bengal Act II of 1888. The reports submitted by these officers* disclosed a state of things which may be summarised as follows:—

* Surgeon-Captain J. C. Vaughan, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Bengal Circle.
Surgeon-Captain B. H. Deare, I.M.S., Dip. Pub. Health and Sanitary Science (Camb.), Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Northern Bengal Circle.
Surgeon-Lieutenant E. S. Peck, I.M.S., Dip. Pub. Health and Sanitary Science (Camb.).
Surgeon-Lieutenant C. D. Dawes, I.M.S.
P. R. Hay-Jagannadham, B.A., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), Officiating Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle.

* Appendix Nos. 2—4.

I.—Overcrowded and badly built houses.—In many parts of the town and suburbs they found that both pucka houses and bustee huts were dangerously overcrowded, and were built in a manner which rendered proper ventilation and efficient conservancy almost impossible.

II.—Defects of public latrines.—The public latrines and urinals were in many cases faulty in construction; they were imperfectly cleaned and their number was insufficient to justify even a limited application of the penal provisions of the law in regard to nuisances.

III.—Defects of private latrines.—The private latrines were in many cases so constructed that they could not be properly cleaned, nor could the conservancy officers get access to them; and consequently many of them were choked with accumulations of filth.

IV.—State of house-drains and down-pipes.—The house-drains and down-pipes were in many cases broken, choked, and out of repair.

V.—State of surface drains.—The surface drains were blocked with foul matter, latrines were allowed to discharge into them, and the drains themselves were often used as latrines.

VI.—Neglect of road scavenging.—The scavenging of the roads was imperfectly carried out; the staff was inadequate for the work; and the subsoil had become dangerously polluted.

VII.—State of compounds and courtyards.—The condition of the compounds and courtyards of houses was in many cases extremely filthy.

VIII.—Pollution of wells.—Wells in courtyards were contaminated by the percolation of sewage impurities from the soil.

IX.—State of cowsheds and stables.—Cowsheds and stables were situated in thickly populated places; their construction was faulty; they were greatly overcrowded, and their flooring was soaked with sewage which polluted the wells on the premises.

X.—State of hackney carriage stands.—The number of hackney carriage stands was wholly insufficient to meet the current requirements of the town, and they were imperfectly flushed and cleansed.

XI.—Condition of bustees.—Most bustees were badly drained and imperfectly ventilated; the huts were too close together; the latrine arrangements led to the pollution of the soil; the roads and lanes were too narrow, and conservancy was imperfectly carried out.

4. The description given by the Sanitary officers of the condition of parts of Calcutta was borne out by the personal observation of the members of the Board, all of whom, with the exception of the native member, who was in bad health, visited the streets and houses, the conservancy of which had been most conspicuously neglected. Their accounts were also confirmed in the fullest detail and supplemented in innumerable similar instances by the reports and evidence of Dr. Banks, who had large experience of practical sanitation as Civil Medical Officer of Puri, and was for this reason selected by the Lieutenant-Governor for the post of the Chief Superintendent of Conservancy in Calcutta, a temporary appointment sanctioned by the Commissioners early in October 1896. Dr. Banks's reports cover the period from the 19th October 1896 to the 30th March 1897, during which time he was constantly engaged in supervising the conservancy arrangements of the entire town and in directing the work of the extra conservancy staff appointed† by the Commissioners on 25th September 1896 for the purpose of cleaning up the town in view of a possible outbreak of plague, and subsequently expanded,‡ on the 25th January 1897. Although necessarily of a somewhat fragmentary character, they possess a special value as recording the daily observations of an experienced Sanitary officer who was occupied for about six months exclusively in looking after the daily work of conservancy, and they may be accepted as giving an absolutely truthful picture of the actual sanitary condition of the City of Calcutta during the period to which they relate. I am to invite special attention to the evidence given by Dr. Banks before the Medical Board and to his reports of the 26th and 30th March 1897, which sum up the chief results of his enquiries. During the period of Dr. Banks's deputation the extra staff, which worked from 4 A.M. daily under his personal orders, removed 10,722 tons of neglected filth, not including enormous quantities of night-soil removed to

Appendix No. 5.

† Extra staff first sanctioned—
1 Superintendent.
1 Inspector.
1 Sub-Inspector.
200 Coolies.
60 Hired carts.

‡ Additional staff subsequently sanctioned—
1 Temporary Superintendent.
12 Sub-Inspectors.
1,300 Coolies.
193 Surface carts.
90 Sullage carts.

the depôts from privies, which, though connected with the sewers, were not provided with any arrangements for flushing. They cleaned and whitewashed 322 houses—many of them lodging-houses—33 rooms and 1,322 privies; and flushed and purified 3,436 drains. In addition to this work they issued notices under section 318 of the Act, which led to the lime-washing by private individuals of 3,977 dwelling-houses containing 15,867 rooms, 120 stables, 30 coach-houses, 1,576 godowns, 133 cattle-sheds, 437 granaries, 29 bakeries, 16 work-shops, 12 warehouses, 49 manufactories and 2,546 privies. Following in the main the headings laid down by the Medical Board for the guidance of the officers who conducted the sanitary survey, the results of Dr. Banks's six months' experience of the conservancy of Calcutta may be stated thus:—

(1) *Overcrowding.*—There was great overcrowding in Wards 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8, where houses of two, three and four stories were inhabited by monthly tenants who are shop keepers, hawkers, brokers and occasionally pilgrims. The houses were separated by narrow lanes or passages into which all refuse was thrown, and drop privies discharged their contents. One such lane separating two-storied houses in Ward No. 5, 60 feet long by 1½ feet wide, was found closed at both ends and containing a mass of refuse 9 feet high. In another case, a similar lane between three-storied houses, measuring 100 feet by 1′ 4″, was closed at one end by a privy and at the other by a pucka wall, and was filled with house-refuse, night-soil and other filth. In a third the passage was only nine inches wide, and no mehter could get across to the privy. Houses such as these Dr. Banks considers far more unhealthy than bustees composed of tiled huts. In Wards 2, 5 and 7 it has been ascertained by recent inquiries that 75 per cent. of the surface is occupied by solid blocks of buildings. The road space is 10 per cent., and the remaining 15 per cent. consists of tanks, mostly unwholesome, and of courtyards shut in on all sides by houses.

(2) *Public latrines.*—There were only 30 free latrines for the whole town, each with an average of 20 seats; besides urinals which were invariably used as latrines, urinating going on outside. The number of latrines was absolutely insufficient. Dr. Banks saw crowds of people waiting round them from 6 to 8 A.M. Many of the latrines were badly located at the end of narrow lanes and amidst blocks of high houses. They were not continuously flushed, and were a nuisance to the neighbourhood. The nuisance will be greatly reduced when the supply of unfiltered water is made continuous.

(3) *Private privies.*—The ordinary private privy consists, according to Dr. Banks, of a hole in the floor, about 9 inches in diameter, with a seat about the height of a brick. In the case of ground-floor rooms the night-soil drops usually about three or four feet without any conducting pipe into a vault below, where it is received either in a porous earthenware *gumla* or in a hole in the floor of the vault, from which it is baled out by the mehter. In the case of privies on upper floors there is sometimes a conducting pipe of masonry or Raniganj pottery into the vault, but as often as not there is no pipe. In order to clean these privies the mehters have to crawl on their hands and knees, or even to lie down, in order to get at the *gumlas,* some of which are so large that they cannot be moved, and are never properly cleaned. The vaults are usually quite dark. Ninety per cent. of the urine soaks into the floor or gets into surface-drains. The number of private privies was stated to be 60,970, of which 22,830 are *pucka* of the type described above, and 32,990 *kutcha* with seats and vaults of masonry, walls of bamboos or mats, and roofs of tiles or corrugated iron. Only 5,142 are connected with the sewers and have flushing arrangements. Connected privies were never cleaned except when the connection was reported to be choked. From one such privy in Harrison Road, serving a house occupied by 90 persons, 14 tons of night-soil were removed by the extra staff. Another in Burtola Street was full of night-soil and choked by 50 old shoes. Many similar instances were found. There were 1,996 mehters for unconnected privies, each of whom had on an average to look after 23·2 privies.

(4) *Night-soil depôts.*—A night-soil depôt is described as an enclosed building to which night-soil is brought by the mehters to be disposed of as quickly as possible. It is thrown into pits communicating with the main sewer into which it is washed with as much water as is available. There are 31 depôts

in Calcutta. The night-soil is taken to them in the early morning, buckets being used in the town and carts in the suburban area. The mehters have to go distances ranging from ¾ of a mile to 1½ miles. Dr. Banks found that these depôts were greatly complained of by people living in the neighbourhood; suitable sites were most difficult to get, and some of the existing sites were considered by him to be very objectionable. Some of the depôts were in bad repair, and in one the floor is described as being completely broken up.

(5) *Street-cleansing and disposal of house-refuse.*—In their letter of 30th November 1876 the Medical Board expressed themselves as satisfied, from evidence which had come before them and from their personal observation, that owing to the neglect of street-cleansing the surface of the roads, lanes and gullies in Calcutta had become polluted to a dangerous extent. Dr. Banks concurred in this view, and considered great portions of the sub-soil to be polluted "by the soakage of privy contents, by promiscuous defœcation and urination, by horse-droppings, the discharge of foul water into streets at all hours, house-refuse, cow-shed and stable refuse, and by the fact that the streets are not scraped properly." The reasons assigned by him for this state of things were—

Appendix No. 10.

(*a*) The hours for throwing out rubbish into the streets had been fixed under section 300 of the Act, so as to suit the habits of the people, with the result that the remains of meals, vegetable matter, house-sweepings and trade refuse of every description were "thrown into the streets by the ton daily at all hours of the day."

(*b*) The cart establishment maintained for removing refuse was insufficient and the system of employing hired carts for this purpose was inefficient.

(*c*) The platforms on which the refuse is loaded into the trucks of the Municipal Railway for transport to the Salt Lakes were insufficient in number, and so badly constructed that the bullocks and ponies employed were needlessly knocked about, and carts were kept waiting for a long time to discharge their loads.

(6) *Surface drains.*—These drains were said to be badly aligned and out of repair; they were largely used as latrines, and in many instances privies drained into them. In the amalgamated area and the suburbs the surface drains are kutcha. They are described by Surgeon-Captain Pilgrim as "foul beyond description,"* being merely elongated earthen cess-pools into which house sewage flows freely, and it is believed to be absolutely impossible to keep them clean.

* For details see Appendix Nos. 3 and 4.

(7) *Sanitary condition of compounds and courtyards of houses.*—Dr. Banks's longer experience enabled him to confirm the reports of the special Sanitary officers under this head. Many similar instances are quoted in his reports. In one case twenty-five cart-loads of refuse, including the sweepings of rooms, vegetable matter and night-soil, were removed from the courtyard of a house in Harrison Road. The Conservancy Department had no staff for inspecting compounds and courtyards. There was a house-drainage department under the Engineer, whose duty it was to look after house-drains, gully-pit connections, &c., but they did not report to the Conservancy Department on the condition of courtyards. Defects in such matters only came to notice when Conservancy Inspectors were invited into houses to inspect proposed sites for privies, or when the neighbours complained, or foul liquid overflowed into the streets. The Medical Inspectors (five permanent and six temporary) under the Health Officer occasionally reported sanitary defects when inquiring into cases of cholera, small-pox and other epidemic diseases. Notices were then issued to remove the defects. The owners of insanitary premises did not bring their defects to the notice of the Health Department, but occupiers sometimes did, especially when they wished to have their leases cancelled.

(8) *Wells in courtyards.*—Wells in courtyards are said to be numerous and liable to contamination from their proximity to privies. They were believed both by Dr. Banks and by the Medical Board to be used for drinking when the supply of drinking water is shut off. If the water-supply were constant there would be no hardship in filling up the wells, which in their present condition contribute largely to the high cholera mortality of the town.

(9) *Cowsheds and stables.*—The condition of the cowsheds, especially in the added areas of Wards 1, 3, 4 and 9, is described by Dr. Banks as something terrible, and as really worse than it is represented in the report of the Sanitary officers. In most of them there is not enough standing space for the cattle, and they have to stand with their backs arched in order to keep their hind legs out of the drain. The sheds are purposely built thus so that the excreta of the cows may fall directly into the drain, and the servants may be saved the trouble of cleaning them up from the floor. The cowsheds "simply float in cow's urine. The Municipality have not anything like enough carts for removing urine. They have altogether 22 iron carts for removing foul liquid. In the whole of the Southern Division there are three. It is the business of the Conservancy Department to remove urine; they are supposed to remove and empty it into the sewers, but instead of doing so they throw it into drains. All the drains around cowsheds in added areas are filled with urine. The cow-dung, in the great majority of cases, is made into cakes and used as fuel." Most of the cowsheds contained wells, all of which ought to be filled up. The stables, especially those used for hackney carriages, were said to be little better than the cowsheds. Most of the hackney carriage stands in the town were unpaved and could not be properly cleaned.

(10) *Gully-pits.*—There are 6,919 gully-pits in the town. The establishment for cleaning them was insufficient, and in Dr. Banks's opinion ought to be doubled. It was stated that no carts were provided for removing the contents of gully-pits, and the carts set apart for roads could not be spared for this purpose.

(11) *Establishments.*—Excluding expenditure on the Municipal Railway and the pay of the Health Officer himself, the cost of conservancy in Calcutta during 1896-97 came to Rs. 7,68,818. Dr. Banks considered the menial establishment absolutely inadequate to cope with the work, and remarked that coolies, domes, bhistis and gully-pit boys were too poorly paid to expect honest work from them. Good coolies, he said, could not be got at Rs. 5-8 a month, a rate fixed twenty years ago when food was cheaper. As a result the municipal coolies supplemented their earnings by working for a contractor on the square mile set apart for dumping rubbish, by whom they were paid at the rate of Rs. 7 a month. Dr. Banks proposed accordingly to increase the outdoor staff by 498 coolies, 298 mehters, 136 bhistis, 44 domes and 73 gully-pit boys, and to raise the pay of all these classes except the mehters, who are sufficiently paid. This would involve an extra charge of Rs. 1,20,752; but it seems probable that with better organization and improved supervision so large an increase would not be found necessary.

5. These evils are no new thing in Calcutta. They had for the most part been discovered, although not so fully set forth, by Mr. Beverley's Commission in 1884; and the fact that they still prevail to the extent described above seems to show that the present constitution of the Municipality is ill-adapted to stand the strain of a grave and sudden emergency, and fails to secure the prompt and continuous executive action which is necessary in view of the fact that the sanitation and conservancy of the great Indian maritime cities has now become a matter of international concern. In point of fact under the present law there is no municipal constitution at all in the proper sense of the word. Everything is fluid and indefinite. The Act vests in the Commissioners all powers, whether they are such as a large deliberative body can properly exercise or not; but it allows the Chairman to exercise all the powers vested in the Commissioners, except those reserved to the Commissioners in meeting, subject to such limitations and conditions as may be imposed, before or after he has acted under this power, by a resolution of the Commissioners. It further confers an unlimited power of controlling the Chairman by the action of Committees. By thus failing clearly to define the powers of the executive, the Act renders it impossible to say as regards any given matter in what part of the

Corporation the executive resides, or indeed whether there is any executive at all. The consequences have been, as has been described above, a complete breakdown of the conservancy of the town at a critical period, and serious confusion in other departments of the municipal administration, without the possibility of determining with any approach to certainty where the responsibility for such a state of things lies.

6. The most favourable account of the Calcutta Municipality is perhaps that given by Sir Henry Harrison in the Bengal Council on 4th February 1888. But even he remarked :—

"The *rôle* which the elective Commissioners for the native wards have at once assumed is precisely that of checking, watching and controlling in every way, in seeing either that no expenditure is incurred without sufficient reason, or that projects of improvement are not undertaken which cannot be fully justified. They have in fact been the brake-power in the municipal train. But a train cannot progress by brake-power alone, nor can a city thrive by opposition alone. It is also necessary that you should have motive-power, and this is precisely the one point in which the Corporation has been deficient. The motive-power has been too weak, while the opposition power very has been strong. Were time of no importance, I could prove this contention conclusively, but I hope the Council will accept my experience as a matter of testimony rather than desiderate proof. In a body like the Corporation, the executive alone is in a position to push on the work. The Chairman therefore requires that the extremely powerful criticism and opposition which is brought to bear to his proposals should be met by an equally powerful backing up, where a sufficiently good explanation can be given of what is required to be done. Over and over again this has been wanting—the executive government of the Town is working with a minority, and everybody knows what a compromising position that would be. I might go through the budget year by year and show that the Chairman has to make out a very powerful case before he can get sanction for expenditure; and he is thus much handicapped in his proposals for improvement. I cannot put the case more succinctly according to my own view than to say that the motive power in the Corporation has been too weak.

"I welcome cordially an effective opposition, but I equally contend that, if the opposition consists of more than half of the members, then the difficulty of working is greater than it should be. * * * * * * * The elective system has been a success as far as that it has organized an effective opposition and check to extravagance. It has failed in so far as that opposition has been numerically too strong. At first its numbers were so large that it brought everything to a deadlock. As it has decreased things have progressed more fairly. Consequently, I am perfectly justified in saying that it is only owing to the fact of the one-third nominated Commissioners having furnished some counterpoise to the preponderance of the opposition that the success of the Corporation has been secured, and it is hardly too much to say that this has been the hinge on which the success of the Corporation has turned."

Since Sir Henry Harrison's time the power of the Chairman has, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, been gradually dwindling, and the interference of the "Committees" been rapidly growing. The "motive-power" has been decreasing, and the "brake-power" becoming too strong.

7. By section 61 the Chairman may exercise all the powers vested by the Act in the Commissioners, save such as are expressly reserved to the Commissioners in meeting. But he cannot act in opposition to, or in contravention of, any orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting, and if any order already passed by him is brought before a meeting and modified or disapproved, he has to modify or cancel his action accordingly. Under sections 63-64 there comes the General Committee, which deals with Budget and Finance and such other business as may be referred to it by the Corporation or does not lie within the sphere of any other Committee. When the Chairman and the majority of the General Committee concur, and inconvenience is likely to arise from delay, action can be taken in anticipation of the confirmation of a General Meeting, but not otherwise. Under section 65 the Commissioners may appoint any other Committees, either standing or special, and consisting of so many members as they may think fit for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon any matter connected with the conservancy or improvement of Calcutta not assigned by the Act or by the vote of the Commissioners in meeting to the General Committee, or for the purpose of advising or aiding the Chairman or Vice-Chairman in the discharge of any portion of the duties exerciseable by them under section 61, which, in the discretion of the Commissioners, would be better regulated or managed with the aid of such Committee. The Chairman and the majority of a Committee, if in accord,

have the same power as the General Committee of anticipating the action of a general meeting.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor has enquired in what manner the discretion vested in them by section 65 has been exercised by the Commissioners. Besides two special Committees, one of 14 members, to deal with the question of the amalgamation of the Roads and Conservancy Departments, and a Boundary Committee of 17 members, there were in 1895-96—

(1) the Bye-laws Committee with 9 members;
(2) the Loans Committee with 9 members;
(3) the Hackney Carriage Committee with 6 members.

These subjects do not apparently interest the Commissioners greatly, and the Committees were comparatively small; but as we go on we find—

(4) the Water-supply Extension Committee with 31 members;
(5) the Busti and Town Improvement Committee with 38 members;
(6) the Suburban Improvement Committee with 21 members;
(7) the Roads, Buildings, Conservancy and Tramways Committee with 48 members;
(8) the Complaints Committee with 33 members.

9. It may be said that the existence of some, at any rate, of these Committees is necessary for the purpose of considering proposals involving contracts the subject-matter of which exceeds Rs. 1,000 in value, of recommending expenditure, of whatever amount, that is not included in the Budget, and of dealing with matters reserved for the decision of the Commissioners in meeting either by the Act or by sanctioned rules or bye-laws. But the Act itself imposes no such restrictions on the purposes for which Committees may be appointed, and leaves it open to the Commissioners to intervene in any question or class of questions, whether within the legitimate functions of the executive or not. An instance of such intervention is to be found in the formation of the Complaints Committee, which was described by Sir Henry Harrison in 1890 as a thoroughly unsound move, emanating from the wish of the Commissioners to concentrate in their hands all power, instead of merely the legitimate power of administration. He foretold, when the Committee was constituted, that they would find no field for their operations in the direction of bringing to light complaints which had received no attention, but that they would degenerate into a mere appellate tribunal from the orders of responsible municipal officers, after they had enquired into cases. This was precisely what happened. It was very soon found that the Committee took two months to dispose of a single complaint, while such complaints came in at the rate of twenty a day, and hence an order was passed that it should only have jurisdiction in the case of complaints referred to it by the Chairman or by some Commissioner. "The result (said Sir Henry Harrison) has been the creation of an executive appellate tribunal of the worst type. Ordinary persons, who are more likely to need redress, cannot get access to it; it is reserved for a few favoured individuals who have influence enough with some Commissioner to get their case referred to it; that is, for the very persons who would be sure to receive adequate attention independently of any such Committee. Most of the more reasonable and experienced Commissioners fight shy of the Committee, whose operations have consequently fallen into the hands of other and younger men who are, among the whole body of the Commissioners, perhaps the most incompetent to exercise the functions they aspire to."

10. In paragraph 31 of the Annual Report of the Commissioners for 1895-96, it was observed: "In connection with these Committees two important changes were made, viz., practically the appointment to a Committee of every member who cared to serve on it, instead of the number being limited to 24 or 26 as in previous years; and, secondly, a resolution which was passed by the Committee that in future members of the various Standing Committees be appointed for one year only." The pressure of members to be on some of these Committees was so great that in the end every member who desired to be

there had to be let in. A law under which action of this kind is possible obviously fails to discriminate between the true functions of the Corporation as a representative body exercising general and especially financial control, and the duties of their executive in giving effect to the positive provisions of the law in matters of conservancy and practical municipal work. No reasonable being can suppose that an executive hampered by the possibility of interference by any one of a series of multifarious Committees can administer successfully the affairs of a great city.

11. It is true that in May 1896, when it was found that many of the Committee members only attended when they had cases to press in which they were interested, the Commissioners again limited the numbers on the Chief Committees to 24, on the Hackney Carriages and Bye-laws Committees to 9 and on the Loans Committee to 6, but this reform was only carried by 3 votes, 26 members voting for it against 23 who preferred unlimited Committees. Since then the numbers on the chief Committees have been reduced to 18 and those on the minor Committees to 6 or 9.

12. In order to see how the municipal business is actually carried on, the Lieutenant-Governor has read all the proceedings of the Commissioners in meeting, of their General Committee, and of the various Standing and Special Committees from 1894 to 1897. He finds that the Chairman and the Executive generally have far less power than they ought to have; in fact, it may almost be said there are as many Chairmen as there are members of Committee. The Executive has no real head, or rather it is hydra-headed. Matters of the most ordinary description which, under any reasonable system, would be carried out by the Executive under sanction of law, are now-a-days submitted to the Committees for consideration and orders, the Executive evidently finding it useless to move without previous sanction. Even if orders are issued by the Executive under the Act, they are not infrequently brought before one or other of the Committees for revision. A common procedure is that a Sub-Committee is appointed to enquire and report (*i.e.*, to do over again the work of the Executive, whose reports apparently command comparatively little respect). Work is meantime suspended. The Sub-Committee may report in course of time, or it may "lose the papers." Sometimes it keeps the matter pending for months or even years. A more effective device for hampering promptness of executive action could not be invented.

13. No doubt the proceedings show that many items of business are got through at the meetings in a reasonable time. If this were not the case the Corporation would long ago have come altogether to a standstill. It would not, indeed, be difficult to find instances of wasted hours in the proceedings of both the General Meetings and the General Committee; but the Corporation is clearly within its right in discussing fully important matters that come before it in meeting, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not desire to criticise too minutely the manner in which that right is exercised. The drawback is that sometimes matters of trivial moment are made the occasion of long and profitless dispute. Instances, recent instances, of this are in the recollection of all persons familiar with the work of the Municipality. As regards the General Committee, Sir Henry Harrison described* their meetings in the following terms:—"We have no set discussions, and we often have separate discussions in each corner of the room going on at the same time because everybody cannot find an opportunity of getting in his word." Sir Henry Harrison was arguing against enlarging the numbers of the General Committee beyond eighteen, of whom he expected twelve or fourteen to attend the meetings—the largest number with which he thought work could be done properly. What would he have said to the numbers since placed on the Subordinate Committees?

* Bengal Council Proceedings for 7th April 1888.

It may be doubted whether things have improved since Sir Henry Harrison's time, for Mr. Ritchie, in opposing the proposal to enlarge indefinitely the numbers on the Committees, said in meeting: "Eighteen was the outside number, and from his experience on occasions when there were 24 members the Babel of confusion and the hubbub was such that business was retarded, and only those who had stentorian lungs could make themselves heard." (General meeting of 2nd June 1895.) Again, although the number of the General

Committee is limited by law to 18, the Commissioners have set aside the law by allowing any Commissioner to attend, speak, and move resolutions on any question affecting the interests of his ward.

14. In his Annual Report for 1894-95, the Health Officer gave a table showing that frequently when the Executive, *i.e.*, the Engineering Department, refused sanction to constructions as opposed to the Building Regulations, the aggrieved parties got the matter put before the Building Committee, and the Executive orders were reversed. The list contains 56 cases, and in 90 per cent. of these the Executive order was set aside. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that the Commissioners in meeting took exception to the list as giving a one-sided view of their action, but the remarks of the Commissioners themselves on the working of the Building Committee show that private interests are considered to the detriment of the public, and there is nothing in the law as it stands to prevent this being the case.

Thus at the ordinary meeting of 18th July 1895, when the working of the Building Regulations was discussed, Mr. N. N. Ghose said:—

"From a common-sense view the law and the bye-laws seemed enough; but sometimes the ingenuity of lawyers and sometimes the Commissioners themselves who had cases to support had made the rules unworkable. In many cases where they were absolutely plain and unambiguous, they had been twisted so as to make them inoperative and futile."

The whole of his speech was a powerful indictment of the action of the Commissioners, and especially of the Building Committee. He showed how, by making exceptions to the Regulations on every possible pretext, they had turned the Law and Regulations into waste paper. "If they made concessions in all cases (said Mr. Ghose), they had practically put an end to all law." Babu Surendranath Banerjee thought the existing rules good enough "*if* they were worked thoroughly, honestly, and in a consistent spirit without making the frequent exceptions which had been made."

Babu Kallynath Mitter "maintained that the bye-laws had been violated in the most flagrant manner possible." It was not a case of difficulty of interpretation, but of misplaced generosity by the members of the Committee. The bye-laws were not ambiguous, but they had been "violated" by the Building Committee.

15. Even inside the Corporation there are to be found some who denounce the amount of talk. At the same meeting as that last referred to, on the motion to introduce the closure, Mr. Simmons said: "He believed in the time of the Justices there were longer speeches but fewer speakers, and the matter was soon threshed out. Now every one who wanted to have his say had it, and there was an immense amount of sheer reiteration." Mr. Ryland, a much respected Commissioner, said—

"He was not surprised that a new Commissioner should take up a subject like this, and he agreed that the experience of Mr. Apcar did not render him sufficiently alive to the waste of time which most undoubtedly took place. The Commissioners like eels had got used to skinning, and they did not so readily complain of the time that was wasted in talking; but outside of this Corporation it was impossible to speak without hearing people talk in most strong language of the utter waste of time which took place, and it must most certainly deter a great many most useful men from taking part in the business of the Corporation. There were many men of business who in other deliberative assemblies took an active part, but who would not come forward as candidates even for the European wards, and their only reason was that it was such a waste of time which they could not afford to lose. In regard to most of the subjects which were discussed the debates were a mere farce, because most of the Commissioners came prepared to give their votes. Canvassing for votes was a common practice which could not be denied."

16. As a fact the leading Commissioners themselves have on many occasions found fault with the administration of the town. As to the state of the city, at the special meeting of 16th September 1895, Babu N. N. Sen said: "Never was Calcutta in a more insanitary state than it was at present, and that was a fact which was admitted on all hands."

As to busti improvements, Babu R. C. Pal at the same meeting said: "Busti improvement was one of the greatest necessities of the town; but it was now practically at a standstill. There were many bustis in the Northern Division of the town which were in the same state now as they were ten years ago." "It was a long-standing complaint that the working of the Conservancy Department was going from bad to worse."

At the special meeting of 20th September 1895, Babu Joy Govind Law observed that "in recent years nothing had struck him more than the inordinate delay which took place in the initiation and completion of works of improvement. Look at the question of the flooding of certain streets; look at the question of the trenching-ground, which had been under the consideration of the Commissioners for the last four years; look at the time it took to complete the preliminary survey for the drainage of the added area. He did not know what the reason might be; it might be want of establishment; it might be want of energy or want of ability to cope with the difficulties which arose; but whatever the reason might be, the fact remained that there had been uncertainty and delay in the inception and execution of necessary works."

At the meeting of 29th December 1895, Babu N. N. Sen said:—

"He perfectly agreed with what had fallen from Babu Kally Nath Mitter, and he thought the resolutions which had been moved should be adopted without further delay. Much time had been spent in talking, and in the meantime Calcutta was becoming as bad as some of the malarious districts in Bengal. There was now hardly a house in Calcutta which was free from a case of fever, and that was wholly due to the defective drainage of the city. There was a time when Calcutta was depopulated by fever, and it was in consequence of that state of things that the Medical College Hospital (then called the Fever Hospital) was established. He thought the state of things now in Calcutta was no better than it was years ago; therefore, no further time should be lost in discussion, but some practical resolution should be adopted, and he thought the resolutions proposed by Babu Kally Nath Mitter were of a practical character and embodied the sentiments of many members of the Corporation who were of a practical turn of mind. He did not at all agree with the sarcastic remarks made by Dr. Sanders as to the expression of opinion by the Chamber of Commerce; on the contrary, he thought they had done a public service in addressing the Government as they did. He considered their letter to be a very sensible one, and the Commissioners would only be establishing their reputation as talkers if they did not now adopt these resolutions."

17. Examples of the way in which the Committees interfere with the normal action of the Executive are too numerous to be quoted. The Commissioners are satisfied that their interference is proper, and quote with satisfaction instances where the result of their having overruled the Executive proved good. No one imagines that the Commissioners ought not to control the Executive, especially as regards financial questions. No doubt at times they interfere too far even in general meeting, but it is the interference by the Standing Committees with the every-day working of the Act which the Lieutenant-Governor specially condemns. The Chairman has, moreover, as their proceedings show, no proper hold over his subordinate establishments. They are taught to look to the Commissioners as their only masters. They are constantly being hauled up by them and taken to task. At one Committee a member reported that he had individually sent instructions to a Superintendent as to the performance of his duty; yet no one protested against this intolerable interference with the functions of the Chairman.

The General Committee of 14th September 1895 ordered that "privy connections should not be sanctioned in future without the special sanction of the General Committee." True, this was not approved by the Commissioners in meeting, but it shows the policy of the General Committee. At a meeting of the Hackney Carriage Committee, when the illegibility of the paint on the carriage numbers was discussed, it was moved and carried that the Chairman should consult the Commissioners in all matters relating to the administration of the Hackeny Carriage Department—(he could not be trusted even to see that a painter did his work),—and this was confirmed by the Commissioners in meeting. On a grant to the Alms-house being discussed, the Chairman was "*allowed* to take up the question and submit a note." These are only specimens of the way in which work is done; but when the mortality in Ward 22 had frightened the Commissioners, they begged the Chairman to act promptly, Babu B. N. Basu remarking that "when a matter is referred for consideration to a Committee, it often hangs fire for a considerable time."

18. As an example of the way in which sanitary improvements are at times dealt with, I am to quote the following from the proceedings of the ordinary monthly meeting of 11th July 1895:—

"The following Resolution passed at the same meeting (of a Committee) having been submitted *for confirmation*—

(b) That the estimate of Rs. 2,138-10 for laying unfiltered water-pipes for flushing and road-watering in Armenian Street be sanctioned—

Babu Nalin Behary Sircar observed that, on the recommendation of the Health Officer, notices had been served upon the residents of Armenian Street (which was in a very insanitary condition) to connect such of their privies as were not connected, and this work was needed to enable the privies to be connected. Subsequently at a meeting of the General Committee on the 18th May, Mr. J. Ghosal put certain questions with regard to these notices, the result of which was that a resolution was passed to the effect that it was not an occasion for serving notices, no water being available, and the notices were directed to be cancelled. Therefore, the reason for passing this estimate did not now exist, and the speaker accordingly moved *that resolution (b) be not confirmed.*

Dr. Bhubun Mohan Sircar remarked that the Health Officer on visiting these places found the privies to be in an insanitary condition, and he wanted them to be connected with the sewers, but the Health Officers served notices without knowing whether flushing arrangements existed or not; and on that this estimate was submitted by the Engineer. Unless flushing arrangements were provided, these privies could not be connected.

Babu Priya Nath Malik seconded the motion of Babu Nalin Behary Sircar that resolution (b) be not confirmed.

Babu Nalin Behary Sircar's motion that resolution (b) be not confirmed was put and carried.

That is, the notices had to be cancelled because there was no water for flushing. The proposal to supply the water was negatived because the notices had been withdrawn. So the privies remained as before.

19. There could be no better illustration of the incapacity of the Corporation, as at present constituted, to deal with any administrative matter than the difficulty which the Medical Board and the Government experienced in inducing the Commissioners to appoint a sufficient temporary staff to remove the vast accumulations of filth discovered by the Sanitary officers. On the 25th October 1896, before the reports of these officers had been published, the Commissioners passed the commendable resolution that "a thorough cleansing of the town should be effected as soon as possible by employing a special establishment," consisting of 1 Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, 200 coolies and 60 small carts. This establishment was fixed with reference to the requirements of a single ward, and was quite insufficient to deal with the eight wards in which accumulations of filth had been reported to exist. But although on the 30th November the Medical Board addressed to the Corporation a number of specific recommendations for the cleansing of the city, it was not till the 22nd January, and then under the strongest pressure from the Government and the Board, that they sanctioned a grant of Rs. 30,000 towards a further temporary establishment for cleaning up the town, and even then they entrusted the administration of the grant to a Sub-Committee whose deliberations seriously impeded the action of the responsible executive officers.

20. A striking example of the laxity of administration that is possible under the present Act is furnished by the collection of rates. This subject was reported on at length in my letter of the 19th October 1896. It was there shown that the demands remitted and cancelled during the preceding three years had amounted to Rs. 6,36,330, or an average of Rs. 2,12,077 a year, being 5·26 to 6·17 per cent. of the total demand. Of the sum shown above, bills amounting to Rs. 4,03,280 had been written off for vacancy, error and reduction, and in addition to this, miscellaneous bills representing a demand of Rs. 1,47,004 had been cancelled during the same period. It was explained how, owing to defective arrangements and want of proper supervision, the work of collecting rates in arrear had been left to ill-paid and irresponsible subordinates who had colluded with dishonest rate-payers to defraud the Corporation. In the last paragraph of the letter referred to above, a hope was expressed that the Commissioners might be persuaded to introduce substantial reforms in their system of collecting the rates. On the report of a Committee appointed to consider the question, material changes have since been introduced which the Chairman believes will bring about a great improvement.

21. The Accounts Department of the Corporation is reported to be in an unsatisfactory state both as regards the compilation of the initial accounts and their audit. The officer appointed to be chief accountant has not sufficient experience for the control of a large office, nor is the post adequately paid. The accounts of the Chief Engineer, who is responsible for heavy loan

expenditure, are compiled by an accountant whose pay is Rs. 105, and five clerks on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50. Serious losses have occurred in the workshop owing to the imperfect control exercised by the Accounts Department. In spite of repeated protests by the Accountant-General, who threatened some time ago to report the matter to Government, but did not carry out his threat, the accounts of the General Store Department at Entally, which issues stores to the value of a lakh every year, had not been made up for three years, and consequently could not be audited at all.

22. A further defect in the working of the present Act is the practical exclusion of European men of business from all share in the municipal government of Calcutta. This is the more serious in the case of a heterogeneous community where the European minority control the commercial interests to which the town owes its existence, and realise very clearly the extent to which the prosperity of those interests depends on the sanitary condition of the town. It is, however, no new thing. The Calcutta merchants, who serve readily and do excellent work on the Port Trust, have always held aloof from municipal affairs. Even in the days of the Justices men of business in Calcutta could not find time to take part in the interminable debates of a large talking body, but were content to leave the affairs of the town to be controlled by the Chairman, whose executive power had not then been whittled away by a standing majority of middle class Hindus. In 1876, when the introduction of the elective system was under consideration, the Select Committee appointed to frame a constitution for the town fully recognised the peculiar character of the community they had to deal with, and the necessity of bringing into their scheme the principle of special aptitude as opposed to that of numerical equality. They proposed that out of the 54 members to be elected, 27 should be Hindus, 9 Muhammadans and 18 Europeans, Eurasians, Armenians, Jews, &c., while of the 18 to be nominated, 9 should be Hindus or Muhammadans and 9 persons of other nationalities. This proposal did not satisfy the non-official Europeans, one of whose representatives in the Council, Mr. Brookes, considered the proportion of Europeans too small for efficiency, and suggested that the number should be raised to 25. The Committee's scheme was rejected, not in consequence of Mr. Brooke's objection, but in deference to the views of Babu Kristo Das Pal, who, while admitting the existence in the city of a varied community with conflicting interests, urged that the system of proportional representation would be inelastic and would prevent Hindus from electing Europeans as their representatives. "It might be said that the larger number of rate-payers being Hindus, they would flood or swamp the Corporation; that was to say, the majority of persons elected would probably be Hindus, and that other sections of the community would be overridden. He did not think that that would be the case. For his own part he thought that the Hindus were well aware that they had to learn a good deal from Europeans, and that in the matter of municipal management they by themselves could not do much. United with Europeans, they could do a great deal, but single-handed the Hindus were too weak. So he did not believe that the result would be in the direction apprehended."

23. In illustration of this aspect of the question I am to invite special attention to the Statements A, B and C annexed to this letter. Statement A illustrates the comparative representation of the chief nationalities in Calcutta as it stood in 1882 under Bengal Act IV of 1876 and in 1895 under the present law. It will be seen that the proportion of Hindus among elected members has declined from 64·6 to 61·6, and on the main body of elected and nominated Commissioners from 52·7 to 52 They still, therefore, have an absolute majority in the Corporation, while on the Town Council they compose 66·6 per cent.—the same proportion as in 1882. In so far, then, as it was the intention of sections 8 and 63 of the Act to reduce this undue preponderance, those provisions appear to have proved futile.

The percentage of Muhammadans has risen on the Corporation from 11·1 to 17·3 and on the General Committee from 10 to 16·6. This result, which is largely due to the Government having, at the instance of the Chairman, nominated six Muhammadans in 1895, is in itself by no means a matter for regret. But the gain of the Muhammadans is more than counterbalanced by the decline in the proportion of Europeans and Eurasians from 31·9 to 26·8

in the Corporation and from 20 per cent. to 5·6 per cent. on the General Committee. A comparison of the figures for Natives (Hindus and Muhammadans) with Europeans, Eurasians, Parsis, Jews and Armenians, brings out even more striking results. The percentage of Natives in the Corporation has risen since 1882 from 63·9 to 69·3, and on the General Committee from 76·6 to 83·3, while the proportion of other nationalities has fallen in the Corporation from 36·1 to 30·1 and on the General Committee from 23·4 to 16·7.

Statement B shows the composition of the Municipality according to profession. Lawyers, who had 21 seats out of 72 in 1882, have 27 seats in 1895, Hindu lawyers having gained 6 seats. The number of land and house-owners has fallen from 17 to 12; while the merchants and traders, admittedly under-represented in 1882, had the same number of seats in 1895 as in 1882, although the commercial interest in the municipal administration has advanced rather than declined during the period.

Statement C is based upon the statistics of the ward elections of 1895. It shows that the registered electors amount to only 2 per cent. of the total population of Calcutta; that the Hindus, who are only 66 per cent. of the population, have 73·3 per cent. of the registered electors and 69·5 per cent. of the voting power; and that Muhammadans, who form 29 per cent. of the population, contribute only 10·5 per cent. of the electorate, and exercise only 9 per cent. of the voting power. On the other hand, a comparison of Statements A and C brings out that the Hindus with 69·5 per cent. of the voting power secured in 1895 only 61·6 per cent. of the seats, while Europeans with 19·5 per cent. of the voting power got 23·3 per cent. of the elected Commissioners, and the Muhammadans with only 9 per cent. of the aggregate voting power succeeded in electing 13·4 per cent. of the ward members.

24. In whatever way the figures may be combined and analysed, they demonstrate how conspicuously the elective principle has failed to fulfil the expectations held out by Babu Kristo Das Pal, that the Hindu rate-payers would often choose European Commissioners, and therefore that precautions to guard against sections of the community being overridden were unnecessary. They show further how, under the system introduced in 1876, not only do Hindus and Muhammadans command an overwhelming majority, but Hindus alone outnumber all other nationalities on the Corporation, and outnumber them much more decisively on the General Committee. The municipal government of Calcutta has in fact passed into the hands of the educated Hindus. The Europeans, who ought to have a predominant influence in the affairs of the town, cannot be induced to take part in the general meetings of the Commissioners, where they consider time is wasted in debate and where they could not hope to command more than an insignificant minority. They prefer to stand aside and make themselves felt through the Chamber of Commerce, the Jute Association, the Health Society or some other public body which every now and then puts forward some very general proposal with an imperfect knowledge of the facts, and no knowledge at all of the difficulties, financial and administrative, involved in the sanitation of a large Asiatic city. It is one of the greatest evils of the existing state of things that among the various critics of the Corporation those who are most interested in the questions at issue and best able to make themselves heard should at the same time be the worst informed as to the evils that exist, and the least responsible as regards the possible remedies for them. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot blame the merchants and tradesmen of Calcutta for the rôle they have adopted, but it is certainly a matter for regret in the interests of the town that the really influential Europeans among the non-official community should practically cut themselves off from municipal work.

25. The results of the working of the present municipal law in Calcutta may now be summed up as follows:—

(1) the conservancy of the town has been shown to have broken down in material points;

(2) the collection of the rates has for a long time been defective, and about two lakhs of revenue have yearly been written off as irrecoverable;

(3) important branches of the accounts have fallen into confusion;

(4) the uncertainty as to the respective functions of the Chairman and the Corporation has paralysed the action of the executive;

(5) the European commercial community is inadequately represented and does not exercise the influence to which it is entitled.

The changes in the constitution by which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to amend these defects are explained at length below. I am now to state briefly the substance of the more important provisions of the Bill.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

26. It is hoped that the Bill may be passed in time to come into force on the 1st April 1899. The sources from which the definitions are drawn are indicated in the margin of the Bill, and no further explanation seems to be necessary.

PART II.—THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

27. Although for the reasons stated at length above, the Lieutenant-Governor is clearly of opinion that radical remedies are called for, His Honour does not propose to make any large changes in the actual constitution of the Municipality. He would leave untouched the number of the Commissioners and the methods of electing and appointing them; he does not propose to alter the franchise or to reconstruct the present arrangement of wards. For the last twenty years Calcutta has had an elective Municipality, and there are obvious objections to restricting the operation of the elective principle so far, at any rate, as the main body of the Corporation is concerned. But if the Corporation is to be retained on its present lines it is essential that it should be provided with an efficient executive, and that a small working Committee should be interposed between the Chairman and the main body of the Commissioners. It is equally essential, if the heavy and complicated business of the town is to be carried on smoothly, that the functions of these three authorities—the Corporation, the General Committee, and the Chairman—should be precisely defined and carefully distinguished in the amended Act. The neglect of this precaution in the Act of 1876, and again in that of 1888, has left it open to the majority among the Commissioners to assume administrative duties which no representative assembly in any country has ever dreamt of undertaking, and by meddling in all work, however petty, at every stage of progress, to bring about a state of things which can best be described, in the words of the Hon'ble Mr. Telang of Bombay, as municipal anarchy. The management of a great city such as Calcutta involves questions of far-reaching importance, and without extensive powers of control resting in the hands of the responsible Chairman and of the Government, it is unreasonable to expect good results from any form of municipal administration. The Bill, therefore, abandons the system followed in the previous Acts, of vesting the entire municipal government in the Commissioners, with permission to the Chairman to exercise such powers of the Commissioners, not being expressly reserved to the Commissioners in meeting, as they may not withdraw from him by resolution, and subject to such conditions as they may lay down. It provides for three municipal authorities—the Corporation, the General Committee and the Chairman assisted by the Deputy Chairman, who will act only under the Chairman's orders. All powers conferred by the Bill are distributed among these authorities, with reference to their fitness to exercise them, in the manner shown in detail in Statement D annexed to this letter. To the Corporation are reserved the right of fixing the rates of taxation and all those general functions which can be efficiently performed by a large body representing many conflicting interests, provision being at the same time made against the contingency of their deliberations impeding the transaction of necessary business. Following the Bombay Act the Bill (section 61B) vests the entire executive power in the Chairman to be exercised either independently or subject to the approval or sanction of the Corporation wherever this is expressly so directed. The General Committee stands between the deliberative and the executive authorities, and deals with those matters which by their nature are ill-adapted for discussion by the Corporation, and yet are too important to be left to be disposed of by the Chairman alone. Power is also taken for the General Committee to appoint Sub-Committees

either from their own body or from the general body of the Commissioners on which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to see all the real workers among the Commissioners utilised.

28. Proceeding on these principles, section 4A enumerates the municipal authorities, while section 4B defines their respective functions and provides for a reference to the Local Government in case of doubt arising. Sections 4 and 7 define the constitution of the Corporation, which will remain unchanged.

29. *Section 7A. The General Committee.*—The scheme for the appointment of the General Committee in equal proportions by (*a*) the elected Commissioners voting by groups of wards, (*b*) the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, and the Port Commissioners, (*c*) the Government, is based on the principle of giving adequate representation on the governing body of the Municipality to the three chief interests in Calcutta—to the European commercial community which has made the town a centre of trade; to the Government which has made it the capital of the Indian Empire, and is responsible to the world at large for its sufficient and progressive municipal administration; and lastly to the residents, house-owners and ground landlords, regarding the last of whom Sir Henry Harrison observed in 1890 that the value of their property had been increased two-hundredfold by the creation and maintenance of Calcutta as a commercial capital. If it be admitted, for the reasons stated at length in paragraphs 21 to 23 above, that the commercial community, and more especially the European section of it, have an unquestionable right to an effective voice in the municipal government of Calcutta, there seems to be no practicable means of enlisting their co-operation but that which is now put forward. Even if the Lieutenant-Governor were prepared to go behind the decision arrived at in 1876, and introduce the principle of proportional representation of nationalities into the election of the main body of the Corporation, it is doubtful whether that would induce the leaders of the mercantile and trading community to take an active part in the debates of a large talking body, where organization and manipulation of votes would be needed to secure any real influence.

30. For the purpose of electing four members of the General Committee under section 7A (2) (*a*) it is proposed to divide the twenty-five wards into the four following groups or electoral divisions, each of which will elect one member from among the entire body of Municipal Commissioners:—

Name of Group.	Wards comprised in group.	Population.
1	2	3
Northern Division ...	1 to 6	215,555
Central " ...	7 to 11	164,328
Southern " ...	12 to 19	124,059
Suburban " ...	20 to 25	145,419

The above arrangement, which is based upon population, will be convenient for engineering and conservancy purposes and will correspond more closely with the municipal needs of each division and the work to be done, than one framed with reference to area, taxation, or voting power. As each division must be composed of contiguous wards and must be of a manageable area, the scale of population shown in column 3 cannot be made absolutely uniform; but it must be borne in mind that the population of many of the wards in the Southern and Suburban Divisions will tend to increase, while on the other hand it is one of the objects of the proposed legislation to prevent overcrowding and thus reduce population in the Northern and Central Wards.

The four seats reserved to Government will enable it not only to secure adequate representation of its own important interests in the town, but also, if need be, to provide for a Muhammadan member and to nominate at least one Commissioner as the special representative of the humbler working men of all

ranks and trades who earn their livelihood in Calcutta. As Sir Hir Henry Harrison observed in 1885:—

"Not only do the labouring classes of Calcutta, important as their interests are, get no representation under the present system, but there are some of them who, by their dependent relation to the Municipality, especially need it,—I mean those classes with whose freedom of action we are compelled, in the interests of the community at large, to interfere. Such are the residents in bustees, whom we have to displace in opening out crowded localities; the carters whom we tax first for using the streets, and then for keeping their cattle within municipal limits (there are 17,000 carts licensed in Calcutta); the *gowalas* whom we are compelled to prosecute in hundreds because they will not comply with our requirements as regards the stabling of their cows, and who ought to be placed under much closer surveillance to prevent disease being conveyed by milk; the *dhobees*, who for the same reason ought also to be brought under sanitary regulations as soon as the Suburbs come into our hands."

The Lieutenant-Governor believes that there will be no difficulty in finding a European or Native Commissioner who will undertake to acquaint himself with the needs and grievances of these classes and to become their representative upon the General Committee. Provision has been made in sections 1 (4), 18D (2) and 21 of the Bill for constituting the first General Committee as soon as the new Act comes into force, and for holding general elections in March 1900, when it is proposed that the body of Commissioners now about to be elected should vacate office.

31. *Sub-Committees.*—Section 63G empowers the General Committee to delegate any of their powers or duties to Sub-Committees nominated by them. The numbers of these Sub-Committees are limited to six, and none of their members need be members of the General Committee. The General Committee is to fix the time within which a Sub-Committee is to report; and all the proceedings of such Committees must be confirmed by the General Committee.

32. *The Chairman and Deputy Chairman. Sections 7B to 7K and 61B.*—As in Bombay, the entire executive is vested in the Chairman subject to such express limitations as are elsewhere laid down. This will do away with the present uncertainty as to the functions of the executive. The power of appointing the Chairman is vested in the Local Government as under the existing law, and the Bill also withdraws from the Commissioners the discretion they have hitherto exercised of fixing the Chairman's salary and house-rent allowance. A Government officer specially selected for this difficult and important post is placed in a wholly false position by the present law which makes him dependent on the good-will of the Commissioners for an addition to his pay which, owing to the great cost of living in Calcutta, is in most cases no more than is required to save him from positive loss while holding the appointment of Chairman.

Provision has also been made in sections 7D, 7E, and 7K for the appointment by Government of a Deputy Chairman who must ordinarily possess engineering and architectural qualifications. The new building regulations will greatly extend the duties of the Chairman, and it is essential for him to have the assistance of a competent adviser to whom he can on occasion delegate his duties.

33. *Elections. Sections 8E to 19.*—In view of certain decisions by the High Court, and of the uncertainty that has been felt as to the interpretation of sections 19—29 of the present Act, it is thought desirable to incorporate in the substantive law definite rules for the procedure in municipal elections, instead of leaving such matters to be dealt with by rule. The draft sections proposed are based for the most part upon sections 19—35 of the Bombay Act, but some important changes have been introduced with reference to recent experience. Section 18A (1) and (2) provides that persons who wish to be enrolled as voters must register their names in the Assessor's office, and must show that they have paid in their own names all rates and taxes due from them for the first two quarters of the municipal year. Section 18A (10) to (21) transfers the duty of revising the list of electors from the Chairman to a revising Magistrate who would be selected from among the Presidency Magistrates.

34. *Control. Section 38.*—The section of the existing Act, conferring certain powers of control upon the Government, is framed in very general terms, and would, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, be difficult to put in force effectively. The conditions requisite to give the Government jurisdiction to intervene are vaguely stated, and it is almost impossible to say what construction should be put upon "complaint made," "general default," and "due enquiry." Each of

these terms would of itself give rise to a controversy in which the Government would be charged with unfairly straining the law to the disadvantage of the Corporation, and this charge would be difficult to rebut.

On the other hand the present law is unfair to the Commissioners in that it gives them no distinct right to show cause against an order, and forces the Government to take the extreme course of at once appointing some person to perform the duty alleged to be neglected, instead of calling upon the Commissioners to perform it themselves within a stated time. The section which the Lieutenant-Governor would propose to substitute is based upon section 64 of the Madras Act, and seems to him to give the Government as ample power of intervention as it need reserve, while at the same time providing for a fair enquiry into the facts, and giving the Corporation sufficient opportunity for stating their view of the matters in dispute. That the Government ought to have an effective power of interference appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be amply demonstrated by the facts set out in the earlier paragraphs of this letter.

35. *Sections 40-41D. Officers of the Corporation.*—These sections have been framed so as to secure the following objects which experience has shown to be essential to the efficient working of the municipal administration of Calcutta:—

(1) To withdraw from the patronage of the Corporation the important offices of Engineer-Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector and Assessor, and other offices with a salary of Rs. 500 a month and over. The General Committee, constituted as now proposed, will be more likely to make a good selection than so large and miscellaneous a body as the Corporation, and the scandal that has been caused by the canvassing of rival candidates will be avoided. Sir Henry Harrison observed in 1890—and the remark has never been contradicted—that all the Commissioners well knew that the Municipality "failed most conspicuously in personal questions, when each Commissioner is subjected to private solicitation and unwholesome pressure, and gives his vote under the influence of motives very few of which are consistent with the well-being of the city."

(2) To vest in the Chairman the selection of suitable persons to fill all offices carrying a salary of less than Rs. 300 a month, together with the power of fining, suspending and dismissing persons so appointed. To quote Sir Henry Harrison again,—"A single officer acting under a sense of responsibility would dispose of these personal questions far more equitably than the Commissioners as a body, where individual responsibility is overlaid by numbers, and the most unblushing solicitation is practised."

(3) To enable the Local Government to prescribe the qualifications of candidates for employment in the Health, Conservancy and Engineering Departments.

The title of Vice-Chairman has been changed to Controller of Municipal Accounts, which more correctly expresses the duties which in practice the present Vice-Chairman discharges.

PART IIA.—FINANCE.

36. *Sections 64A to 65G,* relating to loans, reproduce the existing law and further provide for the preparation of the Loans Budget, its consideration by the Corporation and the determination of the sums to be borrowed during the year.

Sections 66 to 66F, dealing with the Municipal funds, are based on the corresponding sections of the Calcutta Act. Sections 68B to 72CC are adapted from the Bombay Act and lay down more fully than is the case in the Calcutta Act the procedure for making payments, investing surplus funds, keeping accounts, preparing and passing the budget and auditing the accounts of the Corporation. Section 72D imposes on the Chairman the duty of remedying defects pointed out by the Auditors.

PART III.—TAXES.

37. *Sections 77 to 86,* dealing with the tax on carriages and animals, contain no material change, except that the executive authority is throughout reserved to the Chairman. The definition of carriage to include bicycles and

tricycles, and the imposition on these of a tax of Rs. 4 a year will, it is believed, add a substantial sum to the income of the Corporation.

Sections 87 to 93 and Schedule III embody the amendments sanctioned in the Home Department letter No. 49, dated the 24th March 1896, and some minor amendments since introduced at the instance of the Corporation Rules 13 and 13A of the schedule substitute a Sub-Committee of the General Committee for "a Bench consisting of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and not less than three Commissioners" as the alternative appellate authority under the schedule.

In *sections 94-98*, relating to the registration of carts, the only change is the substitution of "Chairman" for "Commissioners."

Sections 99-100 are unchanged.

PART IV.—Rates.

38. Here again the only change is the transfer of authority in purely executive matters from the Commissioners to the Chairman. No provision has been made in the Bill for levying a police rate, but it is understood that the Government of India reserve the right to deal with the question by legislation, which may take the form either of levying a local rate or of charging a certain sum annually against the Municipal Fund.

PART V.—Assessment of Buildings and Land.

39. Provisos have been added to section 122 defining more clearly how the annual value of *bustee* land should be determined, and permitting the revaluation of a building, the valuation of which has been reduced on the ground of exceptional circumstances, when such circumstances have ceased to exist. Section 125 of the present Act has also been amplified so as to enable buildings or lands to be revalued under certain circumstances.

PART VI.—Collection of Rates and Taxes.

40. The draft provisions contained in this part have been framed so as to adapt the Bombay procedure for collecting municipal dues to the circumstances of Calcutta. They vest all executive functions in the Chairman. Section 142, following section 202 of the Bombay Act, requires municipal dues to be paid direct into the Municipal Office—a system which has been tried with success in some mufassal municipalities in Bengal.

PART VII.—Water-supply.

41. Under the present Act the supply of filtered water is intermittent; but the quantity actually pumped exceeds that which the mains were laid to carry, so that the provisions of section 153 with regard to the head of pressure during the hours of supply have ceased to be operative and the pressure varies greatly in different parts of the town. The residents not unnaturally keep their taps continually open, in order to take the fullest advantage of any supply they can get, and the result is that a large proportion of the existing supply runs to waste. This practice, combined with intermittent pumping through constricted mains, causes the pressure to be so low that in a large section of the town, and chiefly at present in the Bara Bazar area, the water does not rise above the ground floors. The Commissioners, therefore, must either incur heavy expenditure in order to enlarge the mains to meet the present scale of wasteful supply and restore the pressure of 30 feet prescribed by section 153 of the Act, or must restrict the supply to reasonable limits by preventing waste. The Bill adopts the latter alternative, but it adds provisions which are greatly to the advantage of the rate-payers. Sections 150-152 provide for a continuous supply so far as may be practicable of both filtered and unfiltered water. The provisions in the present Act for checking waste are contained, first in section 158, which, with Schedule IX, fixes the size of ferrules with reference to the rating of the house supplied, and thus in theory automatically restricts the quantity of water used. On this point the Lieutenant-Governor is advised that the result of using "pea-ferrules" is very harassing to the smaller house-holders, and that it should now be the object of the Corporation to restrict, not the fair use of water, but its abuse. The check on waste by the use of such minute ferrules is also of doubtful value, as even the smallest size of ferrules is capable

of delivering 480 gallons in eight hours, which would greatly exceed the statutory supply. In the revised table of ferrules included in Schedule IX of the Bill, all sizes lower than a quarter inch have therefore been omitted. The concession will be very popular, as the introduction of the small ferrules was vigorously opposed in 1888, when the present Act was before Council.

42. The second check on waste given in the present Act is the power conferred by section 155 of attaching a water-meter to the pipes of individual houses in cases where waste is suspected. This, however, must be at the expense of the Corporation; and as a meter costs from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40, and the number of house connections will probably at no very distant date approximate to 50,000 in the city and suburban areas, it follows that for financial reasons the section is now useless for general purposes, although it might have been of considerable use if it had been applied from the inception of the water-works. The only practicable plan under the conditions which now prevail is to divide the town into blocks for the purposes of water-supply, and to keep a check on the consumption of water in each district by meters applied to the mains and sub-mains which supply the block. The Bill provides for the introduction of this system, which has been worked successfully in a large number of towns in England; and the Chairman is authorized by it to recover the value of the water consumed in each block over and above the statutory allowance by a percentage charge levied rateably in the block on the water-rate bills of connected premises The existing section 155 is retained for use in particular cases, and by section 155AA individuals who think themselves aggrieved by the levy of an extra water-rate on the district are given the option of claiming a meter for their own houses at a reasonable rate of hire. In other respects the Bill follows closely the system already in force in Calcutta and Bombay.

PART VIII.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

43. In connexion with the question of securing the early reporting of deaths from plague, the Lieutenant-Governor has been led to consider the desirability of improving the entire system of registering deaths in Calcutta. Owing to the fact that the registrars and sub-registrars are mere clerks who have no medical knowledge, the entries relating to the cause of death in column 8 of the form in the eleventh schedule of the present Act are in a large proportion of cases wholly untrustworthy. Of the 70 persons who on an average die every day in Calcutta, the returns show that from one-third to one-half have had no medical attendant, and in all these cases the cause of death is more or less a matter of conjecture. The evils of this state of things are obvious, more especially in view of the increasing tendency on the part of foreign nations to restrict privileges in respect of quarantine to vessels coming from ports which can show accurate vital statistics. In order to comply with these requirements, the chapter relating to the registration of births and deaths has been entirely recast in the Bill. The important points are the following:—

(1) by section 185A no corpse can be removed from a building for burial or cremation without a certificate in the form of amended Schedule XI;

(2) section 186 requires the relatives and friends of the deceased to procure the certificate;

(3) section 186A obliges the registrar of the district to give a certificate free of charge;

(4) section 187 obliges medical men to furnish this certificate of their own motion within 24 hours of the death of any one whom they have attended;

(5) section 85B makes it penal to bury or burn a corpse without the prescribed certificate;

(6) section 191B provides that if a corpse is brought to a burial or burning ground without a certificate, it shall be detained there till the friends procure a certificate, or the registrar in charge of the district satisfies himself by enquiry as to the cause of death;

(7) section 191C prohibits the examination of any corpse in opposition to the wishes of the relatives or friends of the deceased;

(8) section 191D gives the Local Government power to make rules and to prescribe the qualifications of registrars and sub-registrars;

(9) section 185AA authorises the Chairman to license medical practitioners.

44. The above scheme seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be likely to bring about a great improvement in the mortuary statistics of Calcutta, and to prove useful, not only in respect of grave epidemic diseases such as plague, but as a measure of sanitary administration. The only danger to be apprehended is that the poorer classes who do not employ licensed medical practitioners may have difficulty in procuring certificates. This, however, is merely a question of organisation. Section 186A obliges the District Registrar to attend free of charge for the purpose of granting such certificates, and if enough registrars are appointed, no delay should occur. Under section 181 (2) the Local Government has power to determine the number of districts, each of which must have a registrar whose qualifications will be laid down under section 191D. In case of epidemics the Chairman may appoint additional registrars under section 181 (3). The system will no doubt cost more than that now in force; but having regard to the large number of medical men in Calcutta, and the keen competition between them, it seems possible that qualified medical practitioners will be willing to accept the position of District Registrar on a small salary for the sake of the practice which the office will bring with it.

PART IX.—Taking a Census.

45. No material change has been made in this part of the Act.

PART X.—Of Streets and Building Regulations.

46. The provisions of this part are based partly upon the report of the Calcutta Building Commission and partly on the London Building Act, 1894, and other English and continental building laws. The subject is a peculiarly difficult one owing to the irregular manner in which buildings have been constructed in Calcutta in past years. The general principle on which the draft proceeds is to lay down rules for new buildings and to provide that existing buildings shall come under those rules when they are re erected or, at the discretion of the General Committee, when they are materially altered. A special power of dispensation is also given to the Local Government to be exercised on the recommendation of any two of the municipal authorities. Following modern legislation on the continent of Europe, the Bill provides for the reservation of particular streets and quarters of the City for particular kinds of buildings. Government buildings are exempted by section X 90 from all the provisions of this Part.

PART XI.—Drainage.

47. The drainage sections of the Bill are mainly based upon the Bombay Act, the most useful clauses of the Calcutta Act being also incorporated. Of new points, the following are the most important:—

(a) The clauses giving the Local Government considerable power of control over the outfall of the sewage system, especially with reference to any alteration in the outfall works made necessary by the decay of river channels—a possible but at present remote contingency attaching to all outfalls into the network of tidal creeks which intersect the Salt Water Lakes. These provisions embody the orders issued on the outfall works now under construction, which were passed under section 274 of the Calcutta Act.

(b) Care has been taken in drafting the Bill to emphasise the rights of the rate-payers, as well as the duties and responsibilities of the Corporation with regard to drainage matters.

(c) By sections 296EE to 296MM it is proposed to substitute an unpaid agency of licensed plumbers working at rates approved by the Corporation for the present insufficient staff of drainage inspectors appointed by the Corporation. The number of house-connections now amounts to nearly 30,000, which is likely to increase, and it is found practically impossible at reasonable cost for

the Corporation to do more than exercise a general control over house fittings or to accept responsibility for the repair and maintenance of these fittings with all the contingencies of occasional stoppages from misuse. The Bill, therefore, provides an agency, of which the public must avail themselves, to carry out house drainage works at reasonable rates, and the Corporation is bound to exercise proper control over this agency, and to punish breaches of the laws and bye-laws in cases where house fittings are not properly maintained.

PART XIB.—Lighting of Streets and Public Places.

48. Under this head the Calcutta Act (sections 296 and 297) is singularly meagre, and the provisions in the Bill are accordingly modelled upon sections 330-335 of the Bombay Act.

PART XII.—Sanitary Provisions.

49. This part of the Bill is based mainly on Chapter XV of the Bombay Act, which is in many respects more effective than the corresponding sections of the Calcutta Act. Those provisions of the latter Act which have been found to work well have, however, also been included.

PART XIII.—Bye-laws.

50. The framing of suitable bye-laws is a duty which large bodies such as the present Corporation have shown themselves ill-fitted to perform. The procedure proposed in the Bill seems to the Lieutenant-Governor well adapted for its purpose. It will give both the public and the Corporation ample opportunity of expressing their views and will leave the final decision to the Local Government.

PART XIV.—Penalties.

51. The scheme of this part is borrowed from the Bombay Act.

PART XV.—Procedure.

52. This part also has been adapted from the Bombay Act. Power has been taken to appoint Special Magistrates for the trial of offences against the Act, as experience has shown that the Honorary Magistrates, before whom a large proportion of municipal cases come, are dilatory in their procedure and impose merely nominal penalties. Provisions have also been introduced for the purpose of securing the more active co-operation of the police in the administration of the law.

Part XVI.—Acquisition and disposal of land and buildings.

53. The provisions of this Part, which are based upon the recommendations of the Calcutta Building Commission, modify the Land Acquisition Act in respect of some material points, which will require sanction under section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

Part XVII.—Supplemental provisions.

54. *Sections 524 to 526. Extension to Howrah.*—The report by the Civil Surgeon, dated 25th January, to the Medical Board, and other evidence that has come before the Lieutenant-Governor, place it beyond question that the sanitary condition of Howrah is in its way quite as deplorable as that of Calcutta. Although the town as a whole is not overcrowded, some of the bustees in it furnish examples of the worst forms of overcrowding. The number of public latrines is insufficient; the 26,000 private latrines, both *kutcha* and *pucka*, are as bad as those of Calcutta ever were, and the staff of sweepers is too small to clean them properly. Besides the privies, there are in Howrah about 2,500 cesspools which receive sullage and urine. It is believed that only one-eighth of this liquid sewage is removed by the sullage carts, and that the remainder sinks into the soil, drains into tanks and road-side channels or disappears by evaporation. The drainage of the town is at present effected by about 3 miles of *pucka* and 80 miles of *kutcha* drains, most of them badly aligned and faultily constructed. A regular system of sewerage and drainage is greatly wanted,

Appendix No. 6.

but the difficulty of finding a suitable outfall is extreme, and the Municipality is not at present in a position to borrow the amount, roughly estimated at about 25 lakhs, which a suitable drainage scheme would cost. A supply of filtered water was introduced last year, and is said to have already greatly reduced the mortality from cholera, but it must be materially extended before its full benefit can be felt. Effective building regulations are greatly needed, particularly in the bustees, where the large and increasing population of mill hands finds lodgings. The stables and cowsheds throughout the town are in a terribly insanitary condition, and are reported to be the most fertile source of surface pollution. The municipal law in force in Howrah is the Bengal Municipal Act of 1884, which is altogether inadequate to meet the wants of the town, and contains no provisions whatever for preventing the spread of dangerous diseases. The Lieutenant-Governor was at first disposed to recommend that a special Act should be passed for Howrah, possibly on the lines of the Bill which is understood to be contemplated for Rangoon; but on further consideration he is of opinion that the better plan will be to take power to extend to Howrah by notification any specified portion of the Calcutta Act, subject to such restrictions and modifications as the Local Government may think fit. From the sanitary point of view, Howrah is virtually a suburb of Calcutta; its population in 1891 was 116,606, representing an increase of 28·4 per cent. on the population recorded in 1881; it is the head-quarters of the East Indian Railway, and contains a large number of factories which attract operatives from the neighbouring districts; and any outbreak of disease in Howrah would almost certainly spread to Calcutta. Owing to the constant intercourse between the two towns, the people of Howrah are familiar with the system of taxation and municipal administration that is in force in Calcutta, and it would be simpler and easier to extend portions of the Calcutta Act from time to time, in accordance with the growing needs of Howrah, than to enact a special statute for the latter town. The Bill provides for notice being given of the intention to extend any portions of the Act and for the hearing of objections.

PART XVIII.—RAILWAYS.

55. This part merely reproduces the corresponding provisions of the present law.

56. Some formal work still remains to be done in harmonising the provisions of the Bill throughout, renumbering the sections in a consecutive series, checking cross references, grouping provisions, and revising the division into Parts and Chapters. This is now in progress, and will be completed before the Bill is introduced.

57. I am now to request that the Government of India may be moved to intimate its formal approval of the Bill at a very early date, reserving for communication later on such detailed criticisms as may be found to be called for. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to invite the fullest discussion of the measure, and proposes to publish it under Rule 34 of the Council Rules as soon as it has been approved by the Government of India. The Bill will then be introduced into Council and referred at once to a Select Committee, which can proceed to consider its constitutional provisions while the opinions of the Corporation and the leading Associations are being invited on the measure as a whole.

58. I am further to request that the sanction of the Governor-General may be given under section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, to the Bill being proceeded with, since it affects certain Acts passed by the Supreme Council.

A.

Statement showing the composition of the Municipal body of Calcutta in 1882 and 1895, according to nationalities.

	In Corporation of 72, 1882.						In Corporation of 75, 1895.						In Town Council of 30, 1832.						In General Committee of 18, 1895.						Remarks.
	Elected.		Nominated.		Total.		Elected.		Nominated.		Total.		Elected.		Nominated.		Total.		Elected.		Nominated.		Total.		
	Number.	Per cent. of elected.	Number.	Per cent. of nominated.	Number.	Per cent. of Corporation.	Number.	Per cent. of elected.	Number.	Per cent. of nominated.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent. of elected.	Number.	Per cent. of nominated.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent. of elected.	Number.	Per cent. of nominated.	Number.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
(a) Hindus	31	64.6	7	29.1	38	52.7	37	61.6	2	13.3	39	52.0	15	75.0	5	50.0	20	66.6	9	75	3	50	12	66.6	
(a) Muhammadans ...	5	10.4	3	12.5	8	11.1	8	13.4	5	33.3	13	17.3	2	10.0	1	10.0	3	10.0	2	16.7	1	16.6	3	16.6	
(b) Europeans and Eurasians.	12	25	11	45.9	23	31.9	14	23.3	6	40.0	20	26.8	3	15.0	3	30.0	6	20.0	...	...	1	16.6	1	5.6	
(b) Parsis	...	...	1	4.2	1	1.4	...	...	1	6.6	1	1.3	...	...	1	10.0	1	3.4	...	...	1	16.6	1	5 6	
(b) Jews...	...	...	2	8.3	2	2.8	...	...	1	6.6	1	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Armenians	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.7	...	...	1	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8.3	...	...	1	.6	
Total ...	48	100	24	100	72	100	60	100	15	100	75	100	20	100	10	100	30	100	12	100	6	100	18	100	
(a) Natives	36	75	10	41.7	46	63.9	45	75	7	46.6	52	69.3	17	85	6	60	23	76.6	11	91.6	4	66.6	15	83.3	
(b) Others	12	25	14	58.3	26	36.1	15	25	8	53.4	23	30.7	3	15	4	40	7	23.4	1	8.4	2	33.4	3	16.7	

B.

Statement showing the composition of the Municipal body of Calcutta according to Trades and Professions.

	Lawyers.		Doctors.		Engineers.		Public service.		Land and house owners.		Merchants and traders.		Others.		Total.		Remarks.
	1882.	1895.	1882.	1895.	1882.	1895.	1882.	1895.	1882.	1895.	1882.	1895.	1882.	1895.	1882.	1895.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Elected.																	
Hindus	11	17	3	2	1	2	...	...	9	8	5	7	2	1	31	37	
Muhammadans	3	2	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	8	
Others	4	4	...	1	...	...	6	3	...	...	2	4	...	4	12	15	
Total ...	18	23	3	5	1	2	7	5	10	9	7	11	2	5	48	60	
Nominated.																	
Hindus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	7	3	
Muhammadans	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	6	
Others	1	2	1	2	1	...	4	2	2	1	6	1	...	...	14	8	
Total ...	3	5	1	2	1	...	6	5	7	3	6	1	1	...	24	15	
Grand Total ...	21	27	4	7	2	2	13	10	17	12	13	12	3	5	72	75	

C.

Statement showing the number of Electors in Calcutta and the voting power possessed by them in 1895.

Number and name of Ward.	Total population.	Total number of registered voters.	Hindus.				Europeans.				Muhammadans.				Parsis, Jews and others.				Total voting power.
			Number of voters.	Per cent. of voters.	Voting power.	Per cent. of voting power.	Number of voters.	Per cent. of voters.	Voting power.	Per cent. of voting power.	Number of voters.	Per cent. of voters.	Voting power.	Per cent. of voting power.	Number of voters.	Per cent. of voters.	Voting power.	Per cent. of voting power.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Shampooker	6,934 / 29,951	446	443	99·3	1,833	99·0	1	·2	12	·6	2	·4	5	·3	...	...	...	...	1,850
2. Coomertooly	26,614	725	716	78·7	3,362	98·3	6	1·1	55	1·6	1	·1	2	·1	...	...	...	...	3,419
3. Burtollah	8,657 / 28,374	517	503	97·2	2,061	96·6	2	·4	24	1·1	12	2·3	48	2·2	...	...	...	...	2,133
4. Sukea's Street	9,078 / 25,750	752	724	96·2	2,458	94·1	11	1·4	104	3·9	17	2·2	49	1·8	...	...	...	...	2,611
5. Jorabagan	39,180	754	741	98·2	4,129	98·4	5	·7	28	·6	7	·9	35	·8	1	·1	3	·07	4,195
6. Jorasanko	41,657	875	857	97·9	3,462	97·0	11	1·2	85	2·3	7	·8	21	·6	...	...	..	...	3,568
7. Burrabazar	20,646	1,964	1,578	80·3	5,696	70·8	160	8·1	1,151	14·3	136	7·0	702	8·7	90	4·5	480	6·0	8,038
8. Collootolah	50,781	1,031	659	63·9	2,793	65·9	135	13·0	525	12·4	220	21·3	848	20·0	17	1·6	96	2·2	4,233
9. Moocheepara	10,363 / 39,109	747	609	81·5	2,389	83·2	46	6·1	147	5·2	92	12·3	324	11·5	...	...	...	...	2,800
10. Bowbazar	22,468	492	292	59·3	1,221	61·3	118	24·0	488	24·5	62	12·6	165	9·2	20	4·0	98	4·9	1,992
11. Puddopooker	20,761	591	485	82·0	1,901	82·9	99	16·7	368	16·0	6	1·0	19	·8	1	·2	5	·2	2,293
12. Waterloo Street	6,083	271	70	25·8	456	24·5	185	68·2	1,303	70·1	3	1·0	14	·7	13	4·8	85	4·5	1,858
13. Fenwickbazar	23,366	784	341	43·5	1,427	43·9	242	30·6	1,101	33·8	181	23·0	574	17·6	20	2·5	147	4·5	3,249
14. Taltolah	29,207	628	207	32·9	620	27·9	212	33·7	813	36·5	204	32·4	779	35·0	5	·8	11	·5	2,223
15. Collinga	13,218	420	93	22·1	406	20·9	207	49·3	1,111	57·1	109	26·0	357	18·3	11	2·6	69	3·5	1,943
16. Park Street	4,620	240	39	16·2	321	18·7	147	61·2	1,246	72·6	1[illegible]	4·5	82	4·7	7	2·9	67	3·9	1,716
17. Bamun Bustee	4,598	119	26	21·8	197	20·0	83	69·7	687	72·0	6	5·0	30	3·1	4	3·3	40	4·2	954
18. Hastings	4,520	70	13	18·5	45	17·2	55	78·5	212	81·2	2	2·8	4	1·5	...	...	...	...	261
19. Entally	33,147	383	204	53·2	791	52·3	124	32·3	520	34·4	51	13·3	170	11·2	4	1·0	21	1·3	1,511
20. Baniapooker	23,020	211	65	30·8	243	33·1	47	22·2	210	28·6	99	46·9	280	38·2	...	...	...	...	733
21. Ballygunge	22,881	270	128	43·7	506	44·8	72	27·0	404	35·8	68	25·2	207	18·3	2	·7	11	1·0	1,128
22. Bhowanipur	42,591	600	540	90·0	2,007	89·3	25	4·1	136	6·0	35	5·8	103	4·5	...	...	...	...	2,246
23. Alipore	14,804	197	153	77·6	485	70·8	19	9·6	136	19·8	25	12·7	64	9·3	...	...	...	...	685
24. Kidderpore	15,310	116	54	46·5	177	46·0	35	30·1	117	30·4	26	22·4	88	22·9	1	·8	2	·5	384
25. Watgunge	26,833	265	205	77·3	743	73·4	28	10·5	168	16·5	31	11·7	91	9·0	1	·4	12	1·1	1,014
Total ...	649,401	13,452	9,745	73·3	39,669	69·5	2,077	15·4	11,161	19·5	1,413	10·5	5,090	9·0	197	1·4	1,156	2·0	57,036

No. 142, dated Calcutta, the 16th March 1898.

From—J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt of India, Home Dept,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

IN continuation of my letter No. 40, dated the 10th instant, conveying the approval of the Governor-General in Council to the publication under Rule 34 of the Rules of the Bengal Legislative Council of the draft Bill submitted with your letter No. 1233M., dated the 7th instant, to amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, and to authorize its extension to Howrah, I am directed to say that His Excellency in Council sanctions the introduction of the Bill in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of making laws and regulations. I am accordingly to convey the sanction of the Governor General in Council required by section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and to say that His Excellency in Council has no objection to the penal clauses in the Bill.

2. The Governor-General in Council has carefully considered the reports regarding the appalling state of affairs brought to light by the Medical Board, which was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in October 1896, and by the six Sanitary Officers deputed by the Board to make a sanitary survey of the Town proper and the added area, and in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, they demonstrate the necessity for reform in the present Municipal law. This state of affairs is, in the language of the Medical Board, a standing menace to the health of the city and may seriously affect the commercial relations of the port with foreign countries. It is calculated in the case of an epidemic to endanger many thousands of lives. That there are defects in the constitution of the Municipality which have prevented the proper sanitation of the city will be admitted, the Government of India venture to believe, by most of the Commissioners themselves; but the Commissioners are not responsible for these defects, and it is to be hoped that they will appreciate and give their best assistance in furthering the endeavours which are being made to apply a remedy for the existing state of things. The amendment of provisions which have been found to be unworkable is most conducive to the real advancement of Municipal Government, and the Governor-General in Council trusts that the changes to be effected in the law will be found to be reforms leading to the better administration of the Municipal Corporation of the metropolis.

3. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has come to the conclusion that the first step necessary is to revise the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, throughout so as in the first place to provide for a responsible Municipal Executive, and in the next place to furnish this executive with a law adequate to the sanitary requirements of the present day and the condition of Calcutta as it now is. The Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to make any large changes in the actual constitution of the Municipality. He wishes to leave untouched the number of the Commissioners and the methods of electing and appointing them. He does not propose to alter the franchise or to reconstruct the present arrangement of wards. But he considers it essential that the Corporation should be provided with an efficient executive, and that a small working committee should be interposed between the Chairman and the main body of the Commissioners. It is, in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opinion, equally essential, if the heavy and complicated business of the city is to be carried on smoothly, that the functions of these three authorities—the Corporation, the General Committee and the Chairman—should be precisely defined and carefully distinguished in the amended Act. It is, His Honour points out, the absence of such definition which has brought the Municipal administration in Calcutta almost to a standstill. His Honour is accordingly satisfied that the time has come to undertake the re-construction of the Calcutta Municipal Act, which in many instances is imperfectly drafted, as has been frequently shown in the Courts, on the lines of the Bombay Municipal Act, so far as these are applicable to the conditions of Calcutta. The draft Bill has been framed to give effect to His Honour's recommendations.

4. Sir Alexander Mackenzie presses upon the Government of India the vital importance of the constitutional clauses of the Bill. The threatened

approach of plague has, it is urged, thrown into strong relief not only the commercial and international consequences of shortcomings in the conservancy of Calcutta, the need of a proper drainage system, an increased water-supply, and a well organized Health Department, but also the necessity for taking effective measures to reduce the overcrowding of certain quarters of the city, the condition of which is such that if plague once found a footing there it might take years to eradicate it. For the effectual working out of these all-important reforms His Honour considers it essential that the powers of the General Committee and of the Chairman should be defined as have been proposed in the Bill. It is said that the sections defining these powers have received His Honour's most careful consideration, and that the success of the Bill hinges entirely upon them.

5. The Bill is of a most important character and introduces wide and far-reaching changes in the law under which the Municipal affairs of Calcutta are at present managed; and after giving anxious consideration to them, the Government of India have determined to give their general approval to Sir A. Mackenzie's proposals. The proposal to revise the law has also received the approval of the Secretary of State. The Governor-General in Council observes with satisfaction that the Lieutenant-Governor is inviting the fullest discussion of the measure, and is assured that His Honour will carry out the proposed legislation in as conciliatory a manner as possible. His Excellency in Council does not propose at the present stage to examine the details of the Bill, but he will watch with interest the discussion of the measure by the Select Committee and the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, and feels confident that the views of the Corporation and the leading Associations, which are being invited by the Lieutenant-Governor, will receive careful and attentive consideration at their hands.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT FOR 1896-97.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—OPIUM.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1898.

RESOLUTION No. 1221.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for the year 1896-97 (1st September 1896 to 31st August 1897).

Introductory.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the Board's report was again this year, received by Government on the due date (1st February).

Climatic conditions of the season.

2. The climatic conditions of the season were most unfavourable in both Agencies. The early cessation of the rain in 1896 was detrimental to the plants in the Bihar Agency, and the rain in February brought on blight, which is always liable to attack a backward crop. Except where irrigation was possible, the cultivation suffered severely. In the Benares Agency the prospects up to the collection of the drug were more favourable, but blight, together with the intense heat and high west winds in April and May, did great damage.

Orders of the Government of India as to the principles regulating the extent of cultivation.

3. In paragraph 2 of the Government Resolution on the Opium Administration Report for 1895-96, the attention of the Board was invited to the orders of the Government of India laying down the principle to be followed in future in determining the extent of poppy cultivation, and directing that the area of cultivation should, as far as possible, be fixed so as to produce 54,000 chests of provision opium annually in addition to 7,000 or 8,000 maunds of excise opium of 90° consistence. The results of the year show that the efforts to regulate the settlements in accordance with the policy of the Government of India were not altogether attended with success. The actual outturn of the two Agencies during both the seasons (1895-96 and 1896-97) was considerably below the normal requirements. With regard to the season 1895-96 the Board report that the reason why the actual outturn fell so far below the expectation of Government, was that the average yield per bigha of the Bihar and Benares Agencies during that season was only 3 seers 15 chitaks and 4 seers $6\frac{1}{4}$ chitaks, respectively, as compared with the average for the 22 years, from 1873-74 to 1894-95, of 4 seers $2\frac{1}{10}$ chitaks for Bihar and 4 seers $15\frac{7}{10}$ chitaks for Benares, upon which the Government of India had based their estimate of normal requirements. In the season 1896-97, while the continued decrease in the area under cultivation in Bihar was compensated for by an increase in cultivation in Benares, the average yield per bigha in both Agencies under the influence of the unfavourable seasons showed a worse result than even in the preceding year.

Cultivation.

4. The following statement shows the area engaged for, the area sown, the net cultivation, and the produce in each Agency in the three seasons 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97:—

SEASON.	Area engaged for.	Area sown, including failures.	Net cultivation, excluding failures.	Produce at 70° consistence.	Number of chests of provision opium actually manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bighas.*	Bighas.	Bighas.	Maunds.	Chests.
Bihar—					
1894-95	388,615	382,311	370,342	32,109	18,538
1895-96	382,597	378,604	355,978	35,107	22,.41
1896-97	372,713	359,635	328,191	31,578	22,000
Benares—					
1894-95	488,583	461,886	449,668	36,949	17,415
1895-96	535,049	545,624	475,451	52,174	22,300
1896-97	578,582	601,312	570,969	53,594	23,500

NOTE.—Out of the quantities shown in column 5 under Benares Agency, the following quantities were transferred to Patna to equalise, as far as possible, the number of chests of provision opium manufactured in each Agency:—

	Mds.
1894-95	3,990
1895-96	9,344
1896-97	10,697

In the Bihar Agency there was a decrease in the area of land engaged for, and land sown, including failures, as well as in the net cultivation, excluding failures, to the extent of 9,884 bighas, 19,059 bighas and 27,781 bighas respectively, with a resulting decrease in the total produce, amounting to 3,529 maunds. The decrease occurred in the sub-agencies of Muzaffarpur, Hajipur, Aliganj, Motihari, Bettiah and Gaya. The largest decrease, amounting to nearly 7,000 bighas, occurred in Hajipur. It is explained that most of the land struck out in Hajipur being unirrigated, was not accepted in consequence of the difficulties that were anticipated from the severe drought that prevailed during the year, while the decrease in irrigated land is chiefly attributed to the previous existence of a large area of paper cultivation. The subject of paper cultivation was mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution on the Opium Administration Report of last year. The Board report that the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Hajipur, Mr. A. Christian, has been at great pains to ascertain the cause of the discreditable state of affairs that has existed for some years past in this sub-agency, and promise a report to Government in due course, which will be awaited. The decrease in Aliganj was due to the introduction of Mr. Tytler's alternative *assamiwar* scheme in that sub-agency from the 1st September 1896, in consequence of which advances were only given to solvent raiyats after the closest scrutiny. The decrease in Bettiah was due to the rejection of useless lands and to the fact that, owing to a series of bad years, the cultivators were unwilling to increase their cultivation. The general decline of poppy cultivation in Bihar is reported to be more or less due to the disinclination on the part of the raiyats to cultivate more land with opium. This persistent decline in the area of cultivation in Bihar has already engaged the special attention of Government and was commented on in the Resolutions on the Reports of the last two years, when the effects of competition between opium and more paying crops were discussed. In last year's Report, the Agent was of opinion that a good season would soon restore the popularity of opium; but the conditions of the recent season were unfortunately not such as to test the accuracy of this belief. The average yield per bigha in the Bihar Agency during the past year was 3 seers 13¾ chitaks only, against 3 seers 15 chitaks in 1895-96. In the Benares Agency there was an increase of 43,533 bighas, 55,688 bighas and 95,518 bighas, respectively, in the area of land engaged for, land sown, including failures, and the net cultivation, excluding failures, as well as an increase in the total produce of 1,420 maunds, as compared with the figures of the previous year. There was an increase in cultivation in nearly all the sub-agencies. The area of land engaged for was 578,582 bighas, but the land actually sown, according to measurements, was 601,312 bighas. The excess area was entirely due to the necessitous condition of the cultivators, and was allowed in the hope of getting a crop sufficient to meet requirements, and, if possible, to recoup the reserve. Many men came in to get the advances who had never sown before, and many voluntarily sowed in excess of their engagements or without advances at all. The average outturn per bigha fell from 4 seers 6¼ chitaks to 3 seers 12 chitaks during the year, which was the inevitable effect of the unpropitious season, but the Lieutenant-Governor considers that both Mr. Wright and the officers of his Agency deserve great credit for the generally successful results of their operations. As long as the area sown in Bihar is short, and the total outturn of opium in both Agencies is not more than sufficient to meet the normal quantity required, the Lieutenant Governor sees no objection to the extension of cultivation within the limits indicated in the Benares Agency. The willingness of cultivators there to sow more land under opium points to the conclusion that the competition of other crops with opium is not so keen as in Bihar.

Check measurements by gazetted officers.

5. The results of check measurements made by gazetted officers still show great variations in different sub-agencies in the numbers of cases detected in which opium had not been grown. In paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution on the Administration Report of the Opium Department for the year 1895-96, the Board were requested to consider how far the new survey maps and records could be utilized for the purpose of facilitating the settlements and checking the measurements of opium lands. It is reported that experiments are being made in selected tracts of the Muzaffarpur and Aliganj sub-agencies, where the survey proceedings are sufficiently complete, to see how far the orders of Government can be given effect to, and that arrangements have been made with the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, for the deputation of two subordinates of the Survey-Settlement Department for the

purpose of instructing the opium officers in the use of the maps and records. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the report promised by the Board on the results of these experiments, as also the report called for in paragraph 3 of the last year's Resolution on the subject of the alleged insecurity of land tenure among the Koeris in the district of Shahabad.

Irrigation and advances for wells.

6. Out of a total cultivation of 328,192 bighas, exclusive of failures, in the Bihar Agency, 286,016 bighas were irrigated and 42,176 bighas unirrigated, while in the Benares Agency 540,399 bighas were irrigated and 30,569 bighas non-irrigated. Compared with the figures of 1895-96, there was an increase of 4,112 bighas of irrigated land and a decrease of 31,893 bighas of unirrigated land in the Bihar Agency. The most noticeable increase is in the Shahabad, Gaya, Tehta, Patna and Monghyr divisions. Aliganj also shows a small increase. The non-irrigated area in each of the other sub-agencies decreased, the most noticeable being Motihari and Bettiah, in both of which a large number of wells were constructed for artificial irrigation. Out of 16 divisions in the Benares Agency, there are only 4 divisions with non-irrigated lands, viz., Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Basti and Gonda. There was a considerable increase of non-irrigated land in Gorakhpur, the number of bighas having risen from 6,762 in 1895-96 to 10,132 in 1896-97. In the Etawah Division the Agent reports difficulties on the part of cultivators in getting sufficient canal water for irrigation, but the Irrigation Department of the Government of the North-Western Provinces have promised assistance in the matter. In consequence of the scanty rainfall and drought that prevailed during the year, it was directed by Government that advances for the construction and excavation of wells should be given freely to the opium raiyats in the Bihar Agency. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that these orders were, as far as practicable, carrried out. A total sum of Rs. 1,07,262 was advanced during the year for wells, against Rs. 38,805 in the previous year, of which Rs. 54,538 were for pucka and Rs. 52,724 for kutcha wells. 794 pucka and 17,429 kutcha wells were constructed, as against 349 and 3,943, respectively, in the previous year. The balance outstanding on the 31st August 1897 was Rs. 74,629-9-2, of which Rs. 2,783-12-6 have since been recovered. In Benares Rs. 91,696 were advanced, against Rs. 13,063 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the same cause as in Bihar. 239 pucka and 17,302 kutcha wells were sunk during the year, against 61 and 1,671, respectively, in the previous year. The kutcha wells were scattered over all the divisions, the largest number having been constructed, as in the previous year, in Gorakhpur. The balance outstanding on 31st August 1897 was Rs. 25,067-10-10.

Outturn and sales.

7. The total outturn of the season was 45,500 chests of provision opium, of which 22,000 chests were manufactured in Bihar and 23,500 chests in Benares, as against 22,741 chests in the former and 22,300 chests in the latter Agency in the previous year. One thousand five hundred and eleven chests of Benares opium had to be drawn from the outturn of that Agency, to make up the quantity advertised for sale in the calendar year 1897, and there was a surplus of 1,841 chests available on 1st January 1898, from the outturn of the Bihar Agency in the previous year. Of the total number of 45,830 chests thus available for sale during 1898, 39,000 chests in equal proportions of Bihar and Benares opium will be brought forward for sale, leaving a reserve of 6,830 chests on the 1st January 1899, after satisfying the requirements of 1898. The quantity of Nepal opium delivered during the year was 195 maunds, against 248 maunds in the previous year. The decrease is reported to be due to the bad season.

The opium obtained during the year was good, but was again of exceptionally high consistence in both Agencies, the average in Bihar being 76°·35, as against 77°·87 in 1895-96, and in Benares 73°·39, as against 73°·96 in the previous year. This involved loss to Government, to the estimated extent of over four lakhs in the two Agencies. The loss is twofold, for not only has Government to pay more to the raiyats, but caking at above the standard consistence is necessitated, although no higher price is fetched. The high consistence of the drug also entails additional work on the factory staff. Proposals from the Factory Superintendent, Patna, for regulating the consistence of the drug have been circulated to the most experienced Sub-Deputy Opium Agents for an expression of their opinion, and a report to Government is promised. There were 104lbs. of cake and 912lbs. of powdered medical opium manufactured at Patna, while 561lbs. of *morphia hydrochloras*,

12lbs. of *morphia acetate* and 13lbs. of *m rphia sulphate* were turned out at Ghazipur. The Government of India having appproved of the scheme propounded by Dr. Sedgefield to the effect that a London firm should be asked to undertake the sale there of monthly consignments of opium alkaloids manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory, the Secretary of State was asked to conclude the necessary arrangements. Intimation was received after the close of the year that arrangements had been concluded with the firm of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges and Company, who will dispose of the alkaloids by private contract or public sale at their discretion. Large purchases were also made by the Shanghai Dispensary.

Malwa opium.

8. The home produce being still considered insufficient for all requirements, the plan of purchasing Malwa opium for excise purposes was continued during the year. Mr. Hastings, who was deputed for the purpose, purchased 4,0 :3 maunds of crude opium, of which 1,867 maunds were of special quality, as free from oil as practicable, against 1,408 maunds of that quality obtained during the previous year. The opium purchased was both cheaper and of better quality than in previous seasons. A saving of Rs. 1,200 was effected by the early purchase of *Hali* rupees, which are the main purchasing medium of Malwa opium, and the Government of India have sanctioned the continued deputation of Mr. Hastings to Indore to lay in a reserve of *Hali* coin at a time when the price is low. The Board had under consideration the question of the manufacture of abkari opium on an improved method calculated to further reduce the quantity of oil in the cakes, and have issued instructions for blending the Factory opium with the "special" Malwa opium, or with "ordinary" mixed with "special" Malwa opium. The purchase and issue of Malwa opium involve considerable loss of revenue to Government, and it is the expressed intention of the Government of India that the system should not be continued longer than is absolutely necessary.

Expenditure.

9. The expenditure of the season in the Bihar Agency was Rs. 85,70,864, against Rs. 92,76,225 in the previous year, and in the Benares Agency Rs. 1,42,44,856, against Rs. 1,37,88,793 in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 7,05,371 in Bihar, and an increase of Rs. 4,56,063 in Benares, the net result being a decrease in both the Agencies of Rs. 2,49,308 in the total expenditure, as compared with the previous year's figures. The increase in Benares is due to larger outturn, and the decrease in Bihar to shorter outturn during the year. The average cost per maund of opium on the net expenditure was Rs. 265-12-8 in the Benares Agency, and Rs. 271-6-8 in the Bihar Agency, against Rs. 264-4-7 and Rs. 264-3-7, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost per chest in the Benares Agency was Rs. 479-14-2, against Rs. 480-12-4 in the preceding year; in the Bihar Agency the average cost per chest was Rs. 465-12-10, as against Rs. 461-14 in 1895-96, the increase of Rs. 3-14-10 being due to the smaller outturn of the season.

Saw-mills.

10. The total number of chests turned out by the mills in 1896-97 was 52,256, against 41,860 in the preceding year. All chests were made of mango-wood, sâl wood being kept in stock only to meet emergencies. The average cost of a mango-wood chest was Rs. 2-5-11, against Rs. 2-5-3 in the previous year. The increase is due to the rise in the price of wood. The total cost of working the mills during the year was Rs. 41,931, against Rs. 36,925 in 1895-96. The quantity of mango and simul wood contracted for during the season was 191,126 cubic feet and 60,000 cubic feet, respectively, against 83,063 cubic feet and 28,446 cubic feet, respectively, during the preceding year.

Breaches of the opium law.

11. The following statement shows at a glance the particulars relating to cases of breaches of the opium law during the past two years:—

	Cases investigated.		Persons— Tried.		Persons— Convicted.		Persons— Acquitted.		Fines— Imposed.		Fines— Realized.		Rewards to informers.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	832	741	976	839	848	710	121	114	26,457	28,680	17,252	16,180	20,859	[illegible]
North-Western Provinces ..	513	580	600	630	462	498	138	132	8,344	10,012	4,580	4,923	4,274	4,807

Several cases of opium smuggling are instanced in which very inadequate sentences were passed upon the accused. The Bihar Agent mentions an important case from the Hajipur subdivision, in which a smuggler was arrested by the police with 13 seers of opium in his possession. On conviction he was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 150, which was less than the value of the opium found upon him. The Benares Agent mentions a case in the Fyzabad district, in which 44 seers of opium were seized upon men who were evidently professional smugglers. The trying Magistrate sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs 2 only, being of opinion that the confiscation of the opium was sufficient punishment. The Deputy Commissioner, in reviewing the case, commented upon the utter inadequacy of the sentence. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board as to the harm that is done by sentences of this description. The question of the retention of small quantities of produce by poppy cultivators in the Benares Agency was settled in accordance with the orders of Government in a manner which, while safeguarding the revenue, is calculated to protect the cultivators from undue police interference.

The *assamiwar* system.

12. The alternative *assamiwar* scheme devised by Mr. A. G. Tytler, C.I.E., was introduced experimentally in the three *kothis* of the Aliganj Division of the Bihar Agency from 1st September 1896. The only part of Bihar, where the Benares system in its integrity has been adopted, is the Barhi subdivision of Gaya. The alternative scheme is in effect a compromise between the Bihar and Benares systems. It provides for the separate adjustment of each raiyat's accounts at the time of weighments, payments being made, as hitherto, through the *khattadars*. It has been reported that the experiment has been an unqualified success, while the principle of ensuring payment in full to the producer cannot but tend to popularise the poppy cultivation For the successful working of the scheme, Government is indebted to the energy of Mr. Tytler. The Lieutenant-Governor will await a report from the Board on the question of the extension of the alternative scheme to the other sub-agencies of Bihar.

Revision of Factory Treasury Rules.

13. The discovery of a serious defalcation of Government money by the late Treasurer of the Patna Opium Factory necessitated a thorough revision of the Factory Treasury rules. Draft revised rules have been framed, and they will be awaited by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Merits of officers.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Mr. Grimley for his careful administration of the Opium Department. His thanks are also due to Messrs. Wright and Grierson for their efficient management of their respective Agencies. The services of Mr. D. Blyth, who acted for Mr. Grierson during his absence on six months' leave, are also acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor The officers of whom special mention is made as deserving of commendation for good work are Messrs. A. G. Tytler, C.I.E., J. Christian, A. Christian, H. Blair, L. L. Parrott, Dr. Owen, Factory Superintendent, Patna, Messrs. A. C. Bryson, J. E. Hand, A. W. Ross, W. H. T. Howey, L. S. Graham, G. M. Gregory, G. A. Levett-Yeats and Rai Gagan Chunder Rai Bahadur, Head Accountant of the Benares Agent's office. In Mr. Pratt and Mr. G. DeC. Hobson the Department has lost two excellent officers by retirement.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IDENTIFICATION OF OLD OFFENDERS BY ANTHROPOMETRY AND FINGER IMPRESSIONS.

No. 1748J (Police)—The 22nd March 1898.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1571, dated Calcutta, the 19th February 1898.

From—E. R. HENRY, ESQ., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, L.P.,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IN continuation of previous correspondence,* I have the honour to submit information regarding the working during 1897 of Anthropometry and regarding the progress made in substituting identification by Finger impressions only, not supplemented by measurements, for the Anthropometric system.

* Letters No 25229 of 22nd December 1891, No. 1732 of 25th February 1893, No. 6553 of 1st May 1894, No. 10552A. of 26th June 1895, No. 10500A. of 24th June 1896, and 2471 of 13th March 1897, from the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

2. In my letter No. 2471 of 13th March 1897, the relative advantages of the two systems are discussed; and as I was able to report, as the outcome of some years' work at the subject that a satisfactory system of classification had been devised, the Government of India was pleased to appoint towards the end of March a Committee consisting of Major-General Strahan, R.E., Surveyor-General, and Mr. Pedler, F.R.S., to inquire into and report on it. After careful examination of details, this Committee recorded their opinion (copy attached) that the system of classification elaborated in this Province is most effective, answers all possible tests, and must on its merits in time supersede Anthropometry everywhere, and the Governor-General in Council has now directed its introduction throughout British India.

3. Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces, and, I believe, Madras are accumulating Finger impression cards, and the orders of the Government of India are awaited as to the arrangements under which officers of these Provinces are to have explained to them the principles of the classification. It would possibly be convenient and conducive to ensuring that at the outset a correct system is adopted if the explanation could be given at the head-quarters of the several provinces, the opportunity being taken to classify all the Finger impression cards collected there.

4. It may now be claimed that the great value of Finger impressions as a means of fixing identity has been fully established, for there is no department of public business in this Province in which this agency is not being used. In the Opium Department it has solved the difficulty experienced of ensuring that money entrusted to middlemen shall actually reach the cultivators entitled to it. The Opium Agent, Bihar, has now few or no cases in which the opium cultivators repudiate receipts authenticated by their thumb impression. In the Emigration Department it is being used in agreements and in receipts for money. It is being regularly used in our competitive examinations as a check on personation. It has been introduced into the Postal Department and in the Military Pensions Department. It is being fully utilised in all Registration offices, where it has been instrumental in causing numerous cases of false personation to be successfully worked out and the guilty punished, and it is being gradually brought into requisition by zamindars and other private persons in substitution for signatures. Its introduction must have the effect of reducing litigation and easing the burden on the courts, for wherever it is used in place of, or as supplementary to signatures, incontestable evidence is provided of identity which it is useless to challenge. A man may disown his signature and may at different times, give signatures varying from each other in essentials, but he cannot disown his finger impression, for if he is required to give it a second time, it must correspond in the thousand and one details which together make up the pattern, and this correspondence can be exactly pointed out and its probative value can, if necessary, be represented in mathematical calculation.

5. During the year 2,538 persons were on arrest treated by the District Police as unidentified. By sustained enquiry the local police were successful

ultimately in getting 1,498 of these recognized, leaving a balance of 1,040 persons unidentified (of whom 124 were juveniles, 32 were women, and 104 residents of Native States, where the system has not been introduced), with whom the Central Police office had to deal. The following table gives statistics for four years:—

Year.	Number identified by Anthropometry only.	Number identified by Finger impressions only.	Total number identified.	Number in column 4 referred by Bengal districts.	Total number of persons in Bengal districts whose identity local police unable to ascertain.	Percentage of success from Bengal districts (column 6 to column 5).	Percentage of success with females, juveniles, and non-British subjects excluded from total of column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1894 ...	143	...	143	112	536	21	27
1895 .	207	...	207	162	641	25	31·6
1896 ...	334	...	334	235	831	28	42·3
1897 ...	318	174	492	325	1,040	31	41·6

The figures in column 4 for 1897 include 123 persons recognized for the Calcutta Police, 31 for Assam, 1 for Madras, 2 for Cooch Behar, and 10 for the North-Western Provinces. It will be seen that the figures for total identifications represent a maintained improvement for each year of over 40 per cent. on the preceding year's figures, and that in 1897 about 4 in every 10 possible cases were identified. The 492 successful recognitions of 1897 include 174 cases in which the identification was effected by the Finger impressions only, not supplemented by measurements.

6. On receipt of the orders of the Government of India recognizing the new system, we commenced, in June, to institute search under it and the 174 cases shown in column 3 represent results. Considering the relative smallness of the Finger-impression record, the measure of success obtained has been considerable, and bears out the opinion expressed by the Committee as to the efficiency of this system, which has yielded better results in the first seven months of its working than were obtained by Anthropometry with a criminal record of approximately corresponding volume in twelve months. It may be noted that we come across numerous instances in which the measurements submitted for search vary by considerably more than the allowable difference from those originally recorded, and that the error attributable to the personal equation, even with automatic and self-registering measuring instruments, is a frequently recurring cause of failure. Such error practically disappears in a system of identifying by Finger-impressions, which possesses the additional advantage that juveniles whose physical structure has not been fully developed come within its scope. It has been deemed undesirable to extend the system to females; so in future women alone will be excluded from the class to whom it will be made applicable. The great advantages which the new system possesses as regards economy, saving of time, certainty in results, and its capability of being worked by unskilled agency have been described in previous letters and in the report of the Committee. Since January 1897 the Finger impressions only, and not the measurements, of new convicts have been taken, and attention has been concentrated on reducing the Anthropometric and building up the Finger Impression Record. We have now over 20,000 classified Finger impression cards, and by obtaining Finger impression duplicates, have reduced the Anthropometric record to less than 25,000, and within the next few months will eliminate some 5,000 more. By the end of this year, the Anthropometric record will contain less than 20,000 cards, and the Finger impression record considerably more than 25,000. During 1897 two out of every three recognitions were effected by Anthropometry; this proportion will be reversed in 1898. The complete reduction of the Anthropometric record may occupy about three years. The cards that are being eliminated contain measurements recorded with exactness, which should be of value to Anthropological research in Europe. Pending orders of Government as to their disposal, they will not be destroyed.

7. In conclusion, I may call attention to a disability imposed by a recent interpretation of the law. The law which regulates the admission of the

testimony of experts is contained in section 45, Indian Evidence Act, and is to the following effect—

"When a Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law, or of science or art, or as to the identity of handwriting, the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, or in questions as to identity of handwriting are relevant facts. Such persons are called experts."

The High Court in a contested case has decided that Finger impressions are not handwriting, and that consequently expert testimony as to their decipherment is inadmissible. With suitable appliances it is easy so to enlarge the impressions brought under comparison as to make plain to Magistrate or Judge or Jury the points of coincidence or divergence relied upon, and they can then form their own opinion as to the value of this evidence. But with no such appliances available, the Judge or Jurors, whose eyesight from age or other cause may be defective, are required to compare impressions, always on a relatively small scale, and sometimes partially blurred, and this is work outside their competency for which the help of experts is more needed than in questions of handwriting. The addition of the words "or finger impressions" after the words "as to identity of handwriting" in section 45, Indian Evidence Act, would meet this difficulty.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE INTO THE SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION BY FINGER IMPRESSIONS.

UNDER instructions from the Government of Bengal, the undersigned met in the office of Mr. Henry, Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, on the 29th March 1897, to report on his system of identification by finger impressions.

2. Mr. Henry first explained the present, or anthropometrical, system of identification by measurements and its classification, which has yielded excellent and progressively improving results each year. During 1896, 4 out of every possible 10 cases were identified. But the system has weak points:—

(*a*) Skilled persons are required to take the measurements, and they must have sufficient education to enable them to read the instruments and to use the decimal notation. This is more particularly a serious objection in India, where warders and policemen are frequently far from well-educated men.

(*b*) Carefully made and delicate instruments are necessary to take the measurements with sufficient accuracy.

(*c*) The number of measurements to be taken is considerable, viz., 3 for the length of head, 3 for the width of head, 3 for length of left forearm, 3 for length of left foot, 3 for length of left little finger and 3 for height, or 18 in all; the mean of each group of 3 is taken as the final measurement. In addition to these, marks and scars are searched for, and so the actual anthropometric record of one person occupies the measurer between half an hour and one hour

(*d*) Owing to the liability to error in measuring or in recording the measurements, notwithstanding that the instruments used, *i.e.*, callipers and sliding bars, have been rendered automatic in their working, and, in the former case, self-registering also, it has been found desirable to allow for a possible variation of 2 millimetres in excess and in defect of the measurements. This necessitates, in some cases, search being made in 10 or even 12 different pigeon-holes for the duplicate of a case which is being tested, to insure its not being passed over. The average time of search, therefore, under this system exceeds one hour.

As an instance of how inaccuracies will creep in, the last card, of which the original had just been discovered, showed two errors or variations in measurements, one being as much as 3½ millimetres.

3. After having seen the anthropometric system and having noted its defects, the system of finger impression was carefully examined. The first thing that struck us was the facility with which the impressions were made, and the clearness of the impressions themselves; every little detail being, as a rule, sharply defined and easily seen with the help of an ordinary magnifying glass. The method of taking them is simplicity itself; all the materials required are, a flat piece of tin, a bottle of ordinary printer's ink, and a small rubber roller to spread the ink on the tin. The finger is rolled carefully, without rubbing, on the inked tin, and then on to paper; to take impressions of all the 10 digits occupies only 5 minutes or less, and in this short time an absolutely accurate record, without any possibility of accidental error, is obtained, without skilled labour and without instruments.

4. The method of classification devised by Mr. Henry was then explained to us. The first classification divides all the different kinds of impressions into two classes only, which can be recognised at a glance; by taking the combinations of these two classes, as exhibited in the 10 different digits taken in pairs, all descriptive cards can be divided into 1,024 classes, and to each class is allotted a separate pigeon-hole. By means of the key, a copy of which is attached, any one pigeon-hole can be at once found with the greatest ease, and certainly even by a person who has never seen the system before. We were both enabled to do this at once without any difficulty. Having thus located the card in one particular pigeon-hole, a further classification is necessary to assist in the search through all the different cards in that pigeon-hole; this further classification depends on the details in the impressions, which it is unnecessary to enter into here, but it is so simple that we were both able to find the originals of two of the most intricate cards that could be produced, with ease and certainty. The men, whose duty it is to look up for the originals, in no case took more than five minutes to produce the original, the duplicate of which we had handed to them out of a file of some 600 records, and the originals of which were part of a file of finger print cards, exceeding eight thousand in number One case which was selected as being apparently an especially difficult one, as it was very indistinct, was found in two minutes only. The principles of the sub-classification are such, that should minute distribution be needed in consequence of any great accumulation in any one pigeon-hole, it can easily be made by extending the same principles. The system of search is, therefore, much more rapid and more certain than that for the anthropometric data.

5. The greatest sceptic would be at once convinced of identity on being shown the original and duplicate impressions. The exact repetition of most minute details is quite astonishing. There is no possible margin of error, and there are no doubtful cases

6. Thus the three main conditions laid down by the Committee, appointed by the Secretary of State, to enquire into the best means available for identifying habitual criminals, are fully satisfied, viz:—

(1) The descriptions, measurements or marks, which are the basis of the system, must be such as can be taken readily and with sufficient accuracy by prison warders or police officers of ordinary intelligence.

(2) The classification of the description must be such that, on the arrest of an old offender, who gives a false name, his record may be found readily and with certainty.

(3) When the case has been found among the classified descriptions, it is desirable that convincing evidence of identity should be afforded.

In that same report it is acknowledged that Mr. Galton's finger-print method completely met the first and third conditions, but they disapproved of his method of classification. Mr. Henry's method of classification and sub-classification has, we consider, effectually got over the objections raised by them, for, out of 8,000 cards, no sub-class contained more than from 10 to 20 originals, and the system is capable of almost endless amplification, if necessary.

7. In conclusion, therefore, we are of opinion that the method of identification of habitual criminals by means of finger-prints, as worked on the system of recording impressions, and of classification devised by Mr. Henry, may be safely adopted as being superior to the anthropometric method, (1) in simplicity of working, (2) in the cost of apparatus, (3) in the fact that all the skilled work required is transferred to the central or classification bureau, (4) in the rapidity with which the process can be worked, and (5) in the certainty of the results.

C. STRAHAN, R.E., *Major-General,*
Surveyor-General of India.

ALEX. PEDLER, F.R.S.,
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The 31st March 1897.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 21st March 1898.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of potatoes and *rabi* crops continues. Sugarcane being pressed. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 15	per rupee.
Kalna	13	
Katwa	14	
Raniganj	14 to 15	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather getting warm. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Price of common rice at Sadar 13·8, and at Rampur Hât 14·8 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather getting warm. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Threshing of wheat and barley going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee at Sadar and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Prospects of *boro* paddy good. Indigo is said to be withering in Garbetta. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Contai	16	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	12 to 14	

Hooghly.—Rainfall nil. No crop on the ground. Land is being ploughed for jute and *aus* sowings. Rain wanted. Sugarcane-pressing continues. Common rice sells from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* and transplantation of *boro* going on. Rain badly wanted to assist ploughing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Days hot and nights cool. Rain is very badly wanted for tillage of lands. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13	per rupee.
Barasat	12½	
Basirhat	12¾	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues. Rain wanted for cultivation of land for *aus* crop in places. Common rice sells at 11⅛ to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease at Navadwip.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues. Indigo and mulberry doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13½	per rupee.
Jangipur	14	
Kandi	14¾	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather warmer than previous week. Harvesting of winter crops nearly over. Rain badly wanted for cultivation. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 14	per rupee.
Jhenida	11 to 12	
Magura	12 to 13	
Narail	11⅜	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather getting hot. Prospects of *boro* rice growing worse for want of rain. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13½ to 14	per rupee.
Satkhira	14½	
Bagerhat	13	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy and jute. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply ample. Rice sells from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Gathering of mustard finished. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Alipur Duars 0·12. Weather seasonable. Lands are being prepared for jute and *bhadoi* paddy. Tobacco and other *rabi* crops are doing well. No want of fodder and water. Common rice sells from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·06. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Bhutta* being sown; wheat and barley progressing well. Terai—Ploughing for jute and *bhadoi* going on. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

Hills	8 to 11 seers per rupee.
Terai	13 to 16 „ „

Bhutta sells from 18 to 27 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Ploughing for jute and sowing of *aus* going on. Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram, where they are reported scarce in places. Good drinking-water also scarce in places at Gaibanda.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Gathering of oilseeds finished. Lands are being prepared for jute and *aus*. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 11¼ to 13½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather fine and hot. Crop prospects good. Rain is wanted. Common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Rain is much wanted No cattle-disease. Common rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder available.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain would be beneficial for *boro* crop. Lands are being prepared for jute and *aus*. Common rice 10 to 12½ seers per rupee. Deficient water-supply in parts of the district.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Rice 11 to 13½ seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm. Rain wanted for crops. Common rice sells from 9 to 13¼ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain Weather seasonable. Rain wanted. Ploughing continues. Chillies and pulses are ripening. Cattle-disease reported from Brahmanbaria. Fodder and water available. Price of rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops fair. Rain wanted. Cattle-disease reported from Raniganj. Fodder and water available Price of common rice 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Days warm and nights cool. Standing crops suffering from drought. Rain wanted. Fodder bad and drinking-water scarce in the wave-swept area. Rice sells at 12½ seers per rupee on an average.

Patna.—No rain. Harvesting of wheat, barley, gram, peas, *masur* and *khesari* going on. Extraction of opium almost finished. Sugarcane still being pressed. Prices almost stationary. In Patna common rice (new) selling at 16½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* and lancing of poppy going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Rice sells at 14 seers, barley 19 seers, wheat 13 seers, gram 17 seers, *arhar* 16 seers, and *makai* 17½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather getting hot. Harvesting of *rabi* progressing. Sugarcane plantation going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops being harvested with good outturn. Opium collection almost finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Average prices are—common rice 13·9 seers and *makai* 21 seers per rupee, against 9·7 seers and 10·4 seers respectively last year.

Champaran.—No rain. Weather getting warm. Harvesting of *rabi* has commenced, and opium collection is almost completed. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and *aghani*. Prices almost stationary. Common rice and maize sell at 14 and 21 seers respectively, against average 15⅛ and 20¾ seers.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects good *Rabi* crops being harvested. Prices are—common rice 12 to 14 seers, wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 15 seers, *rahar* 15 seers, and *marua* 22 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* continues. Sowing of indigo completed at Samastipur. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee at Sadar.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather getting warm. Poppy all in and satisfactory. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. Prospects good. Mango prospects good. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	12 to 16 seers per rupee.
Begusarai	12 to 13¼ " "
Jamui	14 " "

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather hot. High westerly wind blowing. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on; good outturn expected. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Protapganj in the Supaul subdivision. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—No rain. Weather getting hot. Prospects of standing *rabi* crops good. Tobacco being harvested. A few sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	15 seers per rupee.
Kishanganj	15 " "
Araria	17 " "

Malda.—No rain. Weather getting hot. Wheat, barley, and peas are being harvested; 16 annas' outturn is expected. Ordinary rice selling at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar. Fodd e and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Hot wind in day-time, nights cool. *Rabi* harve proceeding. Prospects of *rabi* and mango good. *Mahua* flower beginning to fall. Price of common rice 13 to 16 seers, and of maize 17 to 20 seers per rupee. Fodder as much as usual. Water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Threshing of paddy and pressing of sugarcane going on. *Dalua* in ear. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	18	6	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	17	15	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues. *Dalua* in ear. Cotton growing well. Sugarcane being pressed. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox reported from parts. Price of rice varies from 16 to 19 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 16 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively.

Angul.—No rain. Weather hot. Rice at Angul sells at 20 seers per rupee. Price in Khondmals stationary. Cattle-disease reported from all parts of Angul.

Puri.—No rain. Rain badly wanted for summer rice, *moong* and mango crops. Lands being ploughed for next *sarad* crop in places. Prospects of cotton, gram, tobacco and other *rabi* crops generally good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Puri	17 seers 2 chittacks per rupee.
Khurda	14 " 7 " "
Interior of district ... 15 seers 7 chittacks to	19 " 11 " "

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Prospects of mango and *mahua* very favorable. Rice sells at 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—No rain. Reaping of wheat, *rahar*, and barley continues. Prospects of *mahua* good Rice sells at Ranchi 13 seers and in the interior from 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather unseasonable. *Rabi* harvest commenced; 12 annas' outturn expected. Cold retarding *mahua*. Water and fodder plentiful Rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Purulia. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar and Gobindpur 15 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Rice plentiful; price 14 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—It rained slightly during the week at Darjeeling and at the Alipu Duars, but there was no rain elsewhere in the Province. Rain is required for the spring crops, and in some parts for the ploughing of land for the *aus* and jute crops. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops is proceeding, and the outturn, as reported from some districts, is expected to be good. The extraction of opium and the pressing of sugarcane are almost finished. The *mahua* crop in Chota Nagpur and in the Sonthal Parganas is promising. Cattle-disease is reported from Lohardaga and Angul, and from parts of Bankura, Nadia, Tippera, Noakhali, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Balasore, and Manbhum. There is good supply of fodder except in parts of Rangpur and Chittagong, as previously reported. Deficiency of water-supply is also reported from the same parts and from parts of Mymensingh. The price of rice is still steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 22nd March 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (Sorghum Vulgare)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	BURDWAN DIVISION.															
1	Burdwan ...	...	...	9 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 0	13 2	13 14	10 8	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	10 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	..	9 0	9 0	8 8	13 8	13 8	9 12	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	12 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0 to 11 0	8 0	13 12	13 12	11 0	..	...	..
5	Hooghly ...	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	.	...	..
6	Howrah ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 0	12 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.															
7	24-Parganas (Kidderpore). ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12 to 8 0	8 14	7 0	11 8 to 13 0	11 14	10 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	10 10	10 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	11 13	6 10	6 10	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	11 13
9	Nadia ...	13 5	9 2	9 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	6 15	12 7	12 7	9 11	..	...	..
10	Murshidabad ...	13 4	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 12	8 0	13 8	14 8	9 8	.	...	..
11	Jessore ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	.	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	14 4	14 4	11 0	.	...	...
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.															
13	Rajshahi ..	14 4	13 8	8 0	22 8	18 12	14 4	6 0	6 0	7 8	13 8	13 8	9 12	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	8-14-1t.	9 9	8 0	...	8 0	...	10 3	10 3	8 4	14-5-2t.	14 5	10 3-1t	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	8 4	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 0	12 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	..	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	7 2	7 8	6 10½	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	7 8	12 0	12 12	10 8	...	...	...
19	Pabna .	12 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...
	DACCA DIVISION.															
20	Dacca	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	...	10 8	10 0	9 0	12 0	11 12	10 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 7	5 8	5 8	11 12	12 0	9 12	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	11 8	11 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch); Katwa 10 seers 15 chitaks (karkatch); Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 11¼ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers (panga); Tamluk 10 seers; Ghatal 10¼ seers.
E. In the Serampore and Jahanabad subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅜ chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers 10 chitaks; Barasat 10 seers; Magrahat 10 seers 10 chitak; Baduria 10½ seers.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 10 seers (karhkatch); Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (karkatch) per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Kandi 10¾ seers; Jangipur return not received.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida return not received; Magura 9¾ seers; Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks Bongaon 9 seers 2 chitaks.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Elevsine Corocana*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	...
12 4	12 4	8 0	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	..	..	...
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...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	11 0
.	...	...	...	...	...
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..	...	..	...	..	...

...ricts of Bengal on the 15th March 1898.

...alt. (partial)	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	Division
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	**Bengal.**		
	1 4	11 4	Crushed. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
	.0 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
	10 7	10 8	Panga. 3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Bankura.	3	
	10 8 11 0	10 0 10 8	Panga 3 9 0 Crushed. 3 7 0	3 10 0 3 7 0	3 15 0 3 12 0	Midnapore.	4	
	10 0	9 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 2 0	Hooghly.	5	
	10 8	9 6	3 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Howrah.	6	
	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 13 0	24-Parganas (Kidderpore).	7	Presidency Division.
	10 0	9 6	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Calcutta.	8	
	11 3	10 8	Panga. 3 9 0	3 9 0	3 13 0	Nadia.	9	
	11 0	11 0	Karkatch. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Murshidabad.	10	
	9 8	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	Jessore.	11	
	8 0	8 0	Panga. 4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8	Khulna.	12	
	9 12	9 0	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
	10 0	9-6-3t	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0	4 4 0	Dinajpur.	14	
	9 8	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 1 6	Jalpaiguri.	15	
	8 0	Panga. 8 0 1	...	...	...	Darjeeling.	16	
	8 0	9 0	Panga. 4 8 0	4 8 0	4 2 0	Rangpur.	17	
	9 0	8 1	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 8	Bogra.	18	
	9 13	9 11	Panga. 3 13 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	Pabna.	19	
)	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
)	8 0	8 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	Mymensingh.	21	
3	9 13	8 12	Panga. 4 4 0	4 4 0	4 10 0	Faridpur.	22	
0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	Backergunge.	23	

...lt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers ; Satkhira 9½ seers.
...t (panga) per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers ; Nowgoug 9¾ seers.
... 8 seers per rupee.
... of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
...lt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers ; Nilphamari 9 seers.
...9¼ seers per rupee.

Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshirhat 9 seers 2 chitaks, Mirkadim 9 seers 2 chitaks.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 9 seers 7 chitaks, Kagmari 8 seers, Netrokona 8 seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers (panga), Madaripur 10½ seers (crushed).

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, Bhola 8 seers e

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarter

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number	DISTRICTS	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Chittagong Division. 24	Tippera ...	..	...	...		...	...	10 10	10 10	9 8	12 4	11 14	10 8	..	.	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	.	.	...	..	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	..
26	Chittagong	...	..	...	..	...	...	10 10	11 0	8 0	11 12	12 4	10 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
Patna Division. 27	Patna	12 8	12 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	...	13 8	12 0	10 0	16 0	14 3	10 8	20 0	19 0	12 0
28	Gaya ...	13 4	10 0	9 12	21 0	14 0	12 4	7 8	6 8	6 12	11 0	14 0	8 12	19 0	...	10 12
29	Shahabad	9 12 & 11 0	10 0 & 11 0	8 8 & 10 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	12 8 & 12 9	7 0	9 0	13 8 & 14 0	13 0 & 13 8	9 4 & 9 8	...	...	...
30	Saran ..	13 0	11 8	9 10	20 0	.	12 8	7 0	6 8	7 0	13 4	14 4	10 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	..	13 0	7 0	7 0	6 4	15 0	11 8	8 8		...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	11 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	9 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	9 0	9 8	6 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	12 8	13 8	9 0	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division. 34	Monghyr ..	10 8 to 14 2 3/5	11 2 3/5	8 0	15 12	14 11 1/5	11 8	6 0 3/5	6 4 4/5	6 8	12 13 4/5	12 9 3/5	8 0	..	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	10 12	10 12	8 12	11 0	14 0	12 8	12 0	11 6	8 6	14 8	14 8	9 6	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	8 8	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	9 8	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	8 0	...	...	...	..	7 8	...	7 8	13 8	13 0	9 0	...	..	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	10 0	9 0	7 8	10 0	8 8	...	10 8	9 0	8 0	13 4	13 0	10 4	...	..	
ORISSA.																
Orissa Division. 39	Cuttack ..	8 9	8 9	8 6	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 9	15 12	15 12	12 8	...	..	...
40	Balasore .	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	8 0 to 10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	..	...	...
41	Puri .	7 5	7 7	6 9	..	.	..	10 8	6 9	7 11	17 2	17 2	11 13	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
Chota Nagpur Division. 42	Hazaribagh ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 4	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	9 8	..	...	...
43	Lohardaga ...	6 0 to 8 8	6 0 to 8 8	5 8 to 7 12	...	..	...	10 0	10 0	7 0 to 7 8	12 8	13 0	8 0 to 8 8	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	9 9	9 11	8 7	20 2	...	16 14	11 13	11 13	7 5	12 15	12 6	8 7	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	12 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	15 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers ; Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chittacks.
V. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8¼ seers per rupee.
W1. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers, Bihar 10 seers, Dinapore return not received.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 9 seers, Aurangabad 9¾ seers, Jahanabad 10 seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers, Bhabua 9½ seers, Sasaram 10½ seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11½ seers, Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 1 chittack.
a. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9¾ seers and Sitamarhi 10 seers.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 10 seers, Madhubani 10 seers 6 chittacks.

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd March 1898.

...nts of Bengal on the 15th March 1898—(concluded).

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (Pennisetum typhoideum.) Present return.	Bajra: Next preceding return.	Bajra: Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (Eleusine Coracana.) Present return	Marua: Next preceding return.	Marua: Corresponding return of last year.	Salt (retail). Present return.	Salt: Next preceding return.	Salt: Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Salt: Next preceding return.	Salt: Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	Division.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	. C .	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a p	Rs A. P	R. A. P			
												BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 3 0	8 0	9 0	Panga. 4 7 1⅓	4 7 1⅓	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	.	.	...	...	V) 0	10 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	...	.	W) 10	10 10	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	W1 8	10 3	'0 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	X 0	10 0	9 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	Gaya.	28	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Y 8	10 4	10 0	3 13 9	3 15 0	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
...	.	...	...	...	13 9	Z 4	10 4	10 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Saran.	30	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10 12	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Champaran.	31	
...	...	...	18 8	25 0	...	0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
...	...	.	20 0	20 0	12 0	0	10 0	10 8	1 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	...	...	...	...	d 15⅝	10 8	9 8	Panga. 3 10 6	3 10 0	4 3 4	Monghyr	34	Bhagalpur Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 14 (	Bhagalpur	35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10 8	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Purnea (Kasba)	36	
21 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	8	9 8	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10 8	10 4	Karkatch 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 1 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11 4	10 0	Panga. 3 9 6	3 9 6	3 10 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	13 2	12 4	Karkatch 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	11 0	. '	8 0	3 0	Panga. . 3 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 0		9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 2 0	4 2 0	4 7 0	Lohardaga.	43	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 13		10 2	8 7 1	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...		10 4	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 13 0	3 12 6	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	...	...	...		7 0	Crushed. 7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singbhum.	46	

...per rupee are:—Begusarai 11 seers, Jamui 10 seers.

...per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura 9 seers; Supaul 10 seers.

...the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

...alt per rupee are:—Deoghur return not received, Godda 9 seers (mixed), ...ers (karkatch), Rajmahal 11½ seers (karkatch).

...subdivisions, the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

i. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

j. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

k. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

l. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	3 4 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 7 0	2 15 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 8 0	3 10 0	4 6 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ..	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	3 5 3	3 5 3	4 0 0	3 5 3	5 0 0	4 6 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 3 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 11 0	3 13 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	...
7	Chittagong ..	3 12 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ..	2 14 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	2 7 0	2 9 0	3 12 0	3 1 3	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 3 6	2 5 0	...
9	Muzaffarpur ...	6 10 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	2 13 9	2 12 0	4 7 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 5 3
10	Bhagalpur ..	3 4 0	3 7 0	4 15 0	2 10 6	2 10 6	4 3 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 6 6	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 6	3 6 6	4 5 6	2 5 6	2 7 0	3 1 0	4 8 6	4 8 6	4 13 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 5 0 to 5 12 0	3 3 0	3 1 0	4 11 0 to 5 0 0	4 0 0 to 6 10 6	4 11 0 to 6 10 6	5 2 6 to 7 4 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd March 1898.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Elcusine corocana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 2 0	2 2 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
1 14 6	2 0 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 6	3 9 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 6	1 9 6	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	4 2 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or 2 10 6	kalai. 2 8 6	2 11 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 11 0	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Nex preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
33 0 0	33 0 0	28 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	240-0 0 per 100 pieces.	210-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	7 0 0	6 4 0 per kahan.	6 8 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	33 0 0	32 0 0	Madhukhali. 5 0 0; Pulta. 6 4 0	Madhukhali. 5 0 0; Pulta. 6 8 0	5 8 0; 6 12 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 8 0 to 2 0 0; Cleaned hides, per piece— 0 12 0 to 2 4 0	0 8 0 to 2 0 0; 0 12 0 to 2 4 0	0 8 0 to 2 2 0; 0 12 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	...
40 0 0	38 0 0	29 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 0 0	30 0 0	27 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	7	6 bundles per rupee.	8
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 per maund.	3 8 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	35 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...	...
24 0 0	26 0 0	22 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0
27 13 5	26 10 6	22 13 9	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 8 0	33 0 0	30 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0 per piece.	2 0 0	0 3 4	0 3 4 per maund.	0 4 0

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th March 1898.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers.									Marts.
						Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 4 0 per kahan.	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 0 Panga.	3 10 0	1. Calcutta.
4 8 0 per kahan.	4 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	8 6 0	3 6 0 Crushed	3 7 0	2. Burdwan.
1 8 0 per kahan.	1 8 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	1 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 9 0 / 3 7 0	3 10 0 Panga. / 3 7 0 Crushed.	3 15 0 / 3 12 0	3. Midnapore.
1 0 0 per maund.	1 0 0	0 10 0	...	..	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 13 0	3 13 0 Panga.	4 2 0	4. Pabna.
7 bundles per rupee.	6	8	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 2 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4	3 12 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	..	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	7. Chittagong.
0 5 0 per maund.	0 6 0	0 7 0	...	...	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 10 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 5 2	0 6 4½	0 4 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	10. Bhagalpur.
2 10 0 per kahan.	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0 Panga	4 7 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 13th to 19th March 1898

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1898.		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches		%			Inches.	
March	13th	146·3	9·5	29 853	79 1	93·6	27·1	66 5	69·3	0·586	63 4	64	WNW and calm	42	Nil	Clear, ≡
"	14th	146·8	9·4	·824	79·3	94·1	26 5	67·6	69 4	·588	63·6	63	W, WSW, and calm.	60	"	Clear, ≡
"	15th	149·1	9 8	·760	82 6	98 2	27·0	71 2	72·6	·667	67 2	65	SW, WSW, and W	108	"	Clear, ≡
"	16th	118 9	9·7	·723	83·8	99·1	28 9	70 2	71·2	·596	63·9	58	SW and WNW	111	"	Clear, ≡
"	17th	148·8	9 6	·754	83 7	99·2	31·0	68 2	69 8	·514	61·3	53	SW and WNW	102	"	Clear, ⌓
"	13th	148·9	8·6	·782	84·8	99·2	28·0	71·2	70 3	·518	61 5	45	SW and W	93	"	Clear, ⌓
"	19th	150 3	9 2	·729	84·3	100 1	29 0	71·1	72·3	·633	65 6	54	SW and WNW	116	"	Clear, ⌓

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·776
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29 826
	Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	65 8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	83 9
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	80 6
The extreme variation of temperature	33 6
The maximum temperature	100 1
	Miles
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	12
	%
The mean relative humidity	57
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th March 1898	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·13
The total fall from 1st January to 19th March 1898	0·36
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2 41

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≡, fog; ⌓, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 21st March 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 13th to 19th March 1898.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1898.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches
March ...	13th ...	29·934	81·3	95·7	28·8	66·9	83·2	69·8	·549	61·6	48	Nil.
" ...	14th ...	·894	82·4	96·0	27·3	68·7	8[illegible]	74·5	·739	70·2	64	"
" ...	15th .	·818	85·4	99·0	27·2	71·8	85·6	74·5	·706	68·8	58	"
" ...	16th ...	·794	85·4	100·0	29·2	70·8	88·6	70·6	·508	59·4	38	"
" ...	17th ...	·827	84·7	100·0	30·6	69·4	91·4	69·6	·434	55·[illegible]	30	"
" ...	18th	·857	85·8	100·2	28·9	71·3	90·6	72·1	·540	61·2	37	"
" ...	19th ...	·800	86·4	101·0	29·3	71·7	89·6	74·1	·635	65·8	45	"

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	... ...	29·846
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	84·5
The extreme variation of temperature	... ...	34·1
The maximum temperature	... ...	101·0
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	... ...	46
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th March 1898	... ...	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL, C. LITTLE,

The 21st March 1898. *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 19th March 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 19th March 1898. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Week ending Saturday, the 20th March 1897. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	454	2,87,410	3,123	370	81,255	1,363
Jute	120	48,525	760	37	20,740	348
Firewood	78	73,150	1,087	147	93,775	1,362
Other articles	722	2,10,975	2,604	886	2,48,705	3,748
Total ...	1,374	6,20,060	7,574	1,440	4,44,475	6,821

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th March 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings.	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,754	14,289 0 0	71,059 0	4,884 0 0	118 0 0	19,291 0 0	4,500	2,568	7,068
Or per mile of railway ..	254	114 0 0	568 0	39 0 0	1 0 0	154 0 0	......	....	......
For previous 8 weeks of half year (a)	235,945	1,10,950 0 0	4,57,167 0	34,655 0 0	21,601 0 0	1,67,206 0 0	34,680	21,926	56,606
Total for 9 weeks .	267,699	1,25,239 0 0	5,28,226 0	39,539 0 0	21,719 0 0	1,86,497 0 0	39,180	24,494	63,674
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,696	12,548 0 0	65,883 0	4,262 0 0	116 0 0	16,926 0 0	4,005	2,974	6,979
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	278	100 0 0	527 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	135 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	314,814	1,22,274 0 0	7,81,151 0	39,575 0 0	1,305 0 0	1,63,154 0 0	37,287	23,031	60,318

(a) Audited up to first eight days of January 1898.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th March 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,328	15,323 0 0	64,587 0	3,746 0 0	231 0 0	19,300 0 0	4,500	2,580	7,080
Or per mile of railway	275	122 0 0	517 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	154 0 0	......	......	... ..
For previous 9 weeks of half-year*	2,67,699	1,25,239 0 0	528,226 0	39,539 0 0	21,719 0 0	1,86,497 0 0	39,180	24,494	63,674
Total for 10 weeks ...	3,02,027	1,40,562 0 0	592,813 0	43,285 0 0	21,950 0 0	2,05,797 0 0	43,680	27,074	70,754
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	39,509	14,029 0 0	60,732 0	4,632 0 0	89 0 0	18,750 0 0	4,005	2,974	6,979
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	316	112 0 0	486 0	37 0 0	1 0 0	150 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,54,323	1,36,303 0 0	781,883 0	44,207 0 0	1,394 0 0	1,81,904 0 0	41,292	26,005	67,297

* Audited up to first 8 days of January 1898.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th March 1898 on 827 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 827 miles open	104,640	45,010	5,87,170	70,290	21,080	(a)1,36,380	17,869	(b)26,248	44,117
Or per mile of railway	126·53	54·43	710·00	84·99	25·49	164 91	.....	......	
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year	847,610	3,93,320	41,28,760	5,34,290	1,54,360	10,81,970	1,52,195	191,118	343,313
Total for 9½ weeks ..	952,250	4,38,330	47,15,930	6,04,580	1,75,440	12,18,350	1,70,064	217,366	387,430
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 819 miles open	93,675	38,362	4,53,611	52,679	16,704	1,07,835	14,668	(c)22,553	37,221
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	114·38	46·84	553·86	64·32	20·51	131·67	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,014,825	4,01,064	43,87,790	5,04,985	1,47,978	10,54,027	1,43,888	195,205	389,088

(a) Increase is due to traffic having been abnormally low last year.
(b) Includes 1,670 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) " 1,418 " " " "

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th March 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,760	14,405 0 0	2,33,670 0	8,272 0 0	385 0 0	23,122 0 0	2,727	4,807	7,534
Or per mile of railway	90·07	50·58	817·03	28·92	1·35	80·85	9·53	16·81	26·34
For previous 8 weeks of half-year(a)	214,015	1,28,783 0 0	18,28,093 0	67,956 0 0	3,855 0 0	2,00,594 0 0	25,273	34,178	59,451
Total for 9 weeks ...	239,775	1,43,248 0 0	20,61,763 0	76,228 0 0	4,240 0 0	2,23,716 0 0	28,000	38,985	66,985
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,194	17,250 0 0	1,44,752 0	9,755 0 0	323 0 0	27,328 0 0	4,144	6,887	10,481
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	78·14	49·57	402·17	27·10	0·89	77·56	11·91	17·60	29·51
Total to corresponding date of previous year	104,094	1,14,543 0 0	14,11,654 0	85,634 0 0	4,766 0 0	2,04,943 0 0	38,351	67,037	105,388

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 5th February 1898.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 5th March 1898.			Receipts for week ending 6th March 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 3rd March 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1896 to 6th March 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	23,122	80·85	360	27,328	77·56	286	9,36,353	.	360	6,22,280	..	3,14,073	... ..

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 12th March 1898	15,740	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	20,211	15	6
Decrease	4,471	15	6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 12th March 1898	308	10	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	396	5	0
Decrease	87	11	0
Receipts from 1st January to 12th March 1898	1,10,067	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	1,19,255	0	0
Decrease	9,188	0	0

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No. 13 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 19th March, 1898.

Present.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. PRATT.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. B BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. C. TURNER.
The Hon'ble NORENDRA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble KALI CHARAN BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR LUCHMESSUR SINGH, G.C.I.E., of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MESSRS. OLDHAM and BUCKLEY took their seats in Council.

AMENDMENT OF THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT, VIII OF 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885. He said:—.

"The Report is very brief and has been unanimously agreed to by all the Members of the Select Committee. The Report, with the amended Bill, will be published in the Calcutta Gazette on Wednesday next, and on this day fortnight I propose to ask the Council to take the clauses of the Bill into consideration and to pass the Bill. I will not occupy the time of the Council in reading the Select Committee's Report, which explains itself."

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, and to authorize the extension of the same to the Town of Howrah. He said:—

"I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Bengal Act II of 1388—the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act. As I shall have to explain at some length the provisions of the Bill which extends to nearly 700 sections and makes large changes in the present law, I may dismiss the early history of the subject with a few words. Municipal government in Calcutta dates from 1840. In that year the town was divided into four divisions, and the Government was empowered, on the application of two-thirds of the rate-payers in any division, to entrust to them the assessment, collection and management of the rates on a scheme to be approved by Government. But this self-working system never worked, for not a single application was made to Government under the Act. There followed experiments with seven Commissioners, with four and with three. The last of the series deserve to be remembered as the originators of the drainage scheme. In 1861 a sort of federal system was proposed by a Committee presided over by Mr. Seton-Karr, but the scheme was not accepted, and two years later the Municipal Commissioners were superseded by the Justices of the Peace working under Act VI of 1863. Further legislation on a variety of points followed, and by the end of 1874 the municipal government of Calcutta was regulated by no fewer than 14 Acts. The attempt to consolidate these resulted ultimately in the passing of Bengal Act IV of 1876, which created an elective Corporation. The constitutional provisions of this Act were repeated with no very material alterations in the present law.

"Bengal Act II of 1888 has now been in force since the 1st April 1889, or nearly nine years. During that time it has, I believe, given rise to more doubt and difficulty as to its construction and operation than any Act that has been passed by this Council. It has been condemned on material points by the Courts, by the many learned Counsel who have advised on its interpretation, and by most of the officers who have had to do with its working. Suggestions for the amendment of the Act were made as long ago as 1891, but Sir Charles Elliott was reluctant to undertake a task of such magnitude except under pressure of the strongest necessity. In 1895 a partial amendment was decided on with the object of enabling the Commissioners to realise license-tax from certain companies which under the present law escape assessment. Subsequently the Corporation represented that section 237 of the Act was defective in so far as it afforded no means of exercising effective control over the rebuilding of houses and material alterations in their structure and urged the necessity of immediate legislation.

"While the Bill making the necessary changes in the law was being put into shape it was reported that a case of plague had occurred in Howrah, and the Medical Board, now the Plague Commission, was appointed for the purpose of checking the spread of the disease. In exercise of the powers then delegated to them the Board deputed six Medical Officers to make a sanitary survey of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta with reference to certain points.

indicated for enquiry. The reports of these officers disclosed an appalling state of things, but I do not propose to drag the Council through all this mire. I will merely read a summary which omits the detailed horrors of the reports:—

I.—Overcrowded and badly built houses.—In many parts of the town and suburbs they found that both pucka houses and bustee huts were dangerously overcrowded, and were built in a manner which rendered proper ventilation and efficient conservancy almost impossible.

II.—Defects of public latrines.—The public latrines and urinals were in many cases faulty in construction; they were imperfectly cleaned and their number was insufficient to justify even a limited application of the penal provisions of the law in regard to nuisances.

III.—Defects of private latrines.—The private latrines were in many cases so constructed that they could not be properly cleaned, nor could the conservancy officers get access to them; and consequently many of them were choked with accumulations of filth.

IV.—State of house-drains and down-pipes.—The house-drains and down-pipes were in many cases broken, choked, and out of repair.

V.—State of surface drains.—The surface drains were blocked with foul matter, latrines were allowed to discharge into them, and the drains themselves were often used as latrines.

VI.—Neglect of road scavenging.—The scavenging of the roads was imperfectly carried out; the staff was inadequate for the work; and the subsoil had become dangerously polluted.

VII.—State of compounds and courtyards.—The condition of the compounds and courtyards of houses was in many cases extremely filthy.

VIII.—Pollution of wells.—Wells in courtyards were contaminated by the percolation of sewage impurities from the soil.

IX.—State of cowsheds and stables.—Cowsheds and stables were situated in thickly populated places; their construction was faulty; they were greatly overcrowded, and their flooring was soaked with sewage which polluted the wells on the premises.

X.—State of hackney carriage stands.—The number of hackney carriage stands was wholly insufficient to meet the current requirements of the town, and they were imperfectly flushed and cleansed.

XI.—Condition of bustees.—Most bustees were badly drained and imperfectly ventilated; the huts were too close together; the latrine arrangements led to the pollution of the soil; the roads and lanes were too narrow, and conservancy was imperfectly carried out.

"On these reports the Chamber of Commerce observed in a letter signed by the late Mr. Clarke—

'No one can rise from even a cursory perusal of these Reports without having the conviction forced upon the mind that there exist in Calcutta conditions of insanitation which constitute a permanent and standing threat against the health of the inhabitants and the prosperity of the city. This would be sufficiently serious if it concerned Calcutta alone, but the Committee cannot blind themselves to the position which Calcutta occupies with respect to the rest of the Province and to India generally. It is in a special sense the point to which all classes throughout the country are attracted, and from which they are dispersed over immense areas, either in the pursuit of business, or in obedience to the impulses of religion. Further, the enormous and widely distributed trade of the city makes the health of the inhabitants a matter of constant interest over almost the whole of the world. When viewed in this manner, the state of the city, as disclosed by the Report of the Medical Boards, calls for more than the attention of the Municipal Commission entrusted with the ordinary care of the city: it is a matter which concerns not only the Government of Bengal, but the Supreme Government, and it is sure, the Committee think, to attract very special notice in England, as well as in other countries.'

"The description given by the Sanitary Officers of the condition of parts of Calcutta was borne out by the personal observation of the members of the Board,

all of whom, with the exception of the native member, who was in bad health, visited the streets and houses, the conservancy of which had been most conspicuously neglected. The reports were also confirmed in the fullest detail and supplemented in innumerable similar instances by the reports and evidence of Dr. Banks, who had large experience of practical sanitation as Civil Medical Officer of Puri, and was for this reason selected by the Lieutenant-Governor for the post of the Chief Superintendent of Conservancy in Calcutta, a temporary appointment, the Chamber observed, sanctioned by the Commissioners early in October, 1896.

"These evils are no new things in Calcutta. They had for the most part been discovered, although not so fully set forth, by Mr. Beverley's Commission in 1884. But they are a far greater danger to the town now than they were then. For in the meantime the relations of Calcutta to the commercial world at large have been drawn materially closer, and the sanitary condition of the city attracts and promises to continue to attract the critical attention of foreign nations to a large and increasing extent. This is due to two causes,—the great extension of communications which has taken place throughout the world and which as Bombay, the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces now know only too well facilitates the conveyance of infectious disease from one country to another, and the growth of the science of bacteriology which traces disease to microscopic organisms and seeks to ascertain the conditions which govern the development of these organisms and their transmission from place to place. A glance at the proceedings of the recent Sanitary Conventions of Geneva, Paris and Venice will show the importance of what may I may venture to call international hygiene and the prominent part that is played in it by scientific experts. Diplomacy and science are now working hand in hand towards certain practical ends On the one hand they are disposed to modify the earlier ideas on the subject of quarantine which reflect the crude notions of the middle ages on the subject of the transmission of disease. But on the other they do so only subject to certain express conditions. They demand the production of accurate statistics of mortality, and they insist on the effective maintenance of a modern standard of sanitation. Failing these, foreign powers will assuredly enforce quarantine or its modern equivalent as stringently as the Italian Maritime Republics of the 15th century, and will be hampered by even fewer scruples as to the damage that may be inflicted on their greatest commercial rival. In the face of these tendencies and of the facts set forth by the Sanitary Officers, it is essential for us to put our house in order, and the first step necessary is to revise the present Act throughout, so as in the first place to provide the town with a responsible municipal executive, and in the next place to furnish this executive with a law adequate to the sanitary requirements of the present day and the condition of Calcutta as it now is. It follows further that as the interests threatened are in the first instance those of the foreign trade, not of Calcutta only, but of the whole of Northern India and Assam, the time has come for the representatives of the commercial community to take an active part in the administration of the city. I say in the first instance advisedly, for there is no interest in Calcutta that must not stand or fall with the commerce of the town. Commerce has made Calcutta: when commerce deserts it, house property will dwindle in value, lawyers will lose their clients, schools their pupils, and Calcutta will become a city of the dead like Bruges or Ravenna, or the once famous Cinque Ports.

"And to say that there must be a change in the constitution of the Municipality does not necessarily imply any reflection on the work done in the past by the Commissioners or their executive. It means merely this, that the constitution introduced in 1876, and maintained in all essentials in 1888, fails to meet the wants of the present day. Times have changed since then; the municipal constitution must change accordingly.

"In point of fact, as His Honour the President observed in his statement on the opening of this session, 'under the present law there is no municipal constitution at all in the proper sense of the word. Everything is fluid and indefinite. The Act vests in the Commissioners all powers, whether they are such as a large deliberative body can properly exercise or not; but it allows the Chairman to exercise all the powers vested in the Commissioners,

except those reserved to the Commissioners in meeting, subject to such limitations and conditions as may be imposed, before or after he has acted under this power, by a resolution of the Commissioners. It further confers an unlimited power of controlling the Chairman by the action of Committees. By thus failing clearly to define the powers of the executive, the Act renders it impossible to say as regards any given matter in what part of the Corporation the executive resides, or indeed whether there is any executive at all. The consequences have been, what might have been expected, a complete breakdown of the conservancy of the town at a critical period, and serious confusion in other departments of the municipal administration, without the possibility of determining with any approach to certainty where the responsibility for such a state of things lies.'

"The cause of this uncertainty, the great flaw in the present Act, is to be found in section 61. By section 61 the Chairman may exercise all the powers vested by the Act in the Commissioners, save such as are expressly reserved to the Commissioners in meeting. But he cannot act in opposition to, or in contravention of, any orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting, and if any order already passed by him is brought before a meeting and modified or disapproved, he has to modify or cancel his action accordingly. Under sections 63-64 there comes the General Committee, which deals with Budget and Finance and such other business as may be referred to it by the Corporation or does not lie within the sphere of any other Committee. When the Chairman and the majority of the General Committee concur, and inconvenience is likely to arise from delay, action can be taken in anticipation of the confirmation of a General Meeting, but not otherwise. Under section 65 the Commissioners may appoint any other Committees, either standing or special, and consisting of so many members as they may think fit for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon any matter connected with the conservancy or improvement of Calcutta not assigned by the Act or by the vote of the Commissioners in meeting to the General Committee, or for the purpose of advising or aiding the Chairman or Vice-Chairman in the discharge of any portion of the duties exerciseable by them under section 61, which, in the discretion of the Commissioners, would be better regulated or managed with the aid of such Committee. The Chairman and the majority of a Committee, if in accord, have the same power as the General Committee of anticipating the action of a General Meeting.

"Now in 1895-96 there were the following Standing Committees under section 65:—

(1) the Bye-laws Committee with 9 members;
(2) the Loans Committee with 9 members;
(3) the Hackney Carriage Committee with 6 members.

"These subjects did not apparently interest the Commissioners greatly, and the Committees were comparatively small; but as we go on we find—

(4) the Water-supply Extension Committee with 31 members;
(5) the Busti and Town Improvement Committee with 38 members;
(6) the Suburban Improvement Committee with 21 members;
(7) the Roads, Buildings, Conservancy and Tramways Committee with 48 members;
(8) the Complaints Committee with 33 members.

"In paragraph 31 of the Annual Report of the Commissioners for 1895-96, it was observed: 'In connection with these Committees two important changes were made, viz., practically the appointment to a Committee of every member who cared to serve on it, instead of the number being limited to 24 or 26 as in previous years; and secondly, a resolution which was passed by the Committee that in future members of the various Standing Committees be appointed for one year only.' The pressure of members to be on some of these Committees was so great that in the end every Commissioner who desired to be on a Committee had to be let in. It is true that in May 1896, when it was found that many of the Committee members only attended when they had cases to press in which they were interested, the Commissioners again limited the numbers on the Chief Committees to 24, on the Hackney Carriages and Bye-laws Committees

to 9, and on the Loans Committee to 6, but this reform was only carried by 3 votes, 26 members voting for it against 23 who preferred unlimited Committees. Since then the numbers on the chief Committees have been reduced to 18 and those on the minor Committees to 6 or 9. But even now they are too large and who will venture to say that they may not in future be raised?

"It may be said that the existence of some, at any rate, of these Committees is necessary for the purpose of considering proposals involving contracts the subject-matter of which exceeds Rs. 1,000 in value, of recommending expenditure, of whatever amount, that is not included in the Budget, and of dealing with matters reserved for the decision of the Commissioners in meeting either by the Act or by sanctioned rules or bye-laws. But the Act itself—so vague and defective is it—imposes no such restrictions on the purposes for which Committees may be appointed any more than it limits the number of members who may serve on them, and leaves it open to the Commissioners to intervene in any question or class of questions, whether within the legitimate functions of the executive or not. The machinery for such intervention is to be found in the Complaints Committee, the formation of which was described by Sir Henry Harrison in 1890 as a thoroughly unsound move, emanating from the wish of the Commissioners to concentrate in their hands all power, instead of merely the legitimate power of administration. He foretold, when the Committee was constituted, that they would find no field for their operations in the direction of bringing to light complaints which had received no attention, but that they would degenerate into a mere appellate tribunal from the orders of responsible municipal officers, after they had enquired into cases. This was precisely what happened. It was very soon found that the Committee took two months to dispose of a single complaint, while such complaints came in at the rate of twenty a day, and hence an order was passed that it should only have jurisdiction in the case of complaints referred to it by the Chairman or by some Commissioner. 'The result (said Sir Henry Harrison) has been the creation of an executive appellate tribunal of the worst type. Ordinary persons, who are more likely to need redress, cannot get access to it; it is reserved for a few favoured individuals who have influence enough with some Commissioner to get their case referred to it; that is, for the very persons who would be sure to receive adequate attention independently of any such Committee. Most of the more reasonable and experienced Commissioners fight shy of the Committee, whose operations have consequently fallen into the hands of other and younger men who are, among the whole body of the Commissioners, perhaps the most incompetent to exercise the functions they aspire to.'

"Summing up the result of these sections they come to this: The Chairman as such has virtually no powers under the Act. Whatever he does he does on sufferance with the knowledge that the power he has ventured to use may be withdrawn from him by resolution, or that the action which he has taken may be upset with retrospective effect. Let any one consider what this means in the light of the following remarks of Sir Henry Harrison, as fair and sympathetic a witness as it is possible to cite:—

> 'The *rôle* which the elective Commissioners for the native wards have at once assumed is precisely that of checking, watching and controlling in every way, in seeing either that no expenditure is incurred without sufficient reason, or that projects of improvement are not undertaken which cannot be fully justified. They have in fact been the brake-power in the municipal train. But a train cannot progress by brake-power alone, nor can a city thrive by opposition alone. It is also necessary that you should have motive power, and this is precisely the one point in which the Corporation has been deficient. The motive power has been too weak, while the opposition power has been very strong.'

"The Chairman has the brake-power always against him. He has to convince an adverse majority on a number of Committees which are appointed only for one year and may consist from time to time of different members. Every case he deals with he may have to deal with twice over—once in order to settle what is to be done, and once again perhaps a week or a month later in order to convince an adverse Committee that he has done the right thing. A law under which such a state of things is possible obviously fails to discriminate between the true functions of the Corporation as a representative body exercising general and especially financial control, and the duties of their Executive in

giving effect to the positive provisions of the law in matters of conservancy and practical municipal work. No reasonable being can suppose that an executive, hampered by the possibility of interference by any one of a series of multifarious Committees, and watched by a Complaints Committee which any grievance-monger can set in action, can administer successfully the affairs of a great city. The Chairman may rise superior to these difficulties, and by dint of personal influence cause the unworkable to work, but how about his subordinates? Can you expect good subordinates under such a system? Can you expect men whose appointments depend on the will—it may be the caprice—of the brakesmen to be very zealous in obeying the orders of the engine-driver? Can you look, in short, for any thing but doubt, hesitation and general paralysis in the action of the Executive?

"A further defect in the working of the present Act is the practical exclusion of European men of business from all share in the municipal government of Calcutta. This is the more serious in the case of a heterogeneous community where the European minority control the commercial interests to which the town owes its existence, and realise very clearly the extent to which the prosperity of those interests depends on the sanitary condition of the town. It is, however, by no means a thing of today. The Calcutta merchants, who serve readily and do excellent work on the Port Trust, have always held aloof from municipal affairs. Even in the days of the Justices men of business in Calcutta could not find time to take part in the interminable debates of a large talking body, but were content to leave the affairs of the town to be controlled by the Chairman, whose executive power had not then been whittled away by the action of Committees. In 1876, when the introduction of the elective system was under consideration, the Select Committee appointed to frame a constitution for the town fully recognised the peculiar character of the community they had to deal with, and the necessity of bringing into their scheme the principle of special aptitude and special interest as opposed to that of numerical equalty. They proposed that out of the 54 members to be elected, 27 should be Hindus, 9 Muhammadans and 18 Europeans, Eurasians, Armenians, Jews, &c., while of the 18 to be nominated, 9 should be Hindus or Muhammadans and 9 persons of other nationalities. This proposal did not satisfy the non-official Europeans, one of whose representatives in the Council, Mr. Brookes, considered the proportion of Europeans too small for efficiency, and suggested that the number should be raised to 25. The Committee's scheme was rejected, not in consequence of Mr. Brookes's objection, but in deference to the views of the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, who, while admitting the existence in the city of a varied community with conflicting interests, urged that the system of proportional representation would be inelastic and would prevent Hindus from electing Europeans as their representatives. 'It might be said that the larger number of rate-payers being Hindus, they would flood or swamp the Corporation; that was to say, the majority of persons elected would probably be Hindus, and that other sections of the community would be overridden. He did not think that that would be the case. For his own part, he thought that the Hindus were well aware that they had to learn a good deal from Europeans, and that in the matter of municipal management they by themselves could not do much. United with Europeans, they could do a great deal, but single-handed the Hindus were too weak. So he did not believe that the result would be in the direction apprehended.'

"In illustration of this I would ask the attention of the Council to the Statements A, B and C which I lay on the table. Statement A illustrates the comparative representation of the chief nationalities in Calcutta as it stood in 1882 under Bengal Act IV of 1876 and in 1895 under the present law. It will be seen that the proportion of Hindus among elected members has declined from 64·6 to 61 6, and on the main body of elected and nominated Commissioners from 52·7 to 52. They still, therefore, have an absolute majority in the Corporation, while on the General Committee they compose 66·6 per cent.—the same proportion as in 1882. In so far, then, as it was the intention of sections 8 and 63 of the Act to reduce this undue preponderance, those provisions appear to have proved futile.

"The percentage of Muhammadans has risen on the Corporation from 11·1 to 17·3 and on the General Committee from 10 to 16·6. This result,

which is largely due to the Government having, at the instance of the Chairman, nominated six Muhammadans in 1895, is in itself by no means a matter for regret. But the gain of the Muhammadans is more than counterbalanced by the decline in the proportion of Europeans and Eurasians from 31·9 to 26·8 in the Corporation and from 20 per cent. to 5·6 per cent. on the General Committee. A comparison of the figures for Natives (Hindus and Muhammadans) with Europeans, Eurasians, Parsis, Jews and Armenians, brings out even more striking results. The percentage of Natives in the Corporation has risen since 1882 from 63·9 to 69·3, and on the General Committee from 76·6 to 83·3, while the proportion of other nationalities has fallen in the Corporation from 36·1 to 30·1 and on the General Committee from 23·4 to 16·7.

"Statement B shows the composition of the Municipality according to profession. Lawyers, who had 21 seats out of 72 in 1882, have 27 seats in 1895, Hindu lawyers having gained 6 seats. The number of land and house-owners has fallen from 17 to 12; while the merchants and traders, admittedly under-represented in 1882, had the same number of seats in 1895 as in 1882, although the commercial interest in the municipal administration had advanced rather than declined during the period.

"Statement C is based upon the statistics of the ward elections of 1895. It shows that the registered electors amount to only 2 per cent. of the total population of Calcutta; that the Hindus, who are only 66 per cent. of the population, have 73·3 per cent. of the registered electors and 69·5 per cent. of the voting power; and that Muhammadans, who form 29 per cent. of the population, contribute only 10·5 per cent. of the electorate, and exercise only 9 per cent. of the voting power. On the other hand, a comparison of Statements A and C brings out that the Hindus with 69·5 per cent. of the voting power secured in 1895 only 61·6 per cent. of the seats, while Europeans with 19·5 per cent. of the voting power got 23·3 per cent. of the elected Commissioners, and the Muhammadans with only 9 per cent. of the aggregate voting power succeeded in electing 13·4 per cent. of the ward members.

"In whatever way the figures may be combined and analysed, they demonstrate how conspicuously the elective principle has failed to fulfil the expectations held out by Kristo Das Pal, that the Hindu rate-payers would often choose European Commissioners, and therefore that precautions to guard against other sections of the community being overridden were unnecessary. They show further how, under the system introduced in 1876, not only do Hindus and Muhammadans command an overwhelming majority, but Hindus alone outnumber on the Corporation all other nationalities put together and outnumber them much more decisively on the General Committee. The municipal government of Calcutta has in fact passed into the hands of the educated Hindus. The Europeans, who ought to have a predominant influence in the affairs of the town, cannot be induced to take part in the general meetings of the Commissioners, where they consider, rightly or wrongly, that time is wasted in debate and where they could not hope to command more than an insignificant minority. They prefer to stand aside and make themselves felt through the Chamber of Commerce, the Jute Association, the Health Society or some other public body which every now and then puts forward some very general proposal with an imperfect knowledge of the facts, and no knowledge at all of the difficulties, financial and administrative, involved in the sanitation of a large Asiatic city. It is one of the greatest evils of the existing state of things that among the various critics of the Corporation those who are most interested in the questions at issue and best able to make themselves heard should at the same time be the worst informed as to the evils that exist, and the least responsible as regards the possible remedies for them. I am not prepared to blame the merchants and tradesmen of Calcutta for the rôle they have adopted, but it is a fatal defect in the law under which the town is administered that it compels the really influential Europeans among the non-official community practically to cut themselves off from municipal work.

"Having thus explained, I fear at unavoidable length, the general reason for legislation, I turn now to the provisions of the Bill.

"We hope to pass the Bill early next cold weather, so that it may come into force by the 1st April, 1899. Section 1 (3) accordingly provides for the

appointment of the new General Committee in time to take up its duties when the Bill comes into force. Over the definitions I need not linger, as I shall refer to them, so far as may be necessary, in explaining the substantive sections to which they relate.

"PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

"The Bill leaves untouched the number of the Commissioners and the methods of electing and appointing them; it does not propose to alter the franchise, nor does it reconstruct the present arrangement of wards. But it provides the Corporation with an efficient executive, and interposes a small working Committee between the Chairman and the main body of the Commissioners. The functions of these three authorities—the Corporation, the General Committee, and the Chairman—are precisely defined and carefully distinguished in the Bill. The management of a great city such as Calcutta involves questions of far-reaching importance, and without extensive powers of control resting in the hands of the responsible Chairman and of the Government, it is unreasonable to expect good results from any form of municipal administration. The Bill, therefore, abandons the system followed in the previous Acts, of vesting the entire municipal government in the Commissioners, with permission to the Chairman to exercise such powers of the Commissioners, not being expressly reserved to the Commissioners in meeting, as they may not withdraw from him by resolution, and subject to such conditions as they may lay down. It provides for three municipal authorities—the Corporation, the General Committee, and the Chairman assisted by the Deputy Chairman, who will act only under the Chairman's orders. All powers conferred by the Bill are distributed among these authorities, with reference to their assumed fitness to exercise them, in the manner shown section by section throughout. To the Corporation are reserved the right of fixing the rates of taxation and all those general functions which can be efficiently performed by a large body, provision being at the same time made against the contingency of their deliberations impeding the transaction of necessary business. Following the Bombay Act the Bill (section 24) vests the entire executive power in the Chairman to be exercised either independently or subject to the approval or sanction of the Corporation or General Committee wherever this is expressly so directed. The General Committee stands between the deliberative and the executive authorities, and deals with those matters which by their nature are ill-adapted for discussion by the Corporation, and yet are too important to be left to be disposed of by the Chairman alone. Power is also taken for the General Committee to appoint Sub-Committees either from their own body or from the general body of the Commissioners on which it is hoped all the real workers among the Commissioners will be utilised, whether they are members of the General Committee or not. Proceeding on these principles, section 5 enumerates the municipal authorities, while section 23 defines their respective functions and provides for a reference to the Local Government in case of doubt arising. Sections 6 and 7 define the constitution of the Corporation, which, as I have said, will remain unchanged.

"The scheme for the appointment of the General Committee in equal proportions by (*a*) the elected Commissioners voting by groups of wards, (*b*) the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, and the Port Commissioners, (*c*) the Government, is based on the principle of giving adequate representation on the working body of the Municipality to the three chief interests in Calcutta—to the European commercial community which has made the town a centre of trade; to the Government which has made it the capital of the Indian Empire, and is responsible to the world at large for its sufficient and progressive municipal administration; and lastly to the residents, house-owners, and ground landlords, regarding the last of whom Sir Henry Harrison observed in 1890 that the value of their property had been increased two-hundredfold by the creation and maintenance of Calcutta as a commercial capital. Once admit, as every reasonable man must admit, that the commercial community, and more especially the European section of it, have an unquestionable right to an effective voice in the municipal government of Calcutta, there is, I believe, no practicable means of enlisting their co-operation but that which is now

put forward. Even if the Government were prepared to go behind the decision arrived at in 1876, and introduce the principle of proportional representation of nationalities into the election of the main body of the Corporation, it is doubtful whether that would induce the leaders of the mercantile and trading community to take an active part in the debates of a large body, where organization and manipulation of votes would be needed to secure any real influence. Business men will work on a business Committee and will work on no other.

"For the purpose of electing four members of the General Committee under section 8, the Bill proposes to divide the twenty-five wards into the four following groups or electoral divisions, the Commissioners of each of which will elect one member from among the entire body of Municipal Commissioners:—

Name of group.	Wards comprised in group.	Population.
1	2	3
Northern Division ...	1 to 6	215,555
Central " ...	7 to 11	164,328
Southern " ...	12 to 19	124,059
Suburban " ...	20 to 25	145,419

"This arrangement, which is based upon population, will be convenient for engineering and conservancy purposes, and will correspond more closely with the municipal needs of each division and the work to be done, than one framed with reference to area, taxation, or voting power. As each division must be composed of contiguous wards and must be of a manageable area, the scale of population cannot be made absolutely uniform; but it must be borne in mind that the population of many of the wards in the Southern and Suburban Divisions will tend to increase, while on the other hand it is one of the objects of the Bill and of the further legislation which may be found necessary to prevent overcrowding and thus reduce population in the Northern and Central Wards. I observe that a proposal to break up Calcutta into divisions for the purpose of electing the members of the General Committee who are elected by the elected Commissioners was brought forward by my friend, Babu Kally Nauth Mitter, in 1894, but was rejected as being illegal under the present law. I am glad to be able to appeal to his great authority in support of the principle of electoral divisions. That principle will, I believe, ensure the adequate representation on the General Committee of all parts of Calcutta; it will harmonise the local interests of the wards with the general interests of the town; it will place the four elected members in a very strong position as representing each a group of wards, while at the same time it will not diminish the influence of the Ward Commissioners, but will focus it and enable it to be exercised more effectively through the divisional members.

"The four seats reserved to Government will enable it not only to secure adequate representation of its own important interests in the town, but also, if need be, to provide for a Muhammadan member and to nominate at least one Commissioner as the special representative of the humbler working men of all ranks and trades who earn their livelihood in Calcutta and who are at present wholly unrepresented. As Sir Henry Harrison observed in 1885,—

'Not only do the labouring classes in Calcutta, important as their interests are, get no representation under the present system, but there are some of them who, by their dependent relation to the Municipality, especially need it. I mean those classes with whose freedom of action we are compelled, in the interests of the community at large, to interfere. Such are the residents in bustees, whom we have to displace in opening out crowded localities; the carters whom we tax first for using the streets, and then for keeping their cattle within municipal limits (there are 17,000 carts licensed in Calcutta); the *gowalas* whom we are compelled to prosecute in hundreds because they will not comply with our requirements as

regards the stabling of their cows, and who ought to be placed under much closer surveillance to prevent disease being conveyed by milk; the *dhobees*, who for the same reason ought also to be brought under sanitary regulations as soon as the Suburbs come into our hands.'

"I am confident that there will be no difficulty in finding a European or Native Commissioner who will undertake to acquaint himself with the needs and grievances of these classes and to become their representative upon the General Committee. Provision has been made in section 3 of the Bill for constituting the first General Committee as soon as the new Act comes into force, and in section 45 for holding general elections in March, 1900, when it is proposed that the body of Commissioners now about to be elected should vacate office.

"*Sub-Committees.*—Section 88 empowers the General Committee to delegate any of their powers or duties to Sub-Committees nominated by them. The numbers of these Sub-Committees are limited to six, and none of their members need be members of the General Committee. The General Committee is to fix the time within which a Sub-Committee is to report; and all the proceedings of such Committees must be confirmed by the General Committee. Under section 93 fees will be paid to members of the General Committee and of Sub-Committees.

"*The Chairman and Deputy Chairman.*—As in Bombay, the entire executive power is vested by section 20 in the Chairman subject to such express limitations as are elsewhere laid down. This will do away with the present uncertainty as to the functions of the Executive. The power of appointing the Chairman is vested in the Local Government as under the existing law, and the Bill also withdraws from the Commissioners the discretion they have hitherto exercised of fixing the Chairman's salary and house-rent allowance. A Government officer specially selected for this difficult and important post is placed in a wholly false position by the present law which makes him dependent on the good-will of the Commissioners for an addition to his pay which, owing to the great cost of living in Calcutta, is in most cases no more than is required to save him from positive loss while holding the appointment of Chairman.

"Provision has also been made for the appointment by Government of a Deputy Chairman who must ordinarily possess engineering and architectural qualifications. The new building regulations will greatly extend the duties of the Chairman, and it is essential for him to have the assistance of a competent adviser to whom he can on occasion delegate his duties.

"*Elections.*—In view of certain decisions by the High Court, and of the uncertainty that has been felt as to the interpretation of sections 19—29 of the present Act, it is thought desirable to incorporate in the substantive law a definite procedure for municipal elections, instead of leaving such matters to be dealt with by rule. The draft sections proposed are based for the most part upon sections 19—35 of the Bombay Act, but some important changes have been introduced in consultation with Mr. Bright with reference to recent experience. Thus section 43 (*1*) and (*2*) provides that persons who wish to been rolled as voters must register their names in the Assessor's office, and must show that they have paid in their own names all rates and taxes due from them for the first two quarters of the municipal year. Section 43 (10) to (21) transfers the duty of revising the list of electors from the Chairman to a revising Magistrate who would be selected from among the Presidency Magistrates.

"*Control. Section 22.*—The section of the existing Act, conferring certain powers of control upon the Government, is framed in very general terms, and would be difficult to put in force effectively. The conditions requisite to give the Government jurisdiction to intervene are vaguely stated, and it is almost impossible to say what construction should be put upon 'complaint made,' 'general default,' and 'due enquiry.' Each of these terms would of itself give rise to a controversy.

"On the other hand the present law is unfair to the Commissioners in that it gives them no distinct right to show cause against an order, and forces the Government to take the extreme course of at once appointing some person to perform the duty alleged to be neglected, instead of calling upon the Commissioners to perform it themselves within a stated time. The section which the Bill substitutes is based upon section 64 of the Madras Act, and gives the Government as ample power of intervention as it need reserve, while at the same time

providing for a fair enquiry into the facts, and giving the Corporation sufficient opportunity for stating their view of the matters in dispute. That the Government ought to have an effective power of interference is, I imagine, incontestable.

"CHAPTER IV.—MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

"This Chapter has been framed so as to secure the following objects, which experience has shown to be essential to the efficient working of the municipal administration of Calcutta:—

(1) To withdraw from the patronage of the Corporation the important offices of Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector and Assessor, and other offices with a salary of Rs. 500 a month and over. The General Committee, constituted as now proposed, will be more likely to make a good selection than so large and miscellaneous a body as the Corporation, and the scandal that has been caused by the canvassing of rival candidates will be avoided. Sir Henry Harrison observed in 1890—and the remark has never been contradicted—that all the Commissioners well knew that the Municipality 'failed most conspicuously in personal questions, when each Commissioner is subjected to private solicitation and unwholesome pressure, and gives his vote under the influence of motives very few of which are consistent with the well-being of the City.'

(2) To vest in the Chairman the selection of suitable persons to fill all offices carrying a salary of less than Rs. 300 a month, together with the power of fining, suspending and dismissing persons so appointed. To quote Sir Henry Harrison again:—'A single officer acting under a sense of responsibility would dispose of these personal questions far more equitably than the Commissioners as a body, where individual responsibility is overlaid by numbers, and the most unblushing solicitation is practised.'

(3) To enable the Local Government to prescribe the qualifications of candidates for employment in the Health, Conservancy and Engineering Departments. I trust that this seemingly unimportant provision may prove to be the germ of a school of Sanitary Engineering which will open a new career to educated young men and will meet a very real demand.

"The title of Vice-Chairman has been changed to Controller of Municipal Accounts, which more correctly expresses the duties which in practice the present Vice-Chairman discharges.

"PART III.—FINANCE.

"The sections relating to loans reproduce the existing law and further provide at Mr. Bright's suggestion for the preparation of a Loans Budget, its consideration by the Corporation and the determination of the sums to be borrowed during the year.

"The sections dealing with the Municipal Funds are based on the corresponding sections of the Calcutta Act. Sections 103 to 144 are adapted from the Bombay Act and lay down more fully than is the case in the Calcutta Act the procedure for making payments, investing surplus funds, keeping accounts, preparing and passing the budget and auditing the accounts of the Corporation. Section 144 imposes on the Chairman the duty of remedying defects pointed out by the Auditors. Provision is made for the budget being prepared by the Chairman, revised by the General Committee and considered by the Corporation, who may refer it back to the General Committee or amend it as they think fit subject to the condition first that they must make adequate and suitable provision for essential matters, and secondly, that they must settle the budget and determine the rate of taxation between the 15th December when the budget will be circulated to individual Commissioners and the last day of February. No payment can be made by the Chairman except for purposes or works specially sanctioned or for certain emergent purposes expenditure on which must be reported. No contract for a purpose requiring the approval or sanction of some other municipal authority may be made by the Chairman without such approval or sanction. All contracts for sums between

Rs. 500 and Rs. 5,000 must be reported to the General Committee, and all contracts for sums between Rs. 5,000 and one lakh require the Committee's approval. Contracts above one lakh require the approval of Government as under the present law.

"PART IV.—TAXATION.

"Under Chapter X relating to rates the only change is the transfer of authority in purely executive matters from the Commissioners to the Chairman. No provision has been made in the Bill for levying a police rate, but the Government of India have expressly reserved the right to deal with the question by legislation, which may take the form either of levying a local rate or of charging a certain sum annually against the Municipal Fund.

"In Chapter XI dealing with the assessment of buildings and land the opportunity has been taken of defining more clearly how the annual value of *bustee* land should be determined, and permitting a building, the valuation of which has been reduced on the ground of exceptional circumstances, to be revalued when such circumstances have ceased to exist. Section 125 of the present Act has also been amplified so as to enable buildings or lands to be revalued under certain circumstances.

"Chapter XII dealing with the tax on carriages and animals contains no material change except that the executive authority is throughout reserved to the Chairman. The definition of carriage to include bicycles and tricycles, and the imposition on these of a tax of Rs. 4 a year will, I believe, add a substantial sum to the income of the Corporation.

"CHAPTER XIII.—COLLECTION OF RATES AND TAXES.

"The draft provisions contained in this part have been framed so as to adapt the Bombay procedure for collecting municipal dues to the circumstances of Calcutta. They vest all executive functions in the Chairman. Section 193, following section 202 of the Bombay Act, requires municipal dues to be paid direct into the Municipal Office—a system which has been tried with success in some mufassal Municipalities in Bengal.

"Chapter XIV and Schedule III embody the amendments rendered necessary by the High Court decision in the case of the Standard Life Insurance Company, when it was held that a Company carrying on business in Calcutta could not be assessed to license-tax unless it carried on a business expressly mentioned in the schedule. They also include some minor amendments introduced at the instance of the Corporation. Rules 13 and 14 of the schedule substitute a Sub-Committee appointed by the General Committee for 'a Bench consisting of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and not less than three Commissioners' as the alternative appellate authority under the schedule.

"CHAPTER XVIII.—WATER-SUPPLY.

"Under the present Act the supply of filtered water is intermittent; but the quantity actually pumped exceeds that which the mains were laid to carry, so that the provisions of section 153 with regard to the head of pressure during the hours of supply have ceased to be operative and the pressure varies greatly in different parts of the town. The residents not unnaturally keep their taps continually open, in order to take the fullest advantage of any supply they can get, and the result is that a large proportion of the existing supply runs to waste. This practice, combined with intermittent pumping through constricted mains, causes the pressure to be so low that in a large section of the town, and chiefly at present in the Bara Bazar area, the water does not rise above the ground floors. The Commissioners, therefore, must either incur heavy expenditure in order to enlarge the mains to meet the present scale of wasteful supply and restore the pressure of 30 feet prescribed by section 153 of the Act, or must restrict the supply to reasonable limits by preventing waste. The Bill adopts the latter alternative, but it adds provisions which are greatly to the advantage of the rate-payers. It provides for a continuous supply so far as may be practicable of both filtered and unfiltered water. The provisions in the present Act for checking waste are contained, first in section 158, which, with Schedule IX, fixes the size of ferrules with reference to the rating

of the house supplied, and thus in theory automatically restricts the quantity of water used. It is believed that the so-called 'pea-ferrules' are very harassing to the smaller house-holders, and that it should now be the object of the Corporation to restrict, not the fair use of water, but its abuse. The check on waste by the use of such minute ferrules is also of doubtful value, as even the smallest size of ferrule is capable of delivering 480 gallons in eight hours, which would greatly exceed the statutory supply. In the revised table of ferrules included in Schedule XII of the Bill, all sizes lower than a quarter inch have therefore been omitted.

"The second check on waste given in the present Act is the power conferred by section 155 of attaching a water-meter to the pipes of individual houses in cases where waste is suspected. This, however, must be at the expense of the Corporation; and as a meter costs from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40, and the number of house connections will probably at no very distant date approximate to 50,000 in the city and suburban areas, it follows that for financial reasons the section is now useless for general purposes, although it might have been of considerable use if it had been applied from the inception of the water-works. The only practicable plan under the conditions which now prevail is to divide the town into blocks for the purposes of water-supply, and to keep a check on the consumption of water in each district by meters applied to the mains and sub-mains which supply the block. The Bill provides for the introduction of this system, which has been worked successfully in a large number of towns in England; and the Chairman is authorized by it to recover the value of the water consumed in each block over and above the statutory allowance by a percentage charge levied rateably in the block on the water-rate bills of connected premises. The existing section 155 is retained for use in particular cases, and individuals who think themselves aggrieved by the levy of an extra water-rate in the district are given the option of claiming a meter for their own houses at a reasonable rate of hire. I trust, however, that it may not be necessary in practice to resort to the levy of an extra rate on the block. There is, I am told, an instrument called a stethoscope which enables waste to be traced to individual houses. Those people might fairly be called upon to take meters and pay rent for them until they amended their ways and took to closing their taps—with a constant supply there is no excuse for leaving a tap open. In other respects the Bill follows closely the system already in force in Calcutta and Bombay.

"CHAPTER XIX.—DRAINAGE.

"The drainage sections of the Bill are mainly based upon the Bombay Act, the most useful clauses of the Calcutta Act being also incorporated. Of new points the following are the most important:—

(a) The clauses giving the Local Government considerable power of control over the outfall of the sewage system, especially with reference to any alteration in the outfall works made necessary by the decay of river channels—a possible, but at present remote contingency attaching to all outfalls into the network of tidal creeks which intersect the Salt Water Lakes. These provisions embody the orders issued on the outfall works now under construction, which were passed under section 274 of the Calcutta Act.

(b) Care has been taken in drafting the Bill to emphasise the rights of the rate-payers, as well as the duties and responsibilities of the Corporation with regard to drainage matters.

(c) By sections 315 to 322 it is proposed to substitute an unpaid agency of licensed plumbers working at rates approved by the General Committee for the present insufficient staff of Drainage Inspectors appointed by the Corporation. The number of house-connections now amounts to nearly 30,000, which is likely to increase, and it is found practically impossible at reasonable cost for the Corporation to do more than exercise a general control over house fittings or to accept responsibility for the repair and maintenance of these fittings with all the contingencies of occasional stoppages from misuse. The Bill therefore provides an agency, of which the public must avail themselves, to carry out house drainage works at reasonable rates, and the Corporation is bound to exercise proper control over this agency, and to punish breaches of the laws and bye-laws in cases where house fittings are not properly maintained.

"Under the head of the lighting of streets and public places, the Calcutta Act (sections 296 and 297) is singularly meagre, and the provisions in Chapter XXV of the Bill are accordingly based upon sections 330-335 of the Bombay Act.

"The sanitary provisions contained in Chapters XXVI to XXXIII and XXXV of the Bill are based mainly on Chapter XV of the Bombay Act, which is in many respects more effective than the corresponding sections of the Calcutta Act.

"CHAPTERS XXI TO XXIV.—OF STREETS AND BUILDING REGULATIONS.

"This, Sir, in my opinion is the most important part of the Bill. It is also by far the most difficult, and the one on which I am most anxious to invite the fullest criticism from the public. At the same time I do not propose to go into very great detail now. The draft which has been inserted in the Bill is based in the main upon the report of the Building Commission, but I have imported into it several important provisions drawn from foreign sources which I will explain presently. It is still under the consideration of the Building Commision, and their assistance has been, and I trust will be, of the utmost value. The Government is under great obligations to the President of the Commission for the report that has been submitted and the great mass of evidence that has been collected. I desire myself, both as a Member of the Commission and as in charge of this Bill, to tender my most cordial personal thanks to Babus Kally Nauth Mitter and Nalin Behari Sircar for the help they have given me in dealing with these sections. Their knowledge of the conditions of the native part of the town and the difficulties which have to be met there has been invaluable, and I have found them most open-minded and ready to consider and enter into new proposals.

"Now the trouble about a building law is that you have to deal in it with two widely different sets of conditions—things as they are and things as they ought to be. Things as they are, especially in the native part of the town, may be briefly described as chaos. One can easily see how it came about. Take Bara Bazar as an illustration. There you have 75 per cent. of the surface occupied by solid masonry and the balance made up of narrow lanes and tiny courts and yards. No doubt it was originally a bustee consisting of huts built unsymmetrically all over the place, with narrow passages between them which may have been wide enough for the original requirements of the place. By degrees the huts were converted into masonry buildings and vacant spaces were built up, but the passages remained the same, as it was no one's business and no one's interest to get them widened. This is the process that we see going on everywhere now, and it is a very dangerous process, for the passages which are wide enough for huts 12 or 15 feet high with ventilation through the eaves of the roof and also to some extent through the walls, are clearly not enough to ventilate an area made of huge masses of masonry 40 and 50 feet high. I do not say this is peculiar to Calcutta, for it is not. You see just the same state of things in many continental towns which grew up round a central market-place. The streets in the old part of Cologne are not much wider and certainly not more regular than in Bara Bazar, and the same may be said of dozens of other towns. Nor is the European business part of Calcutta wholly free from these defects. The streets no doubt are wider, but between street and street are great spaces practically filled up by solid masonry. And a tendency in the same direction may be seen even in the residential quarter. Compounds are gradually being built up and air-space encroached upon, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that Chowringhee and Theatre Road are going the way of Burra Bazar.

"How can this state of things be dealt with by a building law? There seem to me to be two solutions. One solution is to say the whole thing is past praying for. Chaos it is and chaos it must remain so far as the ordinary building law is concerned. All we can do is to reconstruct parts of it from time to time, as we can find the money, by planning new streets, buying up land and selling it again so as to cover the cost of each undertaking. That is a tenable position, and as regards some parts of the town it may have to be adopted. No ordinary building law can make much impression on Burra Bazar. But for the greater part of the

town we should, I think, go beyond this *laisser-aller* policy. We cannot of course make all things new. We cannot take that short way with offending structures which is expressed in the line—

'Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis.'

But we can control and check. We can provide that new buildings and old buildings reconstructed shall conform to certain rules, and we can stop the building up of vacant spaces. This the Bill attempts to do by sections 367 and 372. But the control thus exercised must not be absolute and automatic, or great hardship may result. The Bill gives a certain discretion to the General Committee to apply or not to apply the provisions of the Bill in cases where buildings are materially altered. And in addition to this a general power of dispensation is vested in the Government to be exercised on the application of any two of the municipal authorities.

"Subject to these safeguards the regulations intended for new buildings on new streets will apply to new buildings on old streets and to existing buildings when they are re-erected or materially altered. In other words, provisions designed for things as they ought to be will apply with certain checks and balances to things as they are.

"Among the provisions relating to new streets and new buildings will be found some principles which have been adapted from modern continental legislation. The most important of these is embodied in section 365, which runs as follows:—

Power to regulate future erection of certain classes of buildings in particular streets, squares or quarters.

'365. (*1*) The General Committee may give public notice of their intention to declare that in any particular streets, squares or quarters of the town specified in the notice, or in any specified portions of such streets, squares or quarters,—

(*a*) continuous building will be allowed subject to the provisions of this Act relating to continuous building, or

(*b*) the erection of only detached buildings will be allowed, subject to the provisions of this Act relating to buildings, or

(*c*) the erection of shops will not be allowed without the special permission of the General Committee, or

(*d*) the erection of buildings of the warehouse class will not be allowed without the special permission of the General Committee, or

(*e*) the erection of buildings of the warehouse class will be allowed subject to the provisions of this Act relating to such buildings, or

(*f*) the elevation and construction of the frontage of all masonry buildings thereafter erected or re-erected shall, in respect of their architectural features, be such as the General Committee may consider suitable to the locality, or

(*g*) the erection of huts will not be allowed without the special permission of the General Committee.

'(*2*) Every such notice shall be published in such manner as the General Committee may think fit, and shall specify a period within which objections will be received.

'(*3*) The General Committee shall consider all objections received within the said period, and may then prepare a declaration relating to the streets, squares or quarters referred to in the notice, and submit the declaration to the Local Government, together with the said objections (if any) and their report upon them.

'(*4*) The Local Government, after considering the said objections (if any), may confirm the declaration, and before doing so may modify it, but not so as to extend its effect.

'(*5*) When any such declaration has been so confirmed, it shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette and shall take effect from the date of such publication.'

"This principle has been accepted and acted upon in a number of continental towns, notably in Vienna, which in 1890 took in a large area of suburbs, as Calcutta did in 1889, and at once appointed a Building Commission to consider the probable results of the change. The report of this Commission and the draft Bill annexed are most instructive documents, and I have made much use of them in drafting portions of the Bill. The section I have quoted departs, however, from the continental principle in so far as it does not attempt to fix outright and embody in the law the streets and quarters in which particular sorts of buildings shall or shall not be allowed. That, I submit, would be impossible at present. We cannot foresee with certainty the details of the future development of Calcutta. One can say in a general way that a European residential quarter is likely to be formed in Alipore and Ballygunge, and may extend southward as far as drainage and water-supply

permit. A native residential quarter may also develop on the north of the town towards Barrackpore. The area round the Docks will probably come to be taken up for warehouses and business premises generally, while the river bank on both sides above and below Calcutta will be occupied by mills, docks and wharves. Years ago one would have located the residential quarters along the river bank, but the waterway is too valuable commercially for that to be possible at the present day, and the glories of Garden Reach are now a thing of the past. Beyond these general propositions it is at present impossible to go, and obviously no precise differentiation of quarters can be based upon what I have just said. I venture to think, therefore, that the expedient adopted in the Bill is in principle a sound one. I trust that the clause as to architectural features will be accepted. The idea is not a new one. It is at least as old as the Renaissance when the people of Siena created a special department for beautifying their city, the *ufficiali del ornato*, the decorative department, whose influence on the streets can be traced even now. I have no doubt Calcutta architects will rise to the occasion when the temptation to sacrifice everything to gaining an inch of space is withdrawn.

"Another point for which I am indebted to continental practice is the distinction between continuous building, that is to say, building in rows of houses like a London street, and detached buildings of the villa type. It is a convenient distinction, as it enables you to formulate distinct rules for the two classes of buildings. Thus in the case of dwelling-houses built in streets where continuous building is allowed, the Bill provides for clear space at the back equal to half the height of the house, while a dwelling house built in a quarter reserved for detached building must have a clear space all round equal to the height of the house. So far as new streets and new buildings are concerned, the rules will, I believe, work well, but my friend Babu Kally Nauth Mitter pointed out to me the other day that their application to existing streets will require very careful consideration, where you have streets of continuous building separated by large spaces filled up by detached buildings. In connexion with continuous building, I may add that the Bill proposes to introduce the continental system of fixing a building line four feet behind the street alignment. Both terms are defined in the Bill. Practically it means this, that a man building on a street cannot put his main front wall on the alignment. He must put it four feet back. But he may use this four feet for verandahs, porticos, oriels, balconies, steps and decorative projections of all kinds. It is claimed for this system that it gets rid of a host of vexations disputes about projections, that it adds to the air space, and that it encourages decorative methods of domestic architecture.

"The Bill follows the Vienna draft proposals in respect of a third point of considerable importance. It distinguishes between provisions relating mainly to sanitary considerations, such as ventilation and the like, and provisions relating to construction. The former it proposes to embody once for all in the law, on the ground that they rest upon permanent principles which are matters of settled doctrine and are not liable to vary from time to time. The latter it relegates to a schedule as being liable to change, and provides a procedure by which the schedule can be altered. This, I think, is reasonable. Illustrations will occur to every one. For instance, a new process in the manufacture of iron might greatly increase the strength of iron beams, and in that case the prescribed dimensions might be reduced. But it would be absurd to have to amend the Act for that purpose.

"Finally, before leaving this part of the Bill, I must draw attention to sections 364 and 439 to 450, which introduce in two different forms the continental principle of the reallotment of building sites. In a great many cases the alignment of a new street, whether designed on the radial, the rectangular, or the circular system, divides the blocks of land owned by individuals irregularly so as to leave a number of odd pieces, triangular, segmental and the like, which cannot be fitted into any orderly system of building. In such cases if the frontage of the buildings is laid on or parallel to the alignment of the street, their plan must be more or less oblique; while conversely if the houses are built on a rectangular plan, their frontages will run obliquely to the line of the street. If the proprietary blocks

are entirely irregular, the difficulty of utilising them for building is proportionately increased. In order to get over this difficulty power has been taken in some continental Acts, the best known and most successful of which is the Act passed by the Free City of Hamburg in 1890 for the reconstruction of the suburbs on the right bank of the Elbe to throw together all the proprietary sites in a building block, cut them up into suitable building sites, and give them back to the proprietors. The division is to be made in such a manner 'that every ground proprietor shall get a share in the aggregate value of the reallotted plots of land proportionate to the share which he had in the aggregate value of the plots before reallotment.' It sounds at first rather intricate, but it is nothing like as puzzling as a batwara which is a familiar thing, and it has been worked successfully, with the consent of the proprietors concerned, at Basel in Switzerland, at Mainz, in Hamburg and at Cologne, and it is proposed to extend it by special legislation to the whole of Prussia. Obviously it must add materially to the value of the land. As applied to bustees, it seems to offer a ready means of getting over the practical difficulties of remodelling them without compelling the Corporation to acquire the entire land and without any hardship to the proprietors. The cost of the procedure would be the value of the huts, less materials given back to the owners, and the value of the land taken up for roads, less the value of existing roads surrendered.

"An alternative procedure borrowed from the scheme for Vienna and embodied in section 364 provides on the application of the owners of not less than half the area affected for throwing together unsuitable plots, dividing them into suitable building sites, and selling them by auction. This is said to have worked well in several continental towns.

"Both procedures seem to deserve consideration. It is obvious that some special powers are necessary to secure regular building sites on new streets and that the value of regular sites will be greater than that of irregular ones.

"CHAPTER XXXIV.—Registration of Births and Deaths.

"In connexion with the question of securing the early reporting of deaths from plague, the Government has been led to consider the desirability of improving the entire system of registering deaths in Calcutta. Owing to the fact that the registrars and sub-registrars are mere clerks who have no medical knowledge, the entries relating to the cause of death in column 8 of the form in the eleventh schedule of the present Act are in a large proportion of cases wholly untrustworthy. Of the 70 persons who on an average die every day in Calcutta, the returns show that from one-third to one-half have had no medical attendant, and in all these cases the cause of death is more or less a matter of conjecture. The evils of this state of things are obvious, more especially in view of the increasing tendency on the part of foreign nations to restrict privileges in respect of quarantine to vessels coming from ports which can show accurate vital statistics. In order to comply with these requirements, the chapter relating to the registration of births and deaths has been entirely recast in the Bill. The important points are the following:—

(1) by section 552 no corpse can be removed from a building for burial or cremation without a certificate in the form of amended Schedule XI;
(2) section 555 requires the relatives and friends of the deceased to procure the certificate;
(3) section 556 obliges the registrar of the district to give a certificate free of charge;
(4) section 557 obliges medical men to furnish this certificate of their own motion within 24 hours of the death of any one whom they have attended;
(5) section 562 provides that if a corpse is brought to a burial or burning ground without a certificate, it shall be detained there till the friends procure a certificate, or the registrar in charge of the district satisfies himself by enquiry as to the cause of death;

(6) section 563 prohibits the examination of any corpse in opposition to the wishes of the relatives or friends of the deceased;
(7) section 564 gives the Local Government power to make rules and to prescribe the qualifications of registrars and sub-registrars;
(8) section 553 authorises the Chairman to license medical practitioners as registrars.

"The above scheme is calculated to bring about a great improvement in the mortuary statistics of Calcutta, and to prove useful, not only in respect of grave epidemic diseases such as plague, but as a measure of sanitary administration. The only danger to be apprehended is that the poorer classes who do not employ licensed medical practitioners may have difficulty in procuring certificates. This, however, is merely a question of organisation. Section 556 obliges the District Registrar to attend free of charge for the purpose of granting such certificates, and if enough registrars are appointed no delay should occur. Under section 546 (2) the Local Government has power to determine the number of districts, each of which must have a registrar whose qualifications will be laid down under section 564. In case of epidemics the Chairman may appoint additional registrars under section 546 (3). The system will no doubt cost more than that now in force; but, having regard to the large number of medical men in Calcutta, and the keen competition between them, it seems possible that qualified medical practitioners will be willing to accept the position of district registrar on a small salary for the sake of the practice which the office will bring with it.

"Chapter XXXVIII, which is based on the recommendations of the Calcutta Building Commission, modifies the Land Acquisition Act in some material points. Section 584 extends the power of the Corporation to acquire land and buildings; section 585 creates a presumption, which in the case of unhealthy areas may be conclusive, that the market value of property so acquired is twenty-five times its annual value as entered in the municipal assessment book. Section 588 further empowers the Corporation to transfer land acquired by them to a Company or a private individual for the purpose of carrying out improvements in accordance with a regular scheme.

"The procedure proposed for the framing of bye-laws in Chapter XXXIX of the Bill is new. It will give both the public and the Corporation ample opportunity of expresing their views, and will leave the final decision, as it is left by the present Act, to the Government.

"The scheme of Chapter XL, which brings together in one place all penalties imposed, is borrowed from the Bombay Act. The Bill makes no material changes in the existing scale of penalties.

"Chapter XLI, dealing with procedure, has also been adapted from the Bombay Act. Power has been taken to appoint special Magistrates for the trial of offences against the Act, as experience has shown that the Honorary Magistrates, before whom a large proportion of municipal cases come, are dilatory in their procedure and impose merely nominal penalties. Provisions have also been introduced for the purpose of securing the more active co-operation of the Police in the administration of the law.

"Chapter XLII reproduces the provisions of the present Act relating to the alteration of the limits of Calcutta and contains an important section (659) giving power to extend to Howrah by notification any specified portion of the Bill subject to such restrictions and modifications as may be thought fit. Of the necessity of some measure of this kind I believe no one who is acquainted with the facts will entertain any doubt.

"The sanitary condition of Howrah is indeed in its way quite as deplorable as that of Calcutta. Although the town as a whole is not overcrowded, some of the bustees in it furnish examples of the worst forms of overcrowding. The number of public latrines is insufficient; the 26,000 private latrines, both *kutcha* and *pucka*, are as bad as those of Calcutta ever were, and the staff of sweepers is too small to clean them properly. Besides the privies, there are in Howrah about 2,500 cesspools which receive sullage and urine. It is believed that only one-eighth of this liquid sewage is removed by the sullage carts, and that the remainder sinks into the soil, drains into tanks and road-side channels or disappears by evaporation. The drainage of the town is at present effected by about 3 miles

of *pucka* and 80 miles of *kutcha* drains, most of them badly aligned and faultily constructed. A regular system of sewerage and drainage is greatly wanted, but the difficulty of finding a suitable outfall is extreme, and the Municipality is not at present in a position to borrow the amount, roughly estimated at about 25 lakhs, which a suitable drainage scheme would cost. A supply of filtered water was introduced recently, and is said to have already greatly reduced the mortality from cholera, but it must be materially extended before its full benefit can be felt. Effective building regulations are greatly needed, particularly in the bustees, where the large and increasing population of mill hands finds lodgings. The stables and cowsheds throughout the town are in a terribly insanitary condition, and are reported to be the most fertile source of surface pollution. The municipal law in force in Howrah is the Bengal Municipal Act of 1884, which is altogether inadequate to meet the wants of the town, and contains no provisions whatever for preventing the spread of dangerous diseases. From the sanitary point of view, Howrah is virtually a suburb of Calcutta; its population in 1891 was 116,606, respresenting an increase of 28·4 per cent. on the population recorded in 1881; it is the head-quarters of the East Indian Railway, and contains a large number of factories which attract operatives from the neighbouring districts; and any outbreak of disease in Howrah would almost certainly spread to Calcutta. Owing to the constant intercourse between the two towns, the people of Howrah are familiar with the system of taxation and municipal administration that is in force in Calcutta, and it will be simpler and easier to extend portions of the Calcutta Act from time to time, in accordance with the growing needs of Howrah, than to enact a special statute for the latter town. The Bill provides for notice being given of the intention to extend any portions of the Act and for the hearing of objections.

"That, Sir, is the Bill. It is a large measure, and the introduction in the constitution of the proposed General Committee of the principle of proportionate representation is, I allow, a new departure. But it is an honest attempt to solve a problem which at all times and in all countries must remain a difficult one—that of giving to a numerical minority the rights to which it is entitled, not merely in its own interests, but in the interests of the community of which it forms part. I appeal to those who in this Council represent the dominant majority on the Corporation as it now exists to accept it in the spirit in which it is meant and to accept it the more cordially as it seeks to realize the ideal set before us by their great predecessor, the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal—the ideal of uniting Europeans and Natives in the wise, progressive and energetic government of this City."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY applied to the President to suspend the Rules of Business for the purpose of introducing the Bill.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I desire with reference to this motion to say—

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"It is a point of order for the President, and I cannot hear any discussion upon it."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I desire to enter my protest, and I ask that it be recorded."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I will take a note of the Hon'ble Member's intervention, but I cannot allow a point of order to be discussed. There is no protest against a point of order. I think the Council will have seen from the very exhaustive speech with which the Hon'ble Mr. Risley has instructed us, that this Bill, although it is a large Bill, involves really only one large point of principle, and that the rest of it consists mainly of a mass of details. I cannot conceive it possible that the most able and anxious speaker and defender of the present state of things can wish to discuss, on the motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee, all the details to which Mr. Risley has been referring to-day.

As a matter of fact the introduction of the Bill has been from various causes long delayed. We have lost much time during the present cold weather, partly because the report of the Building Commission was not ready and partly because we were not able to get the whole time of our Assistant Secretary, although he has worked very hard on the Bill. But we are anxious to have the Bill laid before the public as soon as possible, and to have it referred to the Corporation and to all the Associations, and to everybody who can give advice to the Select Committee. The main principle of the Bill is perfectly well understood by every one in Calcutta whose opinion is worth having in the matter. Hon'ble Members present could stand up now, if they chose, and discuss the whole principle of the Bill, and therefore there is no reason whatever, from the point of view of the public interest, to object to the suspending of the rules to enable us to get through the purely formal stages of introducing the Bill and moving that it be read in Council and of the Secretary reading the title of the Bill. This will enable us to circulate the Bill for opinion at once. When the Bill comes to be referred to a Select Committee, Hon'ble Members will have full opportunity to discuss it to their heart's content, and I am prepared to sit *de die in diem* until they have been heard. In the meantime, I see no reason why the rules should not be suspended for the purpose of introducing the Bill and reading the title, and I suspend the rules accordingly."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended—

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY introduced the Bill and moved that it be read in Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

EXTENSION OF THE POLICE ACT, V OF 1861.

The Hon'ble MR. PRATT introduced the Bill to extend certain portions of the Police Act, V of 1861, to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, and moved that it be read in Council. He said:—

"At the last meeting of the Council, I explained that Act V of 1861, which is in force only within the general police district, the police of which are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, has no application to the town and suburbs of Calcutta, the police of which are placed under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Police. I also pointed out that the police of the suburbs and town of Calcutta are governed by two special Acts. I further indicated the necessity for extending certain portions of Act V of 1861, as amended by Act VIII of 1895, to the town and suburbs of Calcutta, so that the Government may be armed with the power of quartering additional police in disturbed areas at the expense of the inhabitants; and that injured persons may be provided with a sure and simple means of recovering compensation. What I said as to the necessity for legislation has been emphasized by recent events in another presidency town, and it is also somewhat remarkable that my allusion to the possibility of incendiarism forming part of the programme of some future disturbers of the public peace has received such speedy and apt illustration in the ill-fated city of Bombay. The Bill which I now introduce consists of only two sections, the material portions of the Act which it is sought to extend to the town and suburbs of Calcutta having been referred to in the form of a schedule. The principal sections which it is sought to extend, with certain modifications suitable to local circumstances, are sections 15 and 15A, and I desire on this occasion to add nothing to the observations I made at the last meeting of the Council with reference to those sections."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 26th instant.

CALCUTTA;
The 29th March, 1898.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

CHITTAGONG CYCLONE.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 28th March 1898.

RESOLUTION—No. 1829J.

READ—

A letter, No. 2125C., dated the 26th January 1898, from the Commissioner of Chittagong, reporting on the late cyclone in the Chittagong district, the South Lushai Hills, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Read also—

Telegrams and reports previously received from the Commissioner on the subject.

A letter, No. 15031.D., dated the 9th November 1897, to the Commissioner, asking for definite and final information as to the loss of life caused by the cyclone and the storm-wave which accompanied it.

A minute recorded by the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the 26th November 1897, on the subject.

ON the night of the 24th October 1897, the Chittagong district was visited by a cyclone of extraordinary violence. The cyclone was accompanied by a series of storm-waves more disastrous than the cyclone itself. The main force of the disturbance was felt across the whole breadth of the district from about fourteen miles north of Chittagong town to a point about four miles south of Cox's Bazar, a distance of some seventy miles. In the southern portion of this tract lies the delta of the Mahamuri river. The low-lying lands of this delta and of the islands which lie off it were completely swept by the storm-waves. In many villages half the inhabitants were drowned. The survivors found their houses levelled to the ground, their crops entirely destroyed, a great part of their cattle drowned, and themselves without any stores of food or clothing.

2. Vigorous steps were at once taken by the local officers to ensure that to these disasters should not be added suffering or death from starvation. The available officers were placed each in charge of a defined tract, funds were placed at their disposal by the Famine Relief Committee, and arrangements were made for the immediate distribution to those who had suffered most severely of food, clothing and building material, or the means of buying these necessaries. In the following month, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor himself visited the district and considered, in consultation with the local officers, the further means which should be taken for relief of the sufferers and repair of the damage caused by the disaster.

3. *Loss of life and private property.*—The Commissioner has reported the total loss of life due to the cyclone to be about 14,000 persons. It is estimated that about 15,000 cattle were drowned. The rice crop, which had promised to be a 20 anna one, was in the tract submerged by the storm-wave entirely destroyed; in a further belt of country it was reduced to a four-anna crop of damaged grain; the rest of the district yielded a 14-anna crop. This loss, coming as it did on the top of two bad seasons, was peculiarly unfortunate. Throughout the affected tract houses and huts were unroofed and demolished. To afford some help in repairing this last loss, an immediate reduction of one-half was made in the rates of the forest tolls in the severely affected tracts, fees on passes for cutting building materials in the khas mahal forests were entirely remitted, and the Collector procured 10,000 bamboos from the hills for gratuitous distribution in the worst villages where building materials were not to be had.

4. *Health of the inhabitants of the affected area.*—For some days, the submerged tract was strewn with the corpses of men and cattle drowned in the storm-wave. Every effort was made to secure the water-supply from pollution, but, as was to be anticipated, cholera broke out with great virulence in places. It was reported to the Commissioner during his recent visit to Kutubdia that in this island alone no less than 1,300 deaths from cholera had occurred since the cyclone. No information is furnished as to the mortality which attended the epidemic in the remaining portion of the affected area. The Civil Surgeon has been authorized to entertain Hospital Assistants and to purchase medicines for distribution in the affected parts from

the funds placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate by the Central Committee of the Famine Relief Fund. It is hoped that these measures will prove successful in arresting the progress of the epidemic.

5. *Relief operations.*—The fund at the disposal of the District Magistrate for carrying on relief operations amounted to Rs. 65,104. This was made up of (1) a grant of Rs. 50,000 made by the Famine Relief Committee, (2) a sum of Rs. 4,000 transferred from the Noakhali Relief Fund, (3) Rs. 2,209, being the balance of the Chittagong Relief Fund, and (4) Rs. 8,895 collected by public subscriptions. Up to the middle of January last the expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,899, a balance of Rs. 34,205 being left in the hands of the District Magistrate. The Commissioner has satisfied himself that the relief administered has been sufficient to prevent any loss of life by starvation. Relief works were opened, but were not found to answer, partly because the adult males had migrated to Arracan in thousands to cut crops, and partly because the loans advanced by Government had placed the people in a position to repair their own private embankments. The number of persons requiring relief at present is considerably diminished by the exodus to Arracan, and will be still further reduced when the labourers return from that district with their earnings. In these circumstances, the Commissioner has already withdrawn some of the officers specially deputed to superintend the relief operations, and is restricting relief within narrower limits. He would, however, give gratuitous relief for some time more to widows and orphans, and to the women and children whose bread-winners have gone to Arracan. He would also continue medical aid until the rains bring the usual diminution of cholera. This course has the Lieutenant-Governor's approval.

6. *Loans.*—The Commissioner was at first authorized to distribute one lakh of rupees under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Subsequent enquiries showed, however, that loans under the Land Improvement Advances Act for the repair of embankments were more urgently needed. The authority of Government was therefore obtained to distribute one lakh of rupees under the latter Act, the amount allotted for loans under the former being at the same time reduced to Rs. 50,000. Loans amounting to Rs. 85,162 have already been distributed under the Land Improvement Advances Act. Applications for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act are being registered, and the total amount applied for already exceeds a lakh of rupees. These applications will be taken in hand after those for the grant of loans for the repair of embankments have been disposed of. To be of full use, they should be dealt with promptly.

7. *Remission of revenue.*—The Commissioner has separately submitted proposals recommending the remission of revenue in temporarily-settled estates, amounting to Rs. 1,34,295, which are being considered in the Revenue Department of this Government.

8. *Damage done to public buildings, embankments, roads, bridges, &c*—Almost all the public buildings have suffered. At Chittagong the salt golas were wrecked. An estimate has been prepared for rebuilding them at a cost of Rs. 51,175. The offices of the General Manager of the Court of Wards and of the khas tahsildars at Satkania and Patiya were completely blown down, while the Sadur Tahsil office was entirely unroofed. The sub-tahsil offices in Satkania, Cox's Bazar and Patiya, and the post and telegraph offices in the south of the district had all to be rebuilt; and most of the police-stations were also wrecked. The mufassal dispensaries were either seriously damaged or destroyed, but have been re-constructed by the Dispensary Committees; and the school buildings, with the exception of the larger ones, have also mostly been rebuilt. Orders have also been issued for the reconstruction of the Munsifs' Courts at Raojan, Patiya and Satkania, and the funds required for the purpose, viz., Rs. 9,400, will be provided in next year's budget. It has been decided to hand over to the Public Works Department the embankments round the island of Kutubdia. The cost of their restoration has been estimated at Rs. 40,221. Almost all the roads, bridges and buildings belonging to the District Board were

either destroyed or damaged. Pending the submission of a revised budget by the Board, the District Engineer has been furnished with an advance to enable him to deal with urgent repairs.

9. *Damage done to the Shipping and Port.*—The English vessels escaped very lightly, considering the violence of the cyclone. The native craft, however, fared badly. Five brigs have been officially reported to have sunk in the river. As these wrecks are considered to be a source of danger to the navigation of the river, the Marine Department has arranged with the officer in charge of Sub-Marine Defences to blow them up.

The Norman's Point Light-house has been slightly damaged, but the lantern of the Kutubdia Light-house, as well as the dwelling-houses of the light-keepers and the oil godown have been entirely destroyed. As it was impossible to repair the light, an indent for a third order flashing light has been sent to England. Pending its arrival, temporary arrangements for lighting have been made by the Port Commissioners with the assistance of the old six-wick burner and pressure lamp with temporary back reflectors. This light is visible at a distance of 17 miles. In addition to this, blue-lights are burnt every half-hour from sunset to sunrise. Estimates have already been sanctioned for the re-erection of the light-keepers' houses and store godowns.

10. *South Lushai Hills.*— In the South Lushai Hills also great damage was done to the buildings and roads, as well as to the standing crops. Some villages have suffered seriously; others little. No lives have, however, been lost. An expenditure of Rs. 11,197 has been sanctioned by Government for clearing roads and for repairing camps as well as buildings damaged by the cyclone at Lungleh and Demagiri.

11. *Chittagong Hill Tracts.*—The tract of country that has suffered most here is that lying between and along the banks of the Mahamuri and Karnafuli rivers. The total loss of human lives is reported to have been 55, and that of cattle 1,500. The number of boats lost was 1,760, excluding those carried away during the storm in the Chakma circle. Considerable damage was done to crops in the Bohmong and Chakma circles, while in Rangamati the Government buildings suffered greatly.

12. *Conclusion.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that all the officers who were employed on relief operations have given satisfaction in the discharge of their very onerous duties. The thanks of Government are due to them and to the Commissioner, Mr. Collier, and the Collector, Mr. Anderson, on whom devolved the task of organizing relief, as also to Captain Good, the Port Officer, to whose foresight and exertions it was mainly due that the vessels in the port suffered so little. The promptitude with which the Provincial Famine Relief Committee provided funds for the relief of the destitute sufferers and the liberality of Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Nawab Sir Khwaja Ahsunullah Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Babu Monindra Chandra Nandi of Cossimbazar, Raja Rajendra Narayan Roy Chowdry Bahadur of Bhawal, Raja Mohima Ranjan Roy Chowdhuri of Kakina, Babu Kalikissen Tagore of Calcutta, and Mr. P. C. Sen, Barrister-at-law, also deserve the grateful acknowledgments of Government. Nawab Sir Khwaja Ahsunullah Bahadur, K.C.I.E., has further to be thanked for placing the steam-launch *Barnagore* at the disposal of the Commissioner at a time when he was greatly in need of such assistance.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with copies of the Commissioner's report and the minute of the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, be forwarded to the Government of India for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Chittagong and the Revenue and Marine Departments of this Government, and that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. J. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 28th March 1898.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and of potatoes continues. Pressing of sugarcane nearly over. Some cattle-pox reported. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 15	per rupee.
Kalna	13	
Katwa	14	
Raniganj	15	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather hot. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Price of common rice at Sadar 13·8 seers, and at Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Pressing of sugarcane almost over. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cow-pox reported. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee at Sadar and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Prospects of *boro* paddy, indigo and til good. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Ghatal	13½	
Tamluk	13	

Hooghly.—No rain. Lands are being prepared for jute and vegetables, but rain is wanted to facilitate ploughing. Common rice sells from 11 to 13½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather hot and close. Harvesting of *rabi* continues. Rain badly wanted to assist ploughing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Days hot and nights cool. Prospects of crops fair. Rain is very badly wanted for tillage of lands. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13	per rupee.
Barasat	12¼	
Basirhat	13¾	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather getting hot. *Rabi* harvest proceeding. Ploughing continues, but rain wanted in places. Common rice sells at 11½ to 14½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from some places.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues. Prospects of indigo and mulberry are hopeful. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13¼	per rupee.
Jangipur	14¾	
Kandi	15	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather hot during day and cool at night. Harvesting of winter crops almost over. Rain badly wanted for cultivation of *aus* and *aman* paddy. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore	11 to 14	per rupee.
Jhenida	12	
Magura	12 to 13	
Bangaon	12 to 14	
Narail	11-6¾ ch.	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather getting hotter. Prospect of *boro* getting worse for want of rain. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13 to 14	per rupee.
Bagerhat	14	
Satkhira	14¼	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Rain wanted in places. Transplantation of *boro* paddy going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice ranges from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted. Land being prepared for *bhadoi* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Days hot and nights pleasant. Rain wanted for the preparation of lands for jute and *bhadoi* paddy. *Rabi* crops are in progress. No want of fodder and water. Common rice sells from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Hills—Wheat, barley and potato progressing. Terai—Ploughing for *bhadoi* and jute going on. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

Hills	8 to 11 seers per rupee.
Terai	13 to 16 „ „

Bhutta sells from 18 to 32 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Ploughing for jute and sowing of *aus* continue. Weeding of *aus* commenced in places. Rain needed on light soils. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram, where they are reported scarce in places. Good drinking-water also scarce in places at Gaibanda.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Lands being prepared for jute and *aus*. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling from 11¼ to 13½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Rain wanted. Common rice sells at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Lands being prepared for cultivation of jute and *aus* crops. Rain is much wanted. Fodder available. Want of good water in the interior of the district. No cattle-disease. Common rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy. Rain wanted for *boro* paddy and for jute sowings. Common rice sells at 10 to 12½ seers per rupee. Deficient water-supply in parts of the district.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather hot. Prospects fair, but rain wanted. Rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather sultry. Rain wanted for crops. Common rice sells from 9 to 14 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar ·18, Brahmanbaria ·52. Nights and mornings cool. Ploughing continues, but more rain wanted. Pulses and chillies are being gathered. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Lands are being prepared for *aus*. Rain wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 2·67. Weather warm by day. Rain very local, and confined to neighbourhood of Chittagong. Drinking-water scarce and fodder bad in the wave-swept area. Rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* nearly completed. Lancing of poppy almost finished. Prices stationary. Common rice at Patna selling at 16½ seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* and collection of opium almost finished. Prospects of *rabi* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices are—rice 14 seers, barley 20 seers, wheat 14 seers, gram 18 seers, *arhar* 17½ seers, and *makai* 18½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* progressing. Sugarcane pressing continuing. Sowing of *china* and sugarcane in progress. Opium collection nearly finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops being harvested; outturn estimated at 17 annas. Opium collection finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Average prices are—common rice 13·8 seers and *makai* 21·3 seers, against 9·4 seers and 10·8 seers respectively last year.

Champaran.—No rain. Weather getting warm. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress. Collection of opium nearing completion; yield satisfactory. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and *aghani*. Prices almost stationary. Common rice and maize sell at 13 and 21 seers per rupee respectively, against average 15½ and 20¾ seers.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. *Rabi* crops being harvested; outturn full 16 annas, in some cases more. Prices are—common rice 11 to 13½ seers, wheat 12 to 13 seers, *makai* 20 seers, barley 20 seers, gram 15 seers, *rahar* 16 seers, and *marua* 22 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationery at Sadar.

Monghyr.—No rain. Days hot, nights cool. Harvesting of *rabi* crops progressing; prospects good *Mahua* good. Mango prospects good. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	...	...	...	12 to 16 seers per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	11⅓ to 12¾ „ „
Jamui	...	...	...	14 „ „

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall nil. Mornings and evenings cool. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in full swing Indigo and other standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease continues at Protapganj in the Supaul subdivision. Common rice sells at 13¾ seers per rupee at Sadar.

Purnea.—No rain. Mornings and nights cool; days hot. *Rabi* crops almost ready for harvest; prospects good. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* crops and jute. A few cases of cattle-disease reported from Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	...	...	...	...	15 seers per rupee.
Kishanganj		...	...	...	15 „ „
Araria	...	...	...	...	17 „ „

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting warm. Wheat, barley, and peas are being gathered; 16 annas' outturn is expected. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* crops. Coarse rice selling at 14½ seers per rupee at the Sadar station. Fodder and water ample.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. *Rabi* harvest continues. *Mahua* flower beginning to fall. Prospects of mango and sugarcane good. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers, and of maize 16 to 21 seers per rupee. Fodder as usual getting scanty. Water-supply sufficient. Sporadic cattle-pox in Deoghar.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Threshing of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. *Dalua* paddy in ear. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

					Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	...	18	6	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	18	6	
Banki	...	...	...	...	17	15	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Threshing of *sarad* and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue. *Dalua* in ear. Cotton growing well. Sugarcane being pressed. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from parts. Price of rice varies from 16 to 19 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 16 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Weather hot. Common rice selling at 20 seers per rupee in Angul and 13½ seers in Khondmals. Cattle-disease reported from Angul.

Puri.—No rain. Rain badly wanted for summer rice, *moong* and mango crops. Ploughing of lands being delayed for want of rain. Prospects of cotton, gram, tobacco and other *rabi* crops generally good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Puri	...	...	...	17 seers 2 chittacks per rupee.
Khurda	...	...	...	15 „ 12 „ „
Interior of district ... 15 seers 7 chittacks to 21 „ „				

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather hot. Strong winds. Prospects of *mahua* and mango favourable. Rice sells at 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—No rain. Reaping of *rahar*, wheat and barley continues. Prospect of *mahua* good Rice sells at Ranchi 12 seers and in the interior from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy. *Rabi* harvesting going on. *Mahua* retarded. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at about 11 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers and at Gobindpur 14 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Rice plentiful; price 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain in Chittagong and Tippera during the week. In Chittagong the fall recorded was 2·67 inches, but it was very local and confined to the neighbourhood of the town. More and general rain is required for ploughing, which is being delayed in parts. Rain is also wanted in some districts for the spring crops. In Cuttack and Balasore the spring rice is in ear. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops is progressing satisfactorily. The collection of opium and the sugarcane-pressing are almost over. The prospects of the *mahua* crop in the Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur Divisions are good. The price of rice shows a slight rise in the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division and in Chittagong, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur, and a slight fall in Murshidabad and Malda: in all other districts prices were the same as in the previous week. Cattle-disease is reported from places in Burdwan, Bankura, Nadia, Bhagalpur, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Angul, and Lohardaga. Deficiency of fodder-supply is reported from parts of Rangpur, Chittagong, and the Sonthal Parganas, and of water-supply from parts of Rangpur, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Chittagong.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 29th March 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of February and the first fortnight of March 1898, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of February and March 1897, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *the 28th March 1898.*

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1898.			1897.		
	15th February.	28th February	15th March.	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—						
Burdwan ...	13 14	13 14	13 2	11 0	11 0	10 8
Birbhum ...	13 8	13 8	13 8	9 0 to 9 12	9 12	9 12
Bankura ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 8	11 4
Midnapore ...	13 0	13 12	13 12	11 0	11 0	11 0
Hooghly ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 8	9 8
Howrah ...	11 6	13 0	12 8	9 8	10 8	10 0
24-Parganas ...	11 14	11 14	11 8 to 13 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Nadia ...	12 0	12 7	12 7	9 2	9 9	9 11
Murshidabad	13 12	14 8	13 8	10 8	10 2	9 8
Jessore ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Khulna ...	14 4	14 4	14 4	11 6	12 12	11 0
Rajshahi ...	13 12	13 8	13 8	9 12	10 2	9 12
Dinajpur ...	13 8	14 5	14 5·2*t.*	9 9·3*t.*	10 3·1*t.*	10 3·1*t.*
Jalpaiguri ...	12 8	12 8	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 8	8 8
Rangpur ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	8 8
Bogra ...	12 0	12 12	12 0	10 2	10 14	10 8
Pabna ...	11 10	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 8	10 0
Dacca ...	12 0	11 12	12 0	10 8	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Faridpur ...	11 8	12 0	11 12	9 12	10 0	9 12
Backergunge	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 4	11 0
Tippera ...	12 4	11 14	12 4	10 10	11 2	10 8
Noakhali ...	12 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	9 8
Chittagong ...	12 4	12 4	11 12	9 4	9 8	10 0
Patna ...	15 0	14 8	16 0	10 8	10 0	10 8
Gaya ...	14 4	14 0	14 0	9 8	9 4	8 12
Shahabad ...	13 0 & 13 8	13 0 & 13 8	13 8 & 14 0	10 0 & 11 0	9 8 & 9 12	9 4 & 9 8
Saran ...	14 8	14 4	13 4	10 0	10 0	10 0
Champaran ...	15 0	14 8	15 0	9 $3\frac{1}{2}$	9 4	8 8
Muzaffarpur	14 0	14 8	14 0	9 0	8 8	9 0
Darbhanga ...	13 8	13 8	12 8	9 0	9 0	9 0
Monghyr ...	12 $9\frac{3}{5}$	12 $9\frac{3}{5}$	12 $13\frac{1}{5}$	9 8	9 0	8 0
Bhagalpur ...	15 2	14 8	14 8	10 12	10 2	9 6
Purnea ...	16 8	16 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	9 8
Malda ...	13 0	13 0	13 8	10 8	9 8	9 0
Sonthal Parganas.	14 0	13 0	13 4	10 12	10 4	10 4
Cuttack ...	15 12	15 12	15 12	11 13	11 13	12 8
Balasore ...	15 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Puri ...	15 12	17 2	17 2	13 2	11 13	11 13
Hazaribagh ...	13 0	13 0	12 8	9 0	9 0	9 8
Lohardaga ...	12 0 to 13 0	13 0	12 8	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 4	8 0 to 8 8
Palamau ...	12 6	12 6	12 15	8 7	8 7	8 7
Manbhum ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	10 0 to 10 8	10 8	10 8
Singhbhum ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 0

Districts.	1898.			1897.		
	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Wheat—						
Patna	13 0	12 0	12 8	8 0 and 9 0	10 0	10 0
Gaya	10 8	10 0	13 4	7 8	8 0	9 12
Shahabad	10 0 and 10 8	10 0 and 11 0	9 12 and 11 0	8 0 and 9 0	8 8 and 9 0	8 8 and 10 0
Saran	11 0	11 8	13 0	8 8	8 8	9 10
Champaran	10 0	11 0	11 0	8 1½	7 12	8 0
Muzaffarpur	11 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Darbhanga	10 0	9 8	9 0	7 0	8 0	6 0
Monghyr	10 12⅕	11 2⅕	10 8 to 14 2⅕	8 4	8 8	8 0
Bhagalpur	11 6	10 12	10 12	8 14	8 14	8 12
Purnea	......	8 8	8 8	11 0	9 8	10 0
Indian-corn or Maize—						
Patna	21 0	20 8	21 8	12 8	11 8	......
Gaya	18 0	17 8	18 8	10 8	10 8	......
Shahabad	18 0	18 0	18 8	11 0 and 11 8	11 4	11 0
Saran	19 12	19 4	20 10	10 4	10 8	10 10
Champaran	22 0	21 8	21 0	10 11¼	10 5	9 12
Muzaffarpur	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	10 8
Darbhanga	19 0	19 0	18 8	10 0	9 4	......
Monghyr	19 2⅗	21 0	19 15⅕	11 8	12 0	12 0
Bhagalpur	21 8	21 8	21 8	12 0	11 6	11 4
Purnea	20 0	20 0	20 0	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	19 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Hazaribagh	15 0	16 0	14 8	10 0	10 0	10 0
Lohardaga	16 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Palamau	16 14	16 14	16 14	9 9	9 9	10 2
Manbhum	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	11 0

North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	1898. 15th February.	1898. 28th February.	1898. 15th March.	1897. 15th February.	1897. 28th February.	1897. 15th March.
Common Rice—						
Jaunpur	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 12	9 12	7 0
Gorakpur	13 15	12 9	Not recd.	8 13	8 9	8 6
Mirzapur	10 12	10 12	Ditto	7 12	8 6	8 7
Benares	10 13½	10 13½	10 9	8 6	8 6	8 1½
Ghazipur	11 4	11 4	11 4	9 4	9 4	9 4
Ballia	10 0	11 4	11 0	10 0	9 8	8 8
Wheat—						
Jaunpur	11 0	12 8	12 0	7 12	7 12	9 8
Gorakpur	12 9	12 9	Not recd.	8 9	8 2	10 1
Mirzapur	9 9	10 2	Ditto	8 9	8 1	8 9
Benares	10 13½	11 15	11 15	7 13	7 11	9 3
Ghazipur	10 4	10 12	11 12	8 8	9 8	9 0
Ballia	10 4	10 0	10 10	9 0	8 12	9 0

Assam.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 10th March 1898 :—

	Week of report.	Preceding week.	Corresponding week of 1897.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Cachar—			
Janiganj Bazár	... 9 6	9 6	9 6
Hailakandi ...	... 9 0	9 9	9 0
Sylhet—			
Kazi Bazár ...	... 11 4	11 4	9 0
Chhatak Bazár	... 11 0	11 0	9 8
Sunamganj ...	... 10 0	10 0	10 0
Habiganj ...	... 12 0	13 0	10 0
Karimganj ...	... 10 0	10 0	9 0
Maulvi Bazár	... 12 8	12 8	10 0

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 20th to 26th March 1898.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather
		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
1898. March	20th	151·1	8·8	29·721	84·2	99·2	25·7	73·5	71·7	0·732	69·9	67	NNW and calm	62	Nil	Clear, ≡
,,	21st	148·1	8·3	·740	83·4	93·5	20·5	73·0	73·3	·690	68·2	65	N, calm, and variable.	60	,,	Clear, ≡
,,	22nd	148·0	9·4	·822	79·7	90·9	20·6	70·3	61·8	·425	51·4	11	NNW and calm	75	,,	Clear.
,,	23rd	145·9	7·8	·913	76·1	91·5	29·3	62·2	63·5	·422	54·2	52	Calm and variable	21	,,	Clear.
,,	24th	149·7	10·0	·919	79·5	94·2	31·0	63·2	64·2	·397	52·6	39	WSW, calm, and variable.	60	,,	Clear.
,,	25th	145·1	7·7	·842	78·4	93·3	28·3	65·0	66·7	·499	58·9	52	SW, SSW, and S	157	,,	Clear
,,	26th	152·1	8·9	·793	81·5	97·4	27·7	69·7	72·7	·687	63·0	61	WSW and SSW	124	,,	Clear.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·822
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·789
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	60·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	84·9
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	80·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	82·7
The extreme variation of temperature	37·0
The maximum temperature	99·2
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	13
	%
The mean relative humidity	55
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th March 1898	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·28
The total fall from 1st January to 26th March 1898	0·36
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·69

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≡, fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 28th March 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 20th to 26th March 1898.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	HYGROMETRY. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1898.		Inches.	°	°		°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
March ...	20th ...	29·800	87·4	100·1	25·4	74·7	86·6	77·5	·822	73·4	65	Nil.
" ...	21st ...	·822	84·4	95·0	21·2	73·8	86·6	71·6	·574	62·8	45	"
" ...	22nd ..	·892	81·8	93·4	23·3	70·1	84·4	61·2	·233	38·4	20	"
" ...	23rd ...	·992	77·6	92·9	30·6	62·3	85·6	63·8	·303	45·3	25	"
" ...	24th ...	·996	80·0	96·8	33·7	63·1	86·6	66·8	·304	52·3	31	"
" ...	25th ...	·905	80·5	94·6	28·2	66·4	86·6	70·6	·535	60·8	42	"
" ...	26th ...	·849	84·7	99·6	29·8	69·8	86·1	74·3	·691	68·2	55	"

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·894
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·3
The extreme variation of temperature	37·8
The maximum temperature	100·1
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	40
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th March 1898	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 28th March 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of January 1898, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1897-98. During the month.	Tollage, 1897-98. To end of the month.	Tollage, 1896-97. During the month.	Tollage, 1896-97. To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	1,431 12 5	11,120 6 9	1,055 1 11	19,875 2 1
Kendrapara ditto	10,185 0 10	96,394 12 6	10,742 3 8	90,977 5 6
High Level Canal, Range I	3,118 14 0	16,089 7 3	2,827 1 6	15,454 6 0
Ditto, ,, II	461 8 9	2,383 1 9	515 6 6	2,730 3 3
Ditto, ,, III	190 14 11	689 15 8	141 7 3	728 11 6
Jajpur Canal ...	12 10 6	226 9 0	24 5 3	225 4 0
Total Orissa Circle ...	15,403 13 5	1,26,904 4 11	15,305 10 1	1,29,991 0 4
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	11,352 10 3	1,09,211 12 6	12,945 5 9	1,28,835 4 6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,704 7 9	75,112 8 3	4,308 3 3	76,265 15 6
Total South-Western Circle	16,057 2 0	1,84,324 4 9	17,253 9 0	2,05,101 4 0
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	1,836 12 3	18,671 3 3	1,411 3 6	16,757 1 0
Arrah ditto ...	2,467 12 0	24,993 8 6	3,609 6 9	21,469 5 3
Buxar ditto ...	783 4 6	7,464 9 6	742 3 3	7,776 4 3
Total Sone Circle ...	5,087 12 9	51,129 5 3	5,762 13 6	46,002 10 6
Grand Total ...	36,548 12 2	3,62,357 14 11	38,322 0 7	3,81,094 14 10

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1897-98. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Tollage, 1897-98. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Tollage, 1896-97. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Tollage, 1896-97. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	5,921	89	4,829 10 7	50,000	5,412	37,857 14 10	4,225	899	3,383 5 9	33,322	5,472	28,375 3 11
Total Orissa Circle	5,921	89	4,829 10 7	50,000	5,412	37,857 14 10	4,225	899	3,383 5 9	33,322	5,472	28,375 3 11

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1897-98. During the month.	Earnings, 1897-98. To end of the month.	Earnings, 1896-97. During the month.	Earnings, 1896-97. To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	20,233 8 0	1,64,762 3 9	18,688 15 10	1,58,366 4 3
Midnapore Canal ...	11,352 10 3	1,09,211 12 6	12,945 5 9	1,28,835 4 6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,704 7 9	75,112 8 3	4,308 3 3	76,265 15 6
Sone Canals ...	5,087 12 9	51,129 5 3	5,762 13 6	46,002 10 6
Total ...	41,378 6 9	4,00,215 13 9	41,705 6 4	4,09,470 2 9

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March 1898.

T. H. CLOWES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of January 1898, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1897-98. During the month.			Tollage, 1897-98. To end of the month.			Tollage, 1896-97. During the month.			Tollage, 1896-97. To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	44,497	11	6	2,63,885	11	0	43,237	2	6	2,72,289	11	3
Tolly's Nala ...	8,172	13	0	55,983	10	9	9,917	1	6	66,996	14	6
Total ...	52,670	8	6	3,19,869	5	9	53,154	4	0	3,39,286	9	9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	6,890	5	6	62,475	6	9	4,256	4	0	68,180	11	6
Nadia Rivers ...	5,499	11	6	78,041	7	9	3,857	14	0	86,431	11	9
Grand Total ...	65,060	9	6	4,60,386	4	3	61,268	6	0	4,93,899	1	0

Calcutta,
The 28th March 1898.

T. H. Clowes,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 26th March 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 26th March 1898. Number of boats.	Week ending Saturday, the 26th March 1898. Weight of cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 26th March 1898. Tollage.	Week ending Saturday, the 27th March 1897. Number of boats.	Week ending Saturday, the 27th March 1897. Weight of cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 27th March 1897. Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	329	94,460	1,580	322	61,148	865
Jute	102	39,975	641	19	8,325	139
Firewood	51	51,375	766	75	64,000	253
Other articles	757	2,00,180	2,873	747	2,26,815	3,199
Total ...	1,239	3,85,990	5,860	1,163	3,60,288	5,156

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th March 1898 on 1,705 09 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	305,717*	3,02,232 7 6*	41,61,134 0	8,15,202 15 0	21,604 0 0	11,39,039 6 0	95,317	163,032	258 349
Or per mile of railway ...	...	177 4 0	.	478 1 7	12 10 0	668 0 4	... .	... ...	..
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year.	3,035,454	32,73,083 6 0	3,92,71,561 20	76,92,231 15 0	1,94,504 0 0	1,11,59,819 5 0	886,531½	1,431,198½	2,317,730½
Total for 10½ weeks ...	3,341,171	35,75,315 13 0	4,34,32,695 20	85,07,434 14 0	2,16,108 0 0	1 22,98,858 11 0	981,848½	1,594,230½	2,576.079½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	321,340	3,40 286 13 4	42,61,909 0	9,13,833 12 4	23,874 1 6	12,78,044 11 2	89,762	155,843	245,605
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	199 14 5	......	536 13 9	14 0 5	750 12 7	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year ...	3,226,389½	34,36,117 1 0	4,17,67,154 0	86,90,898 6 3	2,93,034 6 10	1,23,51,069 14 1	944,473	1,548,378	2,492,851

* The decrease is chiefly in outward traffic.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th March 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,885	5,573 4 0	22,568 20	789 9 0	8 0 0	6,369 13 0	1,073	115	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.... .	250 10 7	.... ..	35 8 4	0 5 9	286 8 8	.. ...	.....	.....
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year.	234,343	59,953 8 0	1,58,407 30	6,111 4 0	79 0 0	66,143 12 0	10,108	1,134	11,242
Total for 10½ weeks ...	257,228	65,525 12 0	1,80,976 10	6,900 13 0	87 0 0	72,513 9 0	11,181	1,249	12 430
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,317½	6,200 4 6	17,226 0	733 1 0	6 14 9	6,940 4 3	1,085	103	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	278 14 8	......	32 15 7	0 5 0	312 3 3	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year ...	253,641½	62,804 3 7	2,04,827 30	7,163 14 0	58 9 6	70,046 11 1	11 354	1,010	12,364

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th March 1898 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	15,110*	12,770 12 0*	1,01,718 20	14,566 12 0	95 0 0	27,432 8 0	6,941	5,642	12,583
Or per mile of railway	......	78 11 5	......	89 12 7	0 9 4	169 1 4	......	.. ...	......
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year.	369,760	2,06,060 4 0	9,53,780 0	1,53,632 10 0	767 0 0	3,69,459 14 0	71,435	39,733	111,168
Total for 10½ weeks ...	384,870	2,18,831 0 0	10,55,498 20	1,68,199 6 0	862 0 0	3,87,892 6 0	78,376	45,375	123,751
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,821½	17,610 5 3	1,23,163 10	12,263 7 0	64 7 0	29,938 3 3	6,685	4,205	10,890
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	109 11 11	......	76 6 9	0 6 5	186 9 1	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year ...	163,441	1,28,899 14 5	9,51,046 30	1,08,750 9 0	692 11 3	2,38,253 2 6	68,022	38,082	106,104

* The decrease is both in outward and inward traffic.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th March 1898 on 817 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	190,410	1,01,860 0 0	776,700 0	1,30,380 0 0	9,130 0 0	2,41,370 0 0	34,175	39,590	73,765
Or per mile of railway	233	125 0 0	951 0	159 0 0	*3 0 0	*287 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	1,817,280	9,44,130 0 0	86,63,970 0	16,08,350 0 0	1,36,270 0 0	26,88,780 0 0	298,850	389,392	688,242
Total for 10 weeks ...	2,007,690	10,45,990 0 0	94,40,670 0	17,38,730 0 0	1,45,400 0 0	29,30,120 0 0	333,025	428,982	762,007
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	215,670	1,06,738 0 0	9,66,555 0	1,16,688 0 0	6,882 0 0	2,30,308 0 0	34,046	33,542	67,588
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	265	131 0 0	1,187 0	143 0 0	1 0 0	275 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,088,706	11,29,963 0 0	85,61,178 0	11,92,376 0 0	1,47,634 0 0	24,69,973 0 0	339,037	329,338	668,375

* Excluding steamer earnings.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th March 1898 on 817 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	200,050	1,06,520 0 0	8,32,010 0	1,41,030 0 0	7,220 0 0	2,54,770 0 0	34,430	39,929	74,359
Or per mile of railway	245	130 0 0	1,018 0	173 0 0	*1 0 0	*304 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 10 weeks of half-year†	2,020,761	10,39,604 0 0	93,97,045 0	17,15,137 0 0	1,48,143 0 0	29,02,884 0 0	339,136	426,261	765,397
Total for 11 weeks ...	2,220,811	11,46,124 0 0	1,02,29,055 0	18,56,167 0 0	1,55,363 0 0	31,57,654 0 0	373,566	466,190	839,756
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	211,133	1,03,913 0 0	8,48,504 0	1,15,153 0 0	7,219 0 0	2,26,285 0 0	33,097	36,636	69,733
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	250	128 0 0	1,042 0	141 0 0	1 0 0	270 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,209,929	12,33,876 0 0	94,00,982 0	13,07,528 0 0	1,54,854 0 0	26,96,258 0 0	372,134	365,974	738,108

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 15th January 1898.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th March 1898 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	21,970	9,590 0 0	30,430 0	3,140 0 0	150 0 0	12,880 0 0	3,222	1,258	4,480
Or per mile of railway	255	111 0 0	354 0	37 0 0	2 0 0	150 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	215,250	84,460 0 0	444,600 0	49,190 0 0	1,930 0 0	1,35,580 0 0	25,223	17,600	42,823
Total for 10 weeks ...	237,220	94,050 0 0	475,030 0	52,330 0 0	2,080 0 0	1,48,460 0 0	28,445	18,858	47,303
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,980	7,316 0 0	53,259 0	3,310 0 0	127 0 0	10,752 0 0	2,992	1,198	4,190
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	279	85 0 0	677 0	39 0 0	1 0 0	125 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	220,151	67,358 0 0	316,075 0	25,763 0 0	1,849 0 0	94,970 0 0	24,793	12,085	36,878

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th March 1898 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	25,210	8,880 0 0	30,030 0	3,020 0 0	80 0 0	11,980 0 0	3,200	1,240	4,440
Or per mile of railway	293	103 0 0	349 0	35 0 0	1 0 0	139 0 0	......	...	......
For previous 10 weeks of half-year*	239,644	91,819 0 0	465,442 0	51,130 0 0	1,719 0 0	1,44,668 0 0	28,445	18,858	47,303
Total for 11 weeks ...	264,854	1,00,699 0 0	495,472 0	54,150 0 0	1,799 0 0	1,56,648 0 0	31,645	20,098	51,743
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,508	6,116 0 0	53,701 0	4,583 0 0	72 0 0	10,771 0 0	3,014	1,250	4,264
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	238	71 0 0	624 0	53 0 0	1 0 0	125 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	240,659	73,474 0 0	369,776 0	30,346 0 0	1,921 0 0	1,05,741 0 0	27,807	13,335	41,142

* Audited up to 15th January 1898.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th March 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	35,551	14,961 0 0	91,314 0	5,211 0 0	84 0 0	20,256 0 0	4,824	2,260	7,084
Or per mile of railway	284	120 0 0	731 0	42 0 0	......	162 0 0	......	......	... ..
For previous 10 weeks of half-year*	3,08,676	1,40,965 0 0	600,272 0	44,386 0 0	22,480 0 0	2,07,831 0 0	44,715	26,774	71,489
Total for 11 weeks ...	3,44,227	1,55,926 0 0	691,616 0	49,597 0 0	22,564 0 0	2,28,087 0 0	49,539	29,034	78,573
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,830	12,984 0 0	58,736 0	4,047 0 0	67 0 0	17,098 0 0	4,005	2,974	6,979
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	271	104 0 0	470 0	32 0 0	1 0 0	137 0 0	... .	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,88,153	1,49,286 0 0	810,569 0	48,255 0 0	1,461 0 0	1,99,002 0 0	45,297	28,979	74,276

* Audited up to 22nd January 1898.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 12th March 1898 on 827 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 827 miles open	101,030	(a)39,590	4,99,500	(b)63,590	(b)19,600	(b)1,22,840	17,806	(c)26,682	44,488
Or per mile of railway	122 16	47·87	603·99	76·89	23 78	148·54	......	......	......
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	952,250	4,38,330	47,15,930	6,04,580	1,75,440	12,18,350	1,70,064	217,366	387,430
Total for 10½ weeks ...	1,053,280	4,77,920	52,15,430	6,68,170	1,95,100	13,41,19	1,87,870	244,048	431,918
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 819 miles open	105,513	43,723	4,91,704	52,590	16,728	1,13,040	14,270	(d)22,679	36,949
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	128·83	53·38	600·37	64·21	20·43	138·02	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,120,338	4,44,786	48,79,494	5,57,574	1,04,707	11,67,067	1,58,153	217,884	376,037

(a) Decrease due to less passengers having been carrried.
(b) Increase due to traffic having been low last year.
(c) Includes 1,469 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) " 1,398 " " " "

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th March 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	24,660	14,102 0 0	2,45,721 0	8,856 0 0	315 0 0	23,273 0 0	2,782	4,497	7,279
Or per mile of railway	86·22	49·31	850·16 0	30·90	1·10	81·37	9·73	15·72	25·45
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	239,775	1,43,248 0 0	20,61,763 0	76,228 0 0	4,240 0 0	2,23,716 0 0	28,000	38,985	60,985
Total for 10 weeks ..	264,435	1,57,350 0 0	23,07,484 0	85,084 0 0	4,555 0 0	2,46,989 0 0	30,782	43,482	74,264
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,855	13,864 0 0	1,54,367 0	10,079 0 0	288 0 0	24,231 0 0	3,946	7,164	11,110
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	68·55	39·84	428·80	28·00	0·80	68·64	11·34	19·90	31·24
Total to corresponding date of previous year	217,940	1,98,408 0 0	15,66,020 0	95,713 0 0	5,053 0 0	2,29,174 0 0	42,297	74,201	116,498

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 12th March 1898.			Receipts for week ending 13th March 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 12th March 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1896 to 13th March 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	23,273	81·37	360	24,231	68·64	286	9,59,626	...	360	6,46,511	...	3,13,115	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 19th March 1898	16,094	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	14,569	15	6
Increase	1,524	0	6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 19th March 1898	315	9	1
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	285	10	11
Increase	29	14	2
Receipts from 1st January to 19th March 1898	1,26,161	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	1,33,825	0	0
Decrease	7,664	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 30th March 1898.

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TO

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE

FROM

JULY TO DECEMBER 1897.

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FROM

JULY TO DECEMBER 1897.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 14 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

CONTENTS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 26th March, 1898.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., Advocate-General of Bengal.
The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. C. TURNER.
The Hon'ble NORENDRA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble SALIGRAM SINGH.
The Hon'ble KALI CHARAN BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble T. W. SPINK.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN and the Hon'ble MR. SPINK took their seats in Council.

EXTENSION OF THE POLICE ACT, V OF 1861.

THE Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE, in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Pratt, moved that the Bill to extend certain portions of the Police Act, V of 1861, to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Grimley, the Hon'ble Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein, the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, and the Hon'ble Mr. Pratt.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I beg to move that the consideration of the motion which stands in my name, namely, to move that the Bill to amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, and to authorize the extension of the same to the Town of Howrah, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, the Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, the Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, the Hon'ble Mr. Spink and the Mover, be adjourned till Saturday, the 2nd April. Hon'ble Members have represented that they have had insufficient time to study the principles of the Bill, and I think their objection is reasonable. In order to facilitate the study of the Bill, I have had prepared a statement which shows in parallel columns the functions assigned by the Bill to the Corporation to the Chairman and to the General Committee, and distinguishing those functions which may be exercised by the Chairman with the sanction of the Corporation or the General Committee, as the case may be. I trust this statement will render it simpler and easier to follow the application of the general principle of the Bill throughout its numerous sections."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should have been glad had we been able to commence the discussion of the principle of the Bill to-day. It was not intended to take a vote on the motion at this meeting. But if it suits the convenience of Hon'ble Members, I have no objection to postponing discussion to next Saturday. This will put Hon'ble Members in precisely the same position in regard of time as if the Rules had not been suspended last week. It was desirable to get the Bill read in Council then, as we wished to circulate the measure for opinions as soon as possible, and this has now been done. The real work of the Select Committee will not in fact begin before July. It will thus be clear that the charge that the Bill is being rushed through Council is altogether baseless.

I may also point out that some Hon'ble Members have been misquoting to the outside public the rule of Council regarding translation of Bills. It is a mistake to suppose that Rule 31 requires translation into the Vernacular before reference to Select Committee. The words in that rule 'on some subsequent occasion' mean, and have always been held to mean, on some subsequent occasion to the meeting at which the Bill has been introduced. The rule runs:—

> 'When a Bill is introduced, it shall, together with a Statement of its Objects and Reasons, be published in the English and Vernacular languages in the official Gazettes of such parts of Bengal as are affected by the Bill. And on some subsequent occasion the Member in charge of it shall make one or more of the following motions:—
>
> (a) that it be referred to a Select Committee, or
> (b) that it be taken into consideration by the Council at some future day, or
> (c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.'

"The only necessary preliminary to reference to a Committee is laid down in Rule 32, viz., that copies of the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons must have been seven days in Hon'ble Members' hands:—

> 'No such motion shall be made until after a copy of the Bill and a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons have been furnished to each Member. Any Member may object to the motion unless such copies have been furnished to him at least seven days previously; and such objection shall prevail unless the President, in exercise of his discretion, allow the motion to be made.'

"The translation of the Bill into Bengali, the Vernacular of Calcutta, is being made, but it is in this case sheer waste of time and money, as every person capable of giving a useful opinion on the Bill will read it in English, the language in which, I may observe in passing, all Municipal business is carried on here. I asked one of the Hon'ble Members last Saturday for whose benefit he was so anxious to hang up the Bill till translations were made, and he replied that 'the Marwaris ought to see it.' I have never myself met a Marwari who could read a Bengali Act, and Bengali is the only language into which the Bill will or can be translated. The inner meaning of this anxiety for translation I leave the Council to surmise.

"I should also like to take the earliest opportunity of removing another misconception, viz., that the Government of India had the Bill under consideration for only a week or two. As a fact they had the main principle of the Bill in full draft, and a pretty good skeleton of the rest of it before them in June last, and had it under consideration for over six months, while the Secretary of State was informally made aware of its general lines as far back as July. There was perhaps hardly ever a measure which has received more full and anxious consideration from all responsible for it. Mr. Risley and I have been working at it and consulting people about it for over a year. As I said last Saturday, the one feature in the Bill about which Government has made up its mind is the strengthening of the City Executive. All beside that is more or less tentative, and will, I hope, with the rest of the measure, be carefully examined by the bodies to whom we have referred for opinion. I am happy to know that very many leading citizens, both Native and European, are entirely with us in our main proposals. But as the Hon'ble Mr. Risley is willing to accede to the wish of Hon'ble Members, I have no objection, and I adjourn the Bill to next Saturday.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 2nd April, 1898.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th April 1898.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORTS ON SETTLEMENTS AND SURVEYS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 4th April 1898.

RESOLUTION No. 1491.

READ—

Letter No. 71A., dated 15th January 1898, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the Reports of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, on Settlements, and the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys, Bengal, on Surveys in Bengal for the year ending the 30th September 1897.

The reports.

Both the report of the Director of Land Records and that of the Superintendent of Settlement Surveys were submitted to the Board by the due date.

Charge and inspection.

2. Captain R. T. Crichton, I.S.C., was in charge of the office of Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys throughout the year, with the exception of the period from 12th February to 17th March 1897, when he was on privilege leave, and Captain C. W. H. Symonds, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, officiated for him. Captain Crichton spent 95 and Captain Symonds 29 days on tour. The total of 124 days is less than the touring done in the previous year owing to the contraction of the field season in consequence of the famine in North Bihar. Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S., acted as Director of Land Records up to 23rd November 1896, when Mr. W. C. Macpherson, C.S., resumed charge on return from furlough. Mr. Macpherson held charge for the rest of the year, with the exception of the period from 23rd June to 5th September 1897, during which he was on special duty in Orissa in connection with the settlement of that Province, and Mr. C. G. H. Allen, C.S., officiated for him in addition to carrying on his duties as Settlement Officer of Chittagong. Mr. Lyon, Mr. Allen and Mr. Macpherson were on tour for 4, 83 and 26 days respectively, exclusive of the period of Mr. Macpherson's deputation to Orissa, referred to above.

SURVEY.

General results of survey during 1896-97.

3. One small traverse section and two cadastral sections were employed in North Bihar during the year; but in view of the advent of famine, the original programme, which provided for the traverse surveys of 50 and 317 square miles, and the cadastral surveys of 500 and 600 square miles in the district of Saran and the north of district Darbhanga respectively, could not be adhered to in its entirety, and the Saran cadastral section ultimately took up only a small area in thana Basantpur, while the Darbhanga cadastral section confined their operations to the south instead of the north of the district, the areas being selected as those which were the least likely to be affected by the prevailing distress. In view of the reduction in the Bihar survey parties, Captain Crichton was, in addition to his administrative duties as Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys in Bengal, placed in executive charge of the Bihar survey, his head-quarters being transferred from Calcutta to Bihar. The outturn of survey work during the year ending 30th September 1897 amounted to 908 square miles of traverse survey; 845 square miles of cadastral survey; record-writing for 845 square miles; and topographical survey on the 16″ and 2″ scales, for 211 and 199 square miles respectively.

The following statement shows the general outturn and cost of survey-settlement work during the year under report and during the preceding three years:—

Year.	Traverse survey.	Skeleton boundary survey.	Topographical survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Cost of survey.	Cost of settlement.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	3,485	175	......	3,754	3,637	6,90,125	5,53,228	12,43,353
1894-95	3,091	23	1,026	2,786	3,120	6,04,304	6,97,135	13,01,439
1895-96	2,131	187	.....	2,420	2,478	4,29,091	10,00,017	14,29,108
1896-97	908	...	410	845	845	2,20,142	11,45,019	13,65,161
Total	9,615	385	1,436	9,814	10,080	19,43,662	33,95,399	53,39,061

The following statement shows the comparative cost rates per square mile of survey work in different districts during the year under report:—

Localities.	Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Topographical.	
				16″ scale.	2″ scale.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Noakhali (Government estates)	34·56	89·00	58·19	...	...
Ditto (temporarily-settled)	8 28	...	...	12·28	...
Ditto ditto, 2″	4·64	...	...	...	5·96
Midnapore	98 75	302·67	199·23	...	...
Saran	89·31	142·03	128·62	55·18	...
Darbhanga	54·84	78·31	87·47	27·00	...

During the year the total area cadastrally surveyed amounted to 845 square miles, and the total cost of cadastral survey and record writing to Rs. 1,78,511; the average cost of survey and record-writing was therefore Rs. 211 per square mile. The Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys has satisfactorily explained the reasons for the great diversity of the rates shown in the above statement, and the Board draw attention to the difficulties which they illustrate in making a fairly close estimate beforehand of the cost per acre of survey and settlement operations under the Bengal Tenancy Act. The rates in Midnapore are no criterion of the ordinary rates either in that district or elsewhere, as in addition to the small area under survey (three square miles), the operations were for special reasons conducted with great detail in order to ensure absolute accuracy. Otherwise the abnormally high rates of the year under report are due to the general contraction of the survey programme in Bengal, and to alterations and reductions of the programme in Bihar on account of the famine. The latter course was unavoidable, while it was impossible to employ the establishments at such short notice outside of Bihar, nor was it desirable to break up the highly-trained parties.

Changes in procedure.

4. With a view to giving effect to the orders of Government as to the survey of diara villages, it was decided during the year that all diara lands within the district boundaries should be traversed, and that a surveyor, provided with a skeleton map on a small scale of the village boundaries so surveyed, should pass over the ground and mark on the map an approximate line separating the fields having permanent boundaries from those subject to river action. On the river side of the line thus arrived at, all villages belonging to Government were to be cadastrally surveyed in the ordinary course, and all other villages topographically surveyed only on the 16-inch scale. During the year area slips for

each holding showing the name of the principal tenant, the number of each field in the holding, and the area of each, were for the first time prepared in the Bihar cadastral survey camps, and supplied to the Settlement Department for distribution to the tenants some time before final attestation; the supply of similar slips to the landlords is contemplated. The issue of these slips some time before attestation will enable landlords and tenants to become acquainted with the areas of their fields in sufficient time to put forward any objections they may have to make at the attestation stage, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that this is a most valuable and practical innovation, and worthy of general adoption wherever possible.

Attitude of the people.

5. No difficulties in dealing with the people were experiencedin North Bihar. It is reported that in Saran the raiyats were apathetic in attending the cadastral camps during the detail survey stage, but showed great interest in the work at the time of khanapuri, and were anxious to obtain their *parchas*. In Darbhanga there was a little trouble at first, probably due to the sudden change of programme. In Noakhali no opposition, but on the other hand no help was offered. In Midnapore the test survey was accepted with indifference. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that great care is exercised in the imposition of fines for non-attendance, which, as the Board rightly remark, considerably affects the popularity, and consequent success, of the operations.

Training of young Civilians.

6. Owing to the exigencies of famine work, no junior Civilians could be attached to any of the survey parties for the purpose of instruction during the year.

Bihar Survey.

7. The following table shows the survey work done in each district in Bihar, season by season, since the commencement of the operations in 1891: –

	Traverse Survey.		Cadastral Survey.		Record-writing.		Total cost of cadastral survey and record-writing.	Cost rate per square mile.			Cost of survey and record-writing per acre.	Expenditure on settlemen
	Area in square miles.	Cost.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.		Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey and record-writing (approximate).	Total cost (approximate).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	Rs
Muzaffarpur. 1891-92	1,247	43,290	......	.....	......	......	......	34·7	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur. 1892-93	997	38,515	1,153	529	1,052	466	76,413	38·6	152·1	190·7	Nearly 5	34,30
Muzaffarpur. 1893-94	Nil.	6,805	1,594	979	1,365	788	1,27,045	......	146·3	......	Over 3½	58,07
Muzaffarpur. 1894-95. Original work	...	2,840	684	658	987	938	1,19,078	......	139·3	......	Nearly 3½	} 1,26,34
Muzaffarpur. 1894-95. Revision of Colonel Barron's survey.	......	......	650	410	650	410	45,705	......	128·8	......	Over 3	
Muzaffarpur. 1894-95. Revision survey of Raj Darbhanga villages.	......	.....	8	14	5	7	580	......	73	.....	Nearly 2	
Muzaffarpur. 1895-96. Original work	20	991	433	452	433	452	79,600	82·58	172·31	254·89	Over 6	} 1,80,05
Muzaffarpur. 1895-96. Revision of maps and records of 1892-93.	......	......	9	7	9	7	503	......	72·37	......	Nearly 2	
Muzaffarpur. 1895-96. Revision of maps and records of 1878-79.	...	.....	3	7	3	7	1,074	......	157·00	.....	Nearly 4	
896-97 ...	2	401	2	2	2	2	3,961	......	......	......	......	1,19,17
Champaran. 1891-92	363	12,601	......	......	.....	......	......	34·7	......	......	......	......
Champaran. 1892-93	1,103	20,654	244	416	234	320	41,182	27·8	109·1	130·0	Nearly 3½	21,80
Champaran. 1893-94	1,320	50,408	325	517	354	509	71,494	38·3	129·2	167·5	Over 4	70,14
Champaran. 1894-95	124	8,205	1,038	1,162	1,058	1,176	1,56,858	65·2	134·	199·2	Nearly 5	57,67
Champaran. 1895-96	386	9,272	1,047	1,185	1,047	1,185	1,23,109	24·02	103·88	127·00	Over 3	1,21,10
Champaran. 1896-97	......	216	......	......	.....	......	3,098	......	......	......	......	87,86
Saran. 1892-93	894	34,527	......	......	......	......	2,366	38·6	......	......	......	......
Saran. 1893-94	932	34,273	1,260	549	1,229	527	65,200	36·8	119·2	156	Nearly 4	......
Saran. 1894-95	516	15,238	......	......	......	......	10,287	29·5	......	......	......	36,46
Saran. 1895-96	52	3,304	1,204	645†	1,234	660	83,548	56·00	147·17	203·17	Over 5	62,18
Saran. 1896-97	60	5,359	330	210	330	210	50,637	89·31	270·05	359·96	Nearly 9	88,18
Darbhanga. 1893-94	518	16,310	......	......	.....	......	......	31·6	......	......	......	......
Darbhanga. 1894-95	......	......	......	.....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Darbhanga. 1895-96	1,179	27,314	14	16	14	16	1,678	23·20	103·37	126·57	Over 3	Cost included Muzaffarpur.
Darbhanga. 1896-97	417	22,871	638	545	638	545	90,354	54·84	105·78	220·62	5¼	17,06
	10,132	3,63,544	10,016	8,303	10,644	8,324	11,70,120	......	......	......	......	......
											As.	
Total ... 1891-92	1,610	55,891	......	......	......	.....	......	35	......	......	......	......
Total ... 1892-93	2,094	1,03,696	1,397	945	1,286	786	1,19,061	35	180	174	Nearly 4½	56,10
Total ... 1893-94	2,770	1,07,916	3,179	2,045	2,948	1,914	2,63,739	39	182	171	Over 4	1,28,[illegible]
Total ... 1894-95	643	26,283	2,360	2,214	2,700	2,531	3,32,568	40	137	177	Nearly 4½	2,22,4[illegible]
Total ... 1895-96	1,037	40,911	2,710	2,312	2,740	2,336	2,99,602	46	126	172	" 4½	3,0[illegible]
Total ... 1896-97	479	28,847	970	757	970	757	1,54,250	......	......	......	" 7	3,12,[illegible]
	10,133	3,63,544	10,616	8,303	10,644	8,324	11,70,120					10,[illegible]

(* Including Saran.)

† Includes 28 square miles of Majhauli Ward's estate, and excludes 11 square miles of river areas actually surveyed, but which, owing to the midstream bounda[ry,] belong to the North-Western Provinces.

The statement given below shows the total survey work done up to 30th September 1897 and remaining to be done on that date in each district:—

District.	Total area of district.	Areas completed.			Areas remaining.		
		Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Muzaffarpur	3,070	3,059	3,062	3,063	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Champaran	3,531	3,298	3,280	3,280	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Saran	2,622	2,454	1,407	1,407	180	1,090	1,090
Darbhanga	3,233	2,114	561	561	1,119	2,632	2,632
Total ...	12,456	10,925	8,310	8,311	1,299	3,722	3,722

The survey operations in Muzaffarpur and Champaran were completed in 1895-96; but two *diara* villages, covering an area of 1·75 square miles, in the former district, which had been originally surveyed in 1893-94, were surveyed anew. In the Saran district 60 square miles, consisting wholly of *diara* lands on the Gandak river, were traversed, 25 square miles of *diara* lands were topographically surveyed, and 210 square miles cadastrally surveyed and khanapuried. Out of the total area of 2,622 square miles of the district, there remain for traverse survey 180 square miles only, including 12 square miles of the outturn of 1892-93, lying in the Gandak *diara*, which will have to be re-traversed; for cadastral and topographical survey 1,190 square miles remain to be completed. In the Darbhanga district 417 square miles were traversed, 545 square miles were cadastrally surveyed and khanapuried, and 40 square miles of *diara* lands in the Ganges river were topographically surveyed during the year. In both districts the change of programme necessitated by the famine very much delayed operations.

SETTLEMENT.

General result of settlements during 1896 97.

8. Settlement work under the control of the Director of Land Records was in progress in the following areas:—for revision of land revenue in temporarily-settled estates and Government estates, 8,845 square miles; for survey and record of rights in private estates other than Wards' estates, inclusive of Bihar, 12,956 square miles; and for survey and record of rights in Wards' estates, 530 square miles, or a grand total of 22,331 square miles, as compared with 19,142 square miles in the preceding year.

Bihar Settlement.

9. The following statement shows the work done in each district in Bihar from the commencement of the settlement proceedings:—

		Attestation.				Draft records published.	Settlement of fair rents under section 104.			Cases under section 105.		Cases under section 106.		Final records published.
		Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Number of plots.	Number of tenancies.	Number of villages.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of tenants affected.	Rents raised or lowered by decisions up to date.	Number of objections filed.	Number of objections disposed of.	Number instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number of villages.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Muzaffarpur	1892-93 ...	66·	320	110,821	35,790	311	66	713	+8·83	926	868	363	187	......
	1893-94 ...	370·	712	487,099	150,069	696	117	2,273		3,235	3,029	952	840	......
	1894-95 ...	746 40	1,361	1,130,745	279,904	1,265	135	2,640		7,492	6,568	808	870	768
	1895-96 ...	1,319·13	1,633	2,083,026	458,038	1,541	1,859	3,862		10,817	7,697	685	315	1,161
	1896-97 ...	436·42	452	595,403	107,440	550	1,281	6,087		9,359	12,576	1,309	770	1,729
Champaran	1892-93 ...	46·43	76	34,340	7,774	75	38	1,385	+9·05	48	48	40	27	......
	1893-94 ...	380·	185	323,511	61,022	185	184	15,720		2,356	2,226	206	208	......
	1894-95 ...	491·45	376	470,660	73,695	316	323	17,898		1,690	1,697	320	328	247
	1895-96 ...	1,162·	1,075	1,358,793	193,611	632	1,029	34,633		4,126	3,971	303	322	372
	1896-97 ...	665·0	491	389,511	66,698	718	514	24,070		3,532	4,050	1,814	914	591
Sara ...	1893-94 ...	19·	68	33,155	5,130	68	33	426	+11·75	1,034	947	41	31	......
	1894-95 ...	487·41	1,160	749,533	125,815	265	1,787	19,783		415	98	23	21	57
	1895-96 ...	......	......	......	......	867	1,385	21,729		9,487	7,143	116	22	11
	1896-97 ...	477·09	934	920,013	173,819	615	1,183	7,168		4,268	6,452	503	256	988
Total ...	1892-93 ...	112·43	396	154,161	43,573	386	104	2,098	......	974	916	403	214	......
	1893-94 ...	775·	965	843,765	216,221	949	334	18,419	......	6,625	6,202	1,199	1,074	......
	1894-95 ...	1,725·26	2,897	2,350,938	478,014	1,846	2,545	40,326	......	9,597	7,763	1,151	1,219	1,072
	1895-96 ...	2,481·43	2,708·	3,441,819	651,649	3,040	4,273	60,224	......	24,430	18,811	1,194	659	1,544
	1896-97 ...	1,578·51	1,877	1,854,927	347,967	1,888	2,978	39,125	......	17,153	23,078	3,626	1,940	3,619
Grand Total ...		6,672·63	8,843	8,645,6?0	1,737,414	8,104	10,234	160,101	......	58,779	56,770	7,573	5,106	6,234

Muzaffarpur.

10. Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, c.s., held charge as Settlement Officer of North Bihar from the date of his return from leave on 7th October 1896, and Mr. R. B. Hughes, c.s., was in immediate charge of the operations throughout the year in the Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts, with the exception of a period of about three months, during which he was absent on privilege leave. Nine Assistant Settlement Officers were employed in the district of Muzaffarpur at various times during the year. The special features of the year's work were the check to the progress caused by the famine, the large amount of case work, publication of records, and office work accomplished, and the success attained in recovery of costs in Hajipur, to which operations were limited. Attestation of records was completed in 452 villages, measuring 436 square miles, leaving only five villages still unattested in the district; 496 cases for settlement of fair rents in the area attested in 1895-96, and 785 in the area attested during 1896-97, were disposed of; 12,576 objections under section 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act and 770 disputes under section 106 were decided, and records were finally published in 1,729 villages. From the notes kept of the nature of 1,167 objections tried by one of the Assistant Settlement Officers, it appears that 488 referred to possession and 420 to the money rents recorded; of the former, 207 were instituted by the landlord against the raiyats, 120 by raiyats against their landlords, and 66 by raiyats against raiyats. The Settlement Officer remarks that "the figures are interesting as showing that the raiyats have a full appreciation of the importance of having their holdings correctly recorded in our records and as showing that the rights of the raiyats have been well protected at attestation." Out of 131 appeals in fair rent cases disposed of by the Special Judge up to 30th September 1897, the original decisions in 104 or 79 per cent. were upheld, 14 or 11 per cent. were modified, and 13 or 10 per cent. reversed. In connection with an appeal filed by the manager of the Tikari Raj against the Settlement Officer's decision, the Special Judge remarked that the appeal should never have been filed on the unsatisfactory evidence produced. There is reason for thinking that the Ward's Estate had been following the example of certain other landlords and filing appeals in the hopes that the raiyats would eventually compromise. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Settlement Officer that it is the duty of the Manager to see that appeals are not filed on purely frivolous grounds.

In boundary disputes it is most satisfactory that out of 88 appeals filed in the course of operations in this district, in only 4 were the decisions modified and in 3 reversed, while only 6 per cent. of such decisions have been appealed against, indicating that this important part of the work which has often been attacked, has on the whole been correctly done. The work remaining in Muzaffarpur district consists chiefly of attestation of 5 villages, disposal of 905 objections under section 105 and of 1,135 cases under section 106, final publication of records in 897 villages, completion of statistics and preparation of the final report, and the computation and recovery of costs.

Operations for recovery of the cost from landlords and tenants were temporarily suspended in thana Lalganj on account of the famine; but in the Hajipur thana, which was not affected by famine, 75 per cent. of the demand was collected as the result of a few days work in March 1897, without recourse to coercive measures. Altogether Rs. 39,179 were collected during the year, bringing the total recoveries from the beginning to Rs. 73,230 only. A satisfactory feature was the reduction in the cost of collection to 3·62 per cent. on the total sum collected, against a percentage of 9·33 in the previous year. A considerable sum was collected at head-quarters without the expensive procedure of a recovery camp, and the cost of computation is not included in the calculation above, but even allowing for this the improvement was considerable and the Settlement Officer anticipates with confidence the collection of the total demand with an expenditure of less than 10 per cent.

Now that the settlement in this district is nearing conclusion, some general results of the operations are not without interest. The district has been surveyed in over four million plots or survey numbers, and over a million tenancies or parcels of land have been recorded, representing twice the number of agricultural tenancies in the whole of England, Scotland and Wales. Complete statistics of the status of tenants have not yet been compiled, but it is understood that non-occupancy raiyats and under-raiyats do not together

comprise as much as 10 per cent. of the tenancies. From the beginning of the operations rents have been settled in this district for only 16,481 tenancies (omitting rents settled for 595 *diara* tenancies) out of 1,036,000 tenancies in the district, with the result that the former rents of the tenants affected, which aggregated Rs. 1,33,932, have been raised to Rs. 1,45,759. The average incidence of rent to the acre in Muzaffarpur, as paid by various classes of raiyats, is shown by the Settlement Officer as follows, so far as figures have been compiled :—

	On entire area of holdings. Rs. A. P.		On each cultivated acre. Rs. A. P.
Raiyats at fixed rates	3 6 4	per acre	3 14 0
Settled and occupancy raiyats ...	3 15 9	„	4 5 5
Non-occupancy raiyats	4 13 9	„	5 1 6
Under-raiyats	4 15 9	„	5 4 5

Under-raiyats generally pay produce rents. The total expenditure on survey and settlement since the commencement of the operations has been about 11 lakhs.

Champaran.

11. Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.S., was in subordinate charge of the operations in the Champaran district, but from the middle of February to the end of July he was deputed to act as Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah in consequence of the famine. Seven Assistant Settlement Officers were employed in the district for various periods. The programme for completion of attestation of records in this district was not accomplished on account of the famine, which interfered very seriously with the operations. During the year 665 square miles were attested; records were published in draft, and finally in 718 and 891 villages, respectively; fair rents were settled in 514 cases, and 4,050 objections under section 105 and 914 disputes under section 106 were disposed of. Out of 37 appeals in boundary disputes dealt with up to the end of the year under report, the decision of the Revenue Officer was upheld in 34, modified in 1 and reversed in 2 cases. The work of settling rents was confined during the year to areas where distress was not acute. In such areas the rents of 24,970 tenants were raised during the year, entirely on the ground of excess area, from Rs. 2,25,084 to Rs. 2,43,650. The following table shows the amount of work done in the settlement of fair rents from the beginning of operations according to the area attested in each year:—

Area.	Number of tenants for whom fair rents were settled.	Former rental.	Fair rent settled.	Enhancement.	Percentage of enhancement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Attested in 1893-94 ...	22,151	144,556	162,636	18,080	12·50
„ in 1894-95 ...	12,850	109,276	120,028	10,752	9·83
„ in 1895-96 ...	53,290	557,201	600,300	43,099	7·73
„ in 1896 97 ...	6,313	37,249	42,112	4,863	13·05
Total ...	94,604	848,282	925,076	76,794	9·05

The increase in the enhancement allowed during 1896-97 was due to the fact that the greater part of the area attested lay along the river Gandak and is subject to constant changes from alluvion and diluvion. Practically all the increase was decreed in terms of compromises, after careful enquiry into the fairness of the rents agreed upon, while in no case was an enhancement awarded in excess of 33 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe the

remarks made by the Settlement Officer as to the terrorism and oppression exercised by the agents of the Madhuban Babu over his raiyats.

A review of operations in this district, so far as figures are at present available, shows from figures compiled for 1,750 out of 2,855 villages that settled and occupancy raiyats make up 92½ per cent. of the whole number of tenants. Rents have been settled for 94,601 out of a total of 402,800 tenancies for which records have been attested, with the result that former rents aggregating Rs. 8,48,283 have been raised to Rs. 9,25,076, or by 9 per cent. The average incidence of rent to the acre in Champaran, so far as statistics have been compiled, is as follows:—

	On entire area of holdings. Rs. A. P.	On each acre cultivated. Rs. A. P.
Raiyats holding at fixed rates or fixed rents ...	1 1 6	1 4 2
Settled and occupancy raiyats pay ...	2 0 3	2 3 5
Non-occupancy raiyats pay	1 15 5	2 3 11
Under-raiyats pay	1 9 2	1 10 8

It is probable that non-occupancy raiyats and under-raiyats hold inferior lands. They pay produce rents for a great part of their lands. The average size of the holdings of the various classes of raiyats varies considerably; thus while a raiyat at fixed rates usually actually cultivates 7·5 acres, the similar holding of an occupancy raiyat is only 3·5 acres, and of a non-occupancy raiyat 1·6 acres. The Settlement Officer has given cultivation and crop statistics complete for the whole district. Of the area cadastrally surveyed 68 per cent. is cultivated and 32 per cent. is uncultivated. The following extract from the Settlement Officer's report furnishes some interesting particulars as to the different crops grown:—

"Of the net cropped area of 1,438,560 acres, rice covers nearly 52 per cent. In Shikarpur rice covers no less than 79 per cent. of the cropped area, and in Adapur 83 per cent. After rice comes barley, which is grown on 16 per cent. of the cropped area, and then maize, kodo, and wheat, which each covers about 8 per cent. Indigo is grown on only 6 per cent. of the total area; but excluding Bagaha and Shikarpur, where the quantity grown is inconsiderable, the proportion works out to nearly 9 per cent. The largest proportion of indigo is in Kesaria thana, where it covers over 11 per cent. of the cultivated area. Sugarcane covers only 9 per cent. of the total area, but in Bagaha the proportion is nearly 3 per cent. Opium is grown on 50,147 acres, or over 3 per cent. of the cultivated area. The area is greatest in Dhaka thana, where the proportion is over 6 per cent. Tobacco only covers 1,070 acres. A small quantity of coffee is grown chiefly by Muhammadans in the Bettiah and Kesaria thanas for private consumption."

Recoveries from landlords and raiyats during the year on account of the cost of the survey and record-of-rights amounted during the year to Rs. 73,390, and altogether Rs. 1,18,567 have now been recovered. On account of the famine no attempt was made to collect from raiyats during the year, except in some villages in the Bettiah thana, where Rs. 217 only were realised.

Saran.

12. Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, c.s., was in direct charge of the district of Saran throughout the year, but from 5th May to the 12th September he acted as Joint-Magistrate at Chapra in addition to his other duties. Thirteen Assistant Settlement Officers were employed in the district for various periods during the year. In this district also the attestation programme of the year was seriously curtailed on account of the famine. In all, more than one-half of the field survey and record writing, but not one-fourth of the attestation work, has been completed. During the year khanapuri work was completed in 212 square miles, and attestation on 477 square miles, while records were published in draft and finally in 615 and 998 villages respectively. The attestation programme was particularly heavy, containing no less than 1,303,708 plots; it suffered from the dislocation of work due to the famine. The numbers of disputes instituted and decided were very large, and an interesting account is given by the Settlement Officer of a few typical cases illustrating the difficulties which beset this branch of the work. In the area attested during the year, 725 cases for the settlement of fair rents were decided. One hundred fair rent cases were disposed of in the area attested in 1894-95, and 375 cases for the review of the original cases were instituted, of which 358 were decided. Altogether, the rents of

7,168 tenants were settled during the year, and were raised generally on compromise, and chiefly on the ground of excess area, from Rs. 91,215 to Rs. 96,462. Fifty-seven appeals in fair rent cases were decided by the Special Judge. In 8 cases he upheld the original decisions, in 2 modified, and in 3 reversed them. The other cases were remanded for further enquiry. During the year 6,452 objections under section 105 were disposed of, and 256 disputes were tried as civil suits under section 106. So far as statistics have been compiled, it has been ascertained that settled and occupancy raiyats hold about 78 per cent. of the tenancies. The average incidence of the rent to the acre in Saran, so far as rents have been recorded, is as follows:—

	On entire area of holdings. Rs. A. P.	On each acre cultivated. Rs. A. P.
Raiyats holding at fixed rates or fixed rents	3 8 0	3 13 9
Settled and occupancy raiyats ...	3 14 6	4 1 10
Non-occupancy raiyats ...	3 10 7	3 13 2
Under-raiyats	3 15 6	4 0 11

As it was evident that the cost of survey and record of rights in Saran would be greater than in Muzaffarpur and Champaran on account of the larger number of fields, tenants, and proprietors, and the consequent greater complication of the record-writing, an acreage rate of 10 annas was sanctioned for recovery in this district against 8 annas sanctioned for Muzaffarpur and Champaran. The only recovery made during the year was of a sum of Rs. 50,000 from the Hatwa Raj.

Darbhanga.

13. The Maharaja of Darbhanga and Raja Rameshwar Singh having agreed to an entire re-survey of all their estates in this district, in place of a revision of Mr. Finucane's survey, it was decided that the whole district should be surveyed professionally on the scale of 16 miles to the inch. Field survey and record-writing began during the year in the Samastipur and Dalsinghserai thanas instead of in the north of the district, the change of programme being necessitated by the severe famine which was prevalent in the north. Mr. R. B. Hughes, C.S., was in charge of the work in addition to his duties as Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of Muzaffarpur, and three other officers were employed for various periods in the area under khanapuri. During the year khanapuri work was completed in 585 square miles. Owing to the intricate pattidari system and the dense population, the average size of a plot worked out to only ·32 of an acre. Out of 1,085,010 plots found in 545 square miles disputes were filed concerning 57,602 plots. Out of this enormous number, the revenue officers could only deal with the disputes relating to 15,904 plots, and disputes affecting 41,698 plots remained to be decided at the attestation stage. Special attention has been drawn to the necessity of greater supervision at the stage of khanapuri, and arrangements will be made to increase the number of officers so employed. During the year 301 boundary disputes were disposed of, and out of 24 appeals decided, 20 were upheld, 1 modified, and 3 reversed.

Expenditure.

14. The expenditure on the operations in North Bihar was as follows:—

	SURVEY—		SETTLEMENT—		TOTAL—	
	During the year.	To end of September 1897.	During the year.	To end of September 1897.	During the year.	To end of September 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Muzaffarpur ...	4,362	5,69,524	1,19,174	4,85,651	1,23,536	10,55,175
Champaran ...	3,314	5,07,947	87,860	3,36,776	91,174	8,44,723
Saran ...	63,583	3,22,604	88,135	1,86,730	1,51,718	5,09,334
Darbhanga ...	1,14,305	1,59,667	17,089	17,089	1,31,394	1,76,756
Total ...	1,85,564	15,59,742	3,12,258	10,26,286	4,97,822	25,85,988

Miscellaneous.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the value and utility of the settlement records in North Bihar was practically demonstrated in several instances during the year. Scarcity maps for the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Saran were prepared by the Settlement Department, and formed a basis of reference at the Conference held by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at Sonepur in November 1896, while the Settlement Officer draws attention to the valuable means which will be available in the crop statistics, for identifying those villages which are most largely dependent upon the rice crop and therefore most likely to suffer severely should that crop fail. The reports of the Assistant Settlement Officers while in camp were of great service in gauging the extent of distress and crop failure, while Mr. Stevenson Moore himself submitted two useful notes on the agricultural conditions of the affected area. The *parchas* in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Saran were invariably referred to before granting advances, and furnished an easily available and reliable record of the necessity for the loan and of the security which could be offered for its repayment. In the acquisition of land for railways and other public works the settlement records were found of the greatest value in Champaran and Darbhanga, especially in the former district, where the acquisition proceedings in connection with the land taken up for famine relief works were based entirely upon the settlement survey and records. The advantages for the purpose of land acquisition proceedings of an existing survey and record prepared by a highly trained staff and previous to the acquisition proceedings are undeniable, and the Settlement Officer gives special prominence to the point that where these records are available the necessity of a further survey should be entirely obviated. The only difficulty is one of scale, the survey scale of 330 feet to the inch being smaller than the usual land acquisition scale of 150 feet to the inch. In view of the special exigencies of the famine conditions, the adoption of the survey scale was sanctioned as a special case, and was found to work well. The matter was considered by the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor in August 1897, in connection with the utilisation of the survey and settlement records in the acquisition of railway land in Orissa. Mr. Stevens was then of opinion that while it was desirable to utilise these records as far as possible, yet in the case of minute plots the scale of 330 feet to the inch was too small to be of practical value, and the decision as to the use of the survey maps in any particular case was therefore left to the land acquisition officer.

Maintenance of records and boundary marks.

16. The questions of the maintenace of records and boundary marks were separately dealt with in Chapter II of the Director of Land Records' Annual Agricultural Report for the year ending 31st March 1897, and were reviewed in paragraphs 2 to 5 of the Government Resolution thereon, No. 842T.-R., dated 8th October 1897. With regard to the registration of mutations under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895, the Settlement Officer of North Bihar has furnished the following information as to the results obtained by the Sub-Registrars of Hajipur and Bettiah:—

	Total number of khatians.	Total number of mutations.	NUMBER REGISTERED.		Percentage of applications filed to number of khatians.	Percentage of successions to total number of khatians.
			Succession.	Other kinds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hajipur ...	57,634	5,941	603	3,510	10·3	1·04
Bettiah ...	52,036	2,016	74	1,942	3·8	·1

The Settlement Officer reports that, from enquiries made on the spot in four selected villages in the jurisdiction of the Sub-Registry Office of Hajipur, the percentages of mutations of all sorts and of transfers by succession to the total number of holdings in the villages were found to be 13·72 and 6·38, respectively, and that similar enquiries made in four villages belonging to the Laheria

Indigo Concern in Bettiah showed that over 200 transfers had actually occurred, but that only 21 had been registered. It is therefore clear that a very small percentage of the transfers by succession that have taken place have been registered, and as long as such is not the case the utility and accuracy of the records is largely impaired. Suggestions for improving the present procedure are promised with a view of more fully attaining the objects of the Act.

Orissa Settlement.

16. Mr. S. L. Maddox, C.S., was in charge throughout the year, as Settlement Officer of Orissa, including the Government estate of Khurda, and Messrs. H. McPherson, C.S., J. Webster, C.S., H. Carey, C.S., D. H. Kingsford, C.S., and J. Taylor were in immediate superintending charge of the operations in Puri, Cuttack (divided into two charges), Balasore and Khurda, respectively. Forty-two additional Assistant Settlement Officers were employed for various periods during the year. The following statement shows, under the main heads, the work done during the year:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Assistant Settlement Officers employed during the year or for part of the year.	Village boundary disputes decided under the Bengal Tenancy Act.	Area in square miles for which records were attested.	Number of tenants for whom rents were settled.	Number of villages for which draft records were published.	Number of objections under section 105 heard and considered after draft publication.	Number of disputes decided under section 106.	Number of villages for which records were finally published.	Number of villages for which final khatians were copied, checked and compared.	Number of estates assessed to revenue by Settlement Officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cuttack.										
Area under settlement, 2,273 square miles. Tenants, 850,000. Estates, 4,353.	19 to 13	None	5	364,583	1,959	13,791	373	1,263	1,995	173
Balasore.										
Area under settlement, 1,733 square miles. Tenants, 475,000. Estates, 1,402.	11 to 18	20	4	261,129	1,618	9,162	509	1,076	1,614	36
Puri.										
Area under settlement, 1,089 square miles. Tenants, 275,000. (a) Estates, 488.	12 to 4	None	None	232,338	1,735	8,943	385	1.106	1,324	102
Total temporarily-settled area	......	20	9	858,050	5,312	31,896	1,267	3,445	4,933	311
Khurda Government Estate.										
Area, 913(b) square miles ... Tenants.	13 to 4	None	378	190,412	1,301	1,766	48	681	866	......
GRAND TOTAL ...	......	20	387	1,048,462	6,613	33,662	1,315	4,126	5,799	311

(a) Exclusive of lakhiraj bahal tenants.
(b) In Khurda, rents have to be settled for Government tenants in an area of about 400 square miles. The remaining area is (1) included in the Ekrajats or Revenue-free estate and (2) Forest.

The great progress made in the settlement of rents was a most satisfactory feature of the year's work.

In paragraph 11 of the Government Resolution upon the Report of the Director of Land Records for the year ending 30th September 1896, reference was made to the principles upon which the draft rules had been framed for the guidance of the Settlement Officers in settling rents. Certain modifications were made in these rules after the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Orissa in January 1897, and after a further conference in March, and the rules so modified were finally approved by the Government of India after the close of the year under report. It has been decided to fix the term of the new settlement in Orissa at 30 years. The rents of occupancy tenants are being settled for 15 years and those of non-occupancy tenants for 5. The proportion of the assets to be taken by Government as revenue in the present settlement and all other questions connected with the settlement have been finally decided on a reasonable and moderate basis, and Government has announced that, in view of the special circumstances of the present occasion, it will at this settlement be content with less than its normal share of the assets.

The results up to date of the settlement of rents in the temporarily-settled estates of Orissa are as follows:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Estimated total number of tenants.	Estimated total existing assets.	Tenants for whom rents have been settled from the beginning.	Existing assets dealt with to end of September 1897.	Settled assets down to 30th September 1897.	Increase of column 6 over column 5.	Percentage of increase of column 6 over column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.		
Cuttack	850,000	17 lakhs	423,782	10,05,088	11,66,071	1,60,983	16
Balasore	475,000	10¼ "	359,041	7,67,155	9,11,485	1,44,330	18
Puri	275,000*	5¾ "	252,415	5,31,733	6,10,409	78,676	17
Total ...	1,600,000	33 lakhs	1,035,238	23,03,976	26,87,965	3,83,989	16

* Exclusive of confirmed lakhiraj tenants.

In Khurda, existing rents, aggregating Rs. 2,96,814, have been raised to Rs. 3,62,438, or by 22 per cent., and rents payable directly to Government have been raised from Rs. 2,86,812 to Rs. 3,52,708. These enhancements have been accepted by the tenants, and the new rents are being realised without any friction or difficulty. Rents of cultivated lands in Khurda are being enhanced 3 annas in the rupee on account of rise of prices since 1881, when they were last settled, and the considerable increase of cultivation. Bazaar rents are being enhanced one anna in the rupee only. In the temporarily-settled estates in Cuttack existing rents have so far been retained for 58 per cent. of the tenants, in Balasore for 55 per cent., in Puri, exclusive of Khurda, for 60 per cent., and in Khurda, for 27·72 of the tenants. Since March 1897, the percentage of rents retained has been 50 to 55. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board in thinking that the progress made in settling rents is highly satisfactory and beyond the most sanguine anticipations. The work has chiefly been conducted on the basis of express acceptances given by the tenants to the rents proposed by the Revenue Officers, and Mr. Macpherson, after personal inspection of the work in a number of camps, had satisfied himself that the tenants' acceptances were genuine. That the Settlement Officers have proceeded with care and moderation is shown by the fact that only 1,820 tenants out of 1,048,462 objected to the rents settled, and that, up to 30th September 1897, only nine appeals had been filed before the Special Judge against settled rents. Out of those appeals, six are pending, in two appeals, the Revenue Officers' findings were expressly upheld, and one appeal was dismissed. Up to the end of the year assessment reports had been prepared for 311 out of the 6,243 temporarily-settled estates in Orissa, and the Commissioner had passed orders on reports for 142 estates. It is anticipated that the existing revenue of the temporarily-settled estates, viz. Rs. 13¾ lakhs, will be increased at least to 21 lakhs, or 53·4 per cent., and of Khurda, from 3 lakhs to rather over 3½ lakhs. The expenditure of the year on settlement work in Orissa amounted to Rs. 5,28,190. The expenditure from the beginning has been on survey Rs. 10,35,294 and on settlement Rs. 16,39,881.

Chittagong.

17. Mr. C. G. H. Allen, C.S., was Settlement Officer in Chittagong throughout the year. In addition to his settlement duties, he officiated as Collector of the district for a short time on two occasions, and as Director of Land Records from 23rd June to 6th September 1897. Five Assistant Settlement Officers were employed for the whole of the year. Out of 1,037 villages under settlement, comprising an area of 1,923 square miles, assessment has now been completed for 979, and the draft records of 959 and final records of 767 have been published. Under the programme, final publication should have been completed for the whole district, but the delay was chiefly due to the under-estimate of the number of Noabad tenants. During the year, 4,696 objections under section 103 and 41 disputes under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were dealt with. Assessment of the rents of 177,786 tenants had been made in preceding years, and that of 67,666 tenants was made during the year under report. The result of the settlement of rents during the year was that the aggregate rents

paid by the 67,666 tenants of all degrees, were raised from Rs. 1,35,521 to Rs. 1,80,187. Rents of raiyats in the mass were increased by 7 per cent., of which ⅘ths was on account of excess area. Rents of raiyats paying direct to Government were increased by 10 per cent. In the case of 22,336 tenants of all degrees paying rents or revenue direct to Government, the increase made was from Rs. 58,422 to Rs. 76,671, or 31 per cent., and rents were settled in addition for previously unsettled lands to the amount of Rs. 14,168. The result of the settlement operations from the beginning in this district has been to raise the Government revenue of the Noabad lands from Rs. 3,50,940 to Rs. 5,30,121, or by 51 per cent.; and the whole increase of revenue likely to be obtained is estimated by the Settlement Officer as Rs. 1,96,500.

Palamau Government Estate.

18. The settlement of the Palamau Government estate has now been practically completed, and the Lieutenant-Governor awaits the receipt of the completion report at an early date. The estate comprises 399 villages, exclusive of one mauza under dispute, lying in 18 tuppas, with an area of 181,050 acres, or 283 square miles (exclusive of 11 square miles of jagir or revenue-free land which were not under settlement), measured in 161,352 plots or fields. The settlement was conducted under the provisions of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879 and on the *uttakar* system (under which rent is paid for every bigha of land within a tenant's holding) instead of on the *pariadari* system (under which up-lands are not assessed). Mr. D. Sunder continued to be in charge of the work till the beginning of February 1897, when he was placed on famine duty. He returned to settlement work in July 1897. The work done during the year consisted chiefly of the distribution to raiyats of *parchas*; explanation to raiyats of the jamabandis published under section 9 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879; the revision of boundaries of villages and formation of blocks of protected forest; the compilation of statistics and the preparation of the completion report for the settlement.

The result of the settlement has been to give a rental of Rs. 74,433 as compared with rents settled in 1865, amounting to Rs. 40,892, and against an attested rental of Rs. 57,693 paid to the *thikadars*. The rates of rent are practically the same as those of the last settlement, and the increase is due to extended cultivation. Rs. 3,270 have been settled as the rent of *mahua* trees, and Rs. 10,087 as the rent of *palas* and *kusum* trees. The increase of rental from all sources thus amounts to Rs. 46,947. There was no appeal against the assessment. The new rents were brought into effect from September 1896. The average rents per cultivated acre are—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Settled raiyats	1	3	0
Occupancy "	1	6	3
Non-occupancy "	0	14	7

The thikadari system has been abandoned, and the estate has been brought under khas management. The expenditure of the year on the settlement amounted to Rs 7,650, and the total cost of the operations, exclusive of survey, is shown by the Settlement Officer as Rs. 43,436. The cost of survey was Rs. 79,165.

Darjeeling Terai.

19. The area under resettlement in the Darjeeling Terai is 230·15 square miles, consisting of 824 jotes, 91 thirty-year lease grants, 17 market sites, and 3 blocks of khas land. The principal work done during the year was that of assessment. The Government has, as a matter of grace, conceded to the jotedars a limit of enhancement of 50 per cent. on the rents now paid by them. The resettlement of the jotes is expected to result in an increase of 22 per cent. on the existing revenue of Rs. 88,568. In the case of the 30-year grants, it has been found that the provisions of the existing leases which limit the re-assessments to half rates will only allow very small enhancements. The term of the new settlement has been fixed at 20 years, and the new revenue has been brought into effect from the *kist* of January 1898. The expenditure incurred on this settlement up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 20,240, exclusive of the cost of survey.

Kolhan Estate, Singbhum.

20. The Kolhan estate comprises 911 villages with an aggregate area of 1,403·7 square miles. Its settlement was conducted under no specific law, but the procedure adopted followed, as far as possible, the settlement laws in force. The traverse survey of the estate was made by a professional party, but the field survey was supervised by the Settlement Officer, Mr J. A. Craven, who also conducted the settlement proceedings, with the help of two Assistant Settlement Officers of junior rank and under the guidance of the Board. The work done during the year comprised the survey of 173 villages with an area of 281·8 square miles, comprising 8,521 holdings and 151,445 plots; extraction and checking of field areas, comparing *khatians* with *khasras*, copying of the *khatians*, preparation of abstract *khatian*, and *jamabandi*; attestation of *khatians* for 8,521 holdings; calculation of the rents of holdings; preparation of *parchas* and compilation of statistical statements for 173 villages; disposal of 196 boundary disputes, 1,343 jote disputes and 1,414 cases of disputed sales and mortgages; in addition to the work connected with the exclusion and demarcation of the excess protected forests, and enumeration of all fruit trees and all *mahua*, *kusum*, *asan* and *palas* trees in the estate, and preparation of a record of those trees for each village. The only work remaining is the issue of pattas and of records of rights to the *Mankis* and *Mundas*. The former aggregate rents, amounting to Rs. 64,828, have been raised to Rs. 1,77,300, or by 173·5 per cent. The cost of survey and settlement during the year was Rs. 45,312, and the total cost of the operations has been Rs. 1,88,256. The rate of cost per square mile is Rs. 134, and per acre 3 annas and 4¼ pies only. This low rate, and the large increase obtained by this settlement, reflect great credit on the Settlement Officer; and, as the Board have observed, it is a satisfactory feature of this large settlement that it has been completed at less cost than was originally estimated.

In the course of the operations the survey and record of rights of 10 *lakhiraj* villages within the boundaries of the estate were made, at the cost of the *lakhirajdars*, under the supervision of the Settlement Officer. A survey of all lands within the Chaibassa Municipality was also made under his supervision.

Tippera.

21. The estates of the Raja of Hill Tippera, in Tippera and Noakhali, known as Chakla Roshnabad, comprise an area of 556·85 square miles, with 1,507 villages. Mr. J. G. Cumming, C.S., was the Settlement Officer throughout the year, up till the 27th July. He resumed charge after the close of the year. Six Assistant Settlement Officers were employed during the year, chiefly on attestation and case work. The completion of the programme for the year was interfered with by the withdrawal of officers for famine work. The records of 600 villages were attested, and the records were wholly draft published in 112 villages and in part in 210, and finally published in 88. During the year the rents of 3,297 raiyats and 277 tenure-holders were settled, resulting in an enhancement of raiyats' rents from Rs. 33,224 to Rs. 39,836, or by 19·8 per cent., and of tenure-holders' rents from Rs. 8,272 to Rs. 13,458, or by 62·6 per cent. The enhancements were made partly on the ground of rise in the price of rice, but mostly on the ground of excess area. Seventy-five appeals against decisions in the fair rent cases were decided, with the result that the decisions of the Settlement Officer and of his assistants were upheld in 61 cases, reversed in 2 cases, and modified in 5 cases, while 7 cases were remanded for rehearing. Two hundred and ninety-eight appeals were pending before the Special Judge in fair rent cases at the end of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets the delay that has occurred in disposal of the settlement appeals, and hopes that the appointment of an Additional Judge made in October 1897 will have the effect of hastening the conclusion of this protracted and difficult settlement. Progress on the settlement continues to be slow, the attitude of the raiyats being reported to be one of stubborn unreasonableness at the outset, followed by mild interest. The statistics tabulated during the year show that out of 54,758 holdings 49,551 are held by settled or occupancy raiyats paying an average rent of Rs. 3-10-9 per acre. The expenditure incurred on settlement work during the year was Rs. 63,005-8-5, the total expenditure down to the end of the year having been Rs. 3,94,816, or at the rate of 17 annas 6 pies an acre so far as the work has gone.

Tikari estate and Government estates in Gaya.

22. Operations in the Gaya district are in progress in the Tikari Ward's estate, the Government estates and the Belkhara mahal, and are under one staff under the general supervision of Mr. Stevenson-Moore. The work in this district is practically at an end, and the final report is awaited.

The area and number of villages under survey are as follows:—

Name of estate.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.
1	2	3
1. Tikari Ward's estate ...	384·63	551
2. Government estates ...	102·00	118
3. Belkhara mahal ...	97·28	89
Total ...	583·91	758

The survey and record-writing of the Tikari Ward's estate were completed during 1895-96, and the following work was done in this and the Belkhara estate (which is partly the property of Government and partly of the Tikari Ward) during the year under report:—

Village boundary disputes decided under Survey Act.	Records attested for—			Rents settled for tenants.	Draft records published for villages.	Objections under section 105 decided and considered.	Disputes under section 105 decided.	Records finally published.
	Villages.	Square miles.	Tenants.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	93	101·35	9,797	12	93	557	18	145

The work done during the year in the Government estates was as follows:—

Records attested for—		Rents settled for tenants.	Draft records published for villages.	Objections under section 105 disposed of.	Final records published for villages.
Square miles.	Tenants.				
12·84	615	427	68	73	102

Rents were settled for 3,280 tenants in all in Government villages; for 451 tenants existing rents were retained as fair; for 26 tenants rents were settled *ex parte*, and 3,254 tenants accepted the rents settled. In the 103 villages dealt with rents have been raised in the aggregate from Rs. 52,040 to Rs. 55,763, or by 9·33 per cent. In 961 holdings contained in 40 villages produce rents have been commuted to cash rents to the amount of Rs. 10,651. The average size of a tenancy is about 7 acres in each estate. The soil of the Government estate is by far the least fertile, and this estate also comprises the greatest quantity of waste land. The average rates of rent paid by occupancy and non-occupancy raiyats are—

	Occupancy raiyats.	Non-occupancy raiyats.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tikari estates	4 4 4 per acre.	2 11 11 per acre.
Government estates ...	3 5 9 ,,	1 9 9 ,,
Belkhara mahal	4 9 1 ,,	5 9 9 ,,

The high rates in the Belkhara mahal are due to the fertility of the land. It is a noticeable fact that non-occupancy raiyats on the Tikari and Government estates pay at lower rates than occupancy raiyats; the reason alleged is the inferior quality of the land held by them.

The following statement compares the percentages of rent-paying tenants according to status:—

NAME OF ESTATE.	Total number of raiyats.	Percentage of raiyats at fixed rate.	Percentage of occupancy raiyats	Percentage of non-occupancy raiyats.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Tikari Ward's estate ..	31,257	5 8	89·9	4·3
2. Government estates ...	6,137	0·4	86 3	13·3
3. Belkhara mahal ...	8,003	0 26	91·5	8·2

23. The following statement shows the progress of operations and the cost incurred in the smaller surveys and settlements dealt with by the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys and by the Director of Land Records during the year:—

Smaller settlements.

Estates.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	SURVEY.		SETTLEMENT.					Total cost of survey and settlement to end of the year.
			Traverse during 1896-97.	Cadastral during 1896-97.	Attestation number of villages.		Settlement of fair rent to end of the year.			
					During 1896-97.	To end of 1896-97.	Number of tenants.	Former rental.	New rental.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Sq. miles.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government estates.										
1. Pataspur estates in Midnapore.	96	54·7	......	......	......	96	15,062	51,242	63,419	50,140
2. Jaipur estates in Bogra ..	156	55·5	......	......	126	247	5,766	39,233	51,051	41,820
3. Backergunge estates	31	61·93	......	4·62	1	30	6,232	1,54,290	1,78,967	42,927
4. Noakhali ,, ...	11	97·00	......	97·00	......	......	......	......	.. ..	31,038*
5. Shahabad ,, ...	20	18·32	......	......	......	20	958	19,784	22,926	3,374
Total ...	314	287·45	.....	101·62	127	393	28,018	2,64,549	3,16,363	1,69,299
Private estates.										
1. Chaurasi estate in 24-Parganas	43	33·	......	......	......	43	14,377	21,876	28,595	18,969
2. Gangamandal in Tippera ...	4	2·69	......	......	1	4	162	1,133	1,367	1,691
3. Palpara ,, ,, ...	11	3·19	......	. ...	......	11	231	.....	......	2,653
4. Tantibunia in Khulna ...	8	19·95	......	......	.. ..	8	156	10,232	12,967	11,575
5. Chiknikandi in Backergunge	17	27·24	......	......	2	9	1,455	......	.. ...	6,516
Total ...	83	86·07	......	. ....	3	75	16,381	33,241	42,929	41,404
Wards' estates.										
1. Narhan estate in Monghyr ...	60	48·19	......	......	60	60	50	1,263	1,378	21,228
GRAND TOTAL ...	457	421·71	......	......	190	528	44,449	2,99,053	3,60,670	2,31,931

* Includes cost of topographical survey of other estates with an area of 345 square miles.

24. Record-writing, attestation and settlement of fair rents in the Pataspur temporarily-settled estates had been completed in previous years. During the year under report, khatians of the under-tenants, of *basyaftidars*, of under-raiyats, and of raiyats of nij-jote lands, were prepared and attested in 96 villages, khatians were published in draft for all those villages except one, and rents were settled for 4,938 such tenants. Under section 105, 2,850 objections were disposed of and 10 disputes under section 106 were decided. The final publication of the records was made for 88 villages, and the police *paikan* lands were assessed. It has been decided to take as Government revenue 65 per cent. of the assets ascertained at the present settlement, leaving the balance of 35 per cent. to the proprietors. The result of this assessment will be to raise the present Government revenue of Rs. 34,078 by Rs. 6,700, or 18 per cent. The term of the new settlement has been fixed at 15 years. The work has not made altogether

Pataspur Government estates.

satisfactory progress, but the unhealthiness of the locality is against it.

Jaipur Government Estates in Bogra.

25. In the Jaipur Government Estates records for 126 villages, with an area of 49·9 square miles, were attested and re-attested in the year under report. Rents were settled for 5,766 tenants during the year in the Government estates and for 220 tenants on the application of the landlords of a private estate comprised in the villages under survey. The result of the settlement, as reported at the end of September, has been that existing rents payable to Government, aggregating Rs. 39,233, have been raised to Rs. 51,051; in the private estate, rents aggregating Rs. 927 have been raised to Rs. 1,162. The general principle followed in fixing the present rates which show great inequalities has been to equalise them on the general legal basis of the rise in the price of rice. Records were published in draft for 155 villages and finally for 119 villages during the year. The Settlement Officer during the year disposed of 610 objections preferred after draft publication, leaving 13 ending at the end of the year; no disputes under section 106 were instituted.

Estates in Backergunge.

26. There were seven Government estates and temporarily-settled estates, with an aggregate area of 39,632 acres, or 61·93 square miles, under settlement under the Bengal Tenancy Act in the district of Backergunge during the year, in addition to the settlement under the old Regulations, of 51 petty estates with an aggregate area of 22 square miles. During the year the settlement operations were completed in the estates Padma Manesha, Heshamuddin and Krishnapura, and completion reports were submitted. In Tushkhali rents were settled and the records published in draft, and in Kalupara the survey and initial record-writing were completed.

Estates in Shahabad.

27. Fifteen Government estates in Shahabad, covering 18 square miles and containing 20 villages, were under settlement under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Survey, record-writing and attestation were completed before the year under report, but the records were re-attested during the year. Rents of all the 958 rent-paying tenants in the estates were settled, the former rental of Rs. 19,784 being raised, almost entirely on the ground of rise of prices, to Rs. 22,926. No appeals were preferred to the Special Judge. For 14 out of the 15 estates records were finally published before the close of the year 1304 *Fasli* (11th September 1897).

Private estates.

28. *Chaurasi estate in the 24-Parganas.*—The Chaurasi Estate in the 24-Parganas comprises 43 villages, with an area of 20,399 acres. Its settlement was undertaken on the application of the proprietors, Maharaja Durga Charan Law and others. Survey, *khasra*-writing and attestation of records were completed in previous years. Rents for 697 out of 800 tenancies held direct from the proprietor have been settled, and final publication of records for all villages was made between September and December 1896. The total rent payable to the proprietors was raised from Rs. 21,876 to Rs. 28,595, or by 30 per cent., by assessment of excess area and by enhancement of the abnormally low rents in some parts of the estate. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets the delay that has occurred in the disposal of appeals to the Special Judge. Out of 191 such appeals, only 12 had been decided up to 30th September 1897. The total cost of survey and settlement was Rs. 19,052, or 14 annas 2 pies per acre.

29. *Tantibania estate in Khulna.*—The only work done during the year was the disposal of 2 cases under section 104 and 5 cases under section 106 of the Tenancy Act remanded in appeal by the Special Judge. This necessitated the republication in draft of portions of the records of 4 villages and final publication for a second time of portions of 5 villages.

The settlement work in other private estates during the year does not call for special remark.

Wards' estates.

30. *Dakhin Shahbazpur and Srirampur estates in Backergunge.*—The settlement work in these estates was completed before the year under report. Sums aggregating Rs. 14,725 and Rs. 6,873 were recovered in Dakhin Shahbazpur and Srirampur during the year, leaving balances of Rs. 3,106 and Rs. 81 only to be recovered out of Rs. 78,261 and Rs. 9,426. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Director of Land Records that the results of the recovery work were satisfactory.

31. *Narhan estate in Monghyr.*—Little work remains to be done in the Narhan estate, but the work during the year under report was interfered with by the fact that the services of the Settlement Officer were required for famine duty. Sixty villages with an area of 48·19 square miles were surveyed and khanapuried in 1895-96; and during the year under report records for these villages, which contain 11,097 tenants, were attested, rents were settled for 50 tenants, records were published in draft for 28 villages, and two objections under section 105 of the Tenancy Act were disposed of.

Amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

32. A Bill to amend sections 30, 31, 39, 52 and 119 and Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council on 3rd April 1897, the changes proposed being to clear up doubts and difficulties of procedure which have arisen in the course of experience in the working of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885; to facilitate the settlement of rents when undertaken on a large scale either for the purpose of settling land revenue or on the application of private individuals; to amend the substantive law relating to the enhancement and reduction of rents, so as to make certain provisions of the law workable, and to give effect to the intention of its authors regarding certain points on which, owing to want of sufficient clearness in the wording of the law or to the interpretations put on it by the Civil Courts, it has been found in practice to be inoperative. The Bill was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated for opinion among Revenue and Judicial Officers, the Chambers of Commerce and the different public Associations. On receipt of these opinions a revised Bill was prepared, and has been passed by the Bengal Council.

Services of officers

34. Mr. W. C. Macpherson has recently vacated the post of Director of Land Records, which he had filled with marked ability and credit since 1892, and the Lieutenant-Governor fully agrees with the praise bestowed by the Board upon the zeal, energy and devotion with which he has worked, and upon the successful results which he has achieved during the period of his incumbency. The magnitude of the work done by the Settlement Department in Bengal and Bihar since the passing of the Tenancy Act is obscured by the fact of its being done so quietly and with so little friction, but its extent will be understood from the fact that in the year under review an area of more than 22,000 square miles was under survey and record-of-rights and that rents were settled for more than a million tenants in this one year. For the results achieved the Director of Land Records and the Settlement Officers deserve the warm thanks of Government His Honour also desires to thank Captain Crichton, Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys, and Captain Symonds for the excellent work done by them during the year. With regard to the other officers named in paragraphs 50 and 51 of the Director of Land Records' Report (a copy of which will be communicated to the Appointment Department), Sir Alexander Mackenzie cordially endorses the following remarks made by the Director of Land Records:—

"The Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers below named rendered specially good service during the year, viz., Messrs. C. G. H. Allen, A. S. Carey, J. G. Cumming, M. Gauntlett, R. Hughes, J. Kerr, D. S Kingsford, H. McPherson, S. L. Maddox, C. J. Stevenson-Moore, W. B. Thomson, J. Webster, Babu Rai Krishna Bahadur, Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerjee, Babu Sriram Chandra Basu, Babu Pyari Mohan Basu, Babu Sri Gopal Bhattacharjya, Babu Durga Charan Ghose, Maulvi Gholam Ghous, Babu Gobind Chandra Das Gupta, Maulvi Ashtak Husain, Pandit Rama Ballabh Misra, Babu Jogendra Narayan Mitra, Mr. J. Taylor.

"Mr. Allen, Settlement Officer of Chittagong, has an exceptional knowledge of revenue work; he has carried out the settlement of Chittagong with great success. Mr. Maddox, who holds in Orissa the most difficult and most responsible settlement post in the Province, continues to do excellent work. He has pushed on the work of settling rents with great success, and he is now ably and thoroughly dealing with the work of assessing the land revenue. Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore supervises settlement work in five Bihar districts with great ability and complete grasp of the principles and details of the work. I would desire to call special attention to Mr. Stevenson-Moore's well-written and interesting reports. Mr. Cumming in Tippera by tact and ability has overcome obstructions and difficulties; Mr. Cumming is conspicuous for his sound and well thought out methods of work and for his attention to details."

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 4th April 1898.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of potatoes and *boro* paddy in progress *Til* being sown. Fodder and water sufficient. Some cattle-pox reported. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 16	per rupee.
Kalna	13	
Katwa	13½ to 14	
Raniganj	14 to 15	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather hot. Pressing of sugarcane almost over. Manuring of fields commenced No want of fodder. Price of common rice at Sadar 13 8 seers, and at Rampur Hât 14·8 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather hot. Pressing of sugarcane over. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice 15 seers a rupee at Sadar and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall in Ghatal ·41. Prospect of indigo fair. Sugarcane is being planted. *Boro* is being reaped in Keshpur. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee
Contai	15 to 16	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	13	

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather hotter Rain wanted for tillage of lands. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 11 to 13½ seers per rupee.

Howrah—No rain. Weather hot. In Ulubaria *boro* withering for want of rain. Harvesting of *rabi* finished. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Prospects of standing crops fair. Rain is very badly wanted for tillage of lands. No cattle disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13	per rupee.
Barasat	12½	
Basirhat	12¾	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather hot. *Rabi* harvest nearly over. Ploughing continues. Rain badly wanted in places. Common rice sells at 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Water becoming scarce in parts Cattle-disease in thana Kotwali.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable Harvesting of *rabi* crops still continues. Prospects of indigo and mulberry are hopeful. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13½	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	14¾	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather warmer than previous week. Prospects of standing crops good. Rain badly wanted for sowing of *aus* and jute crops. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11 to 13	per rupee
Magura	11-7 ch. to 12	
Narail	11-6 ch.	
Bangaon	12 to 14	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather hot. Prospect of *boro* worse for want of rain. Cultivation of *aus* begun. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 14	per rupee.
Bagerhat	14¼	
Satkhira	14½	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather much hotter. Prospects of standing crops good. Rain wanted. Transplantation of *boro* paddy going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Days hot and nights pleasant. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* and jute. Rain badly wanted. Harvesting of tobacco and other *rabi* crops going on. No want of fodder and drinking-water. Common rice sells from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·50, Kurseong ·20. Weather seasonable. Hills—Wheat, barley and potatoes progressing; *bhutta* being sown. *Terai*—*Bhadoi* and sugarcane being planted and jute sown. Coarse rice sells as follows :—

Hills	8 to 11 seers per rupee.
Terai	13 to 15 „ „

Bhutta sells from 17 to 30 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Ploughing for jute and sowing of *aus* continue. Weeding of *aus* going on. Rain needed on light soils. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress; prospects good. Common rice selling at 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram, where they are reported scarce in places. Good drinking-water also reported scarce in places at Gaibanda.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Lands being prepared for jute and *aus*. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 to 14½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops continue good. Rain wanted. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·1, sub-division nil. Weather very hot. Lands being prepared for cultivation of jute and *aus*. Rain is much wanted Fodder available. Want of good drinking-water felt in the interior of the district. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·21, Kishorganj 1·16, Netrokona ·14. Weather warm and cloudy. Lands under preparation for jute and *aus* paddy. Rain wanted. Price of common rice 10 to 12½ seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather hot. Prospects fair. Rain wanted. Price of rice 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm. Rain wanted for crops. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported.

Tippera.—No rain. Nights and mornings pleasant with intermittent clouds, but noons sultry. Rain badly wanted. Preparation of land for paddy and jute continues. Gathering of pulses over, but that of chillies continues. Price of rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Ploughing continues. Rain much wanted. Cattle-disease reported from Senbag. Condition of fodder and water not good. Price of common rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. *Rabi* crops being harvested ; probable outturn estimated below the average. Fodder bad and drinking-water scarce in the wave-swept area. Rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* almost finished. Extraction of opium completed and weighment commenced. Prices almost stationary. In Patna common rice sells at 16½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle plentiful.

Gaya.—No rain. Opium collection over. *Rabi* harvesting continues Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at 14 seers, barley 21 seers, wheat 13 seers, gram 18 seers, and *arhar* 16 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* nearly completed Sowing of *china* and sugarcane continuing. Sugarcane pressing going on. Cattle-disease reported from one village in Sasaram. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvest nearly finished Sowing of indigo in progress. Average prices are—common rice 13 seers and *makai* 21 seers 6 chittacks, against 9 seers 6½ chittacks and 10 seers 2 chittacks per rupee respectively last year.

Champaran.—No rain. Weather getting warm. Harvesting of *rabi* continues; yield satisfactory. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and *aghani*. Common rice and maize sell at Sadar at 18½ and 21 seers per rupee respectively, against average 15½ and 20¾ seers.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* continues. Paddy and *mung* being sown. Prospects good. Prices are—common rice 10 to 12 seers, wheat 13 seers, barley 22 seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 16 seers, *rahar* 16 seers, and *marua* 22 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* at Madhubani. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Monghyr.—No rain. Days hot; nights cool. Harvesting of *rabi* nearly finished. Prospects favourable. *Mahua* and mango prospects good. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	12 to 15 seers per rupee.
Begusarai	11½ to 13½ " "
Jamui	15 " "

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops advancing. *Mahua* flowers being gathered in Banka. Indigo doing well. No cattle-disease except a few cases at Protapganj in the Supaul subdivision. Coarse rice sells at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Purnea.—No rain. Days hot; nights cool. *Rabi* harvest begun. Lands being ploughed for *bhadoi* and jute crops. A few cases of cattle-disease reported from Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	15 seers per rupee.
Kishanganj	15 " "
Araria	17 " "

Malda.—No rain. Weather getting warm. Harvesting of *rabi* crops progressing with good result everywhere. Lands are being prepared for jute and *bhadoi* crops. No want of drinking-water and fodder. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Mahua* is now falling in abundance, and promises a good crop. Fodder scanty and water becoming so. Average price of rice 13 seers 15 chittacks, and of maize 18 seers 4 chittacks per rupee. No cattle-disease.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Threshing of *guru sarad* and pressing of sugarcane proceeding. *Dalua* and tobacco growing well. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	18	6	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	17	15	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Threshing of *sarad* and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue. *Dalua* ripening. Cotton growing well. Sugarcane being pressed. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from parts. Price of rice varies from 16 to 19 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 15 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Weather dry and hot. Price of rice stationary. Cattle-disease reported from Angul.

Puri.—No rain. Rain badly wanted for all crops of this season. Ploughing of lands for next *sarad* crop being delayed. Summer rice crop in ear. *Mung* being harvested in places. Prospects of cotton, tobacco, and other *rabi* crops generally good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice almost stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Weather hot. Prospects of *mahua* and mango good. Price of rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—No rain. Reaping of *rahar*, and wheat nearly finished. Prospect of *mahua* good Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers, and in the interior from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* being harvested; 12 annas' outturn expected. *Mahua* falling. Price of rice 12 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. No cattle disease reported. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers and at Gobindpur 14 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

General Summary.—There was rain in parts of Darjeeling and Mymensingh, and also at Ghatal and in Dacca town. General rain is wanted for ploughing and for sowing of the autumn crops. The spring crops in a few districts are also in need of rain. The *rabi* harvest is proceeding, and a good outturn is generally expected. The collection of opium is over, and the weighments have begun. The pressing of sugarcane is almost finished, and in some districts fresh cuttings are being planted. The *mahua* crop in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions is promising. Prices remained almost the same as in the previous week. Cattle-disease is still reported from Burdwan, Nadia, Noakhali, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Balasore, Angul, and Lohardaga. There is a deficiency of fodder-supply in parts of Rangpur, Chittagong and the Sonthal Parganas, and of drinking water-supply in the same parts and also in parts of Nadia and Dacca.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 5th April 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of October 1897.

Whence imported.	Food-grains. Rice and Paddy. Rice.	Food-grains. Rice and Paddy. Paddy.*	Food-grains. Rice and Paddy. Total (in rice).	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Food-grains. Total.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous Products. Gunny-bags.†	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bengal.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	11,032	24,569	26,388	66	378	......	26,832	1,813	16,563	1,993	2	......	2	117	32,72,597	......	16	131	4	5
Birbhum	1,098	......	1,098	......	83	20	1,201	......	3,335	505	......	......	......	129	......	......	......	......	17	......
Midnapore	1,03,767	13,759	1,12,366	......	751	41	1,13,158	......	5,043	116	......	......	......	38	7,074	......	......	1,629	725	120
Hooghly	79,931	25,504	95,871	......	2,650	......	98,521	1,32,004	199,510	2,844	5,025	......	44	......	1,188	......	338	3,757	5,603	1,965
24-Parganas	77,985	12,460	85,773	32	100	......	85,905	2,95,228	274,469	130	2,243	......	171	......	4,008	......	2,612	7,492	1,985	627
Nadia	12,663	122	12,738	393	28,531	52	41,714	2,73,423	19,407	9,977	1,797	......	200	266	......	......	6,917	593	2,751	......
Murshidabad	660	23	674	670	9,398	103	10,845	31,095	1,9 6	7,068	2,217	......	......	1,081	......	......	13	11	78	......
Jessore	697	......	697	......	354	......	1,051	1,21,799	1,050	263	......	......	6	......	......	......	40	5,151	1,649	......
Khulna	706	50	737	......	6	17	760	87,078	12,300	......	......	......	75	......	......	......	375	3,125	......	......
Rajshahi	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	2,38,497	1,104	81	103	......	......	362	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dinajpur	387	......	387	......	48	......	435	57,370	1,72,690	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jalpaiguri	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	91,965	1,18,935	......	......	45,053	......	......	......	......	......	......	783	......
Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11,639	1,11,160	345	......	23,973	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rangpur	270	......	270	......	......	......	270	2,54,472	13,930	......	1,570	......	20	......	......	......	......	44	32,783	......
Bogra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	82,753	1,540	......	147	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pabna	4	......	4	......	......	......	4	8,47,545	14,385	......	5,350	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	301	......
Cooch Bihar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,415	[illegible]	......	152	1,407	......	64	......	......	......	......	1	......
Dacca	......	......	......	134	......	......	134	15,10,720	2,835	209	1,734	......	3,382	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	2	......	2	......	......	......	2	3,22,352	980	......	6,880	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Faridpur	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	8,49,326	2,100	375	6,039	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Backergunge	68,693	......	68,693	......	......	......	68,693	10,583	......	650	200	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tippera	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	1,71,284	700	150	72	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	650	......	650	......	......	......	650	7,101	......	......	......	......	80	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	......	......	......	......	10	......	10	......	4,340	......	......	1,295	540	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Bengal ...	3,58,545	76,467	4,06,349	1,355	42,310	235	4,50,249	54,03,632	9,68,457	74,706	33,531	71,728	4,520	2,057	32,84,867	......	10,311	21,933	46,680	2,717
Bihar.																				
Patna	39	......	39	484	27,977	2,459	30,959	......	1,120	73,430	19,870	......	9	......	......	43	......	1,107	791	22
Gaya	2	......	2	......	......	......	2	......	2,695	......	1,272	......	......	......	......	......	......	325	......	645
Shahabad	......	......	......	750	5,272	4	6,026	......	4,410	4,744	589	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,337	......	......
Saran	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	595	10,630	3,134	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Champaran	......	......	......	......	1,388	484	1,872	......	805	7,479	2,678	......	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	......	......	......	......	623	1,026	1,649	......	490	13,014	1,229	......	......	......	......	20	......	......	289	52
Darbhanga	......	......	......	......	354	4	358	......	770	22,845	17,155	......	......	......	......	4	......	180	596	......
Monghyr	......	......	......	1,779	42,357	732	44,868	......	350	9,742	11,084	......	8	......	......	......	......	......	16	12
Bhagalpur	1	......	1	1,103	3,762	6,252	11,118	1,024	280	10,742	23,139	......	4	......	......	......	......	2	......	......
Purnea	4	......	4	......	601	54	1,164	1,17,626	13,945	2,101	4,873	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,195	......
Malda	......	......	......	701	3	1,085	1,789	28,247	......	6 0	957	......	......	21	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	6	......	6	366	710	7,616	8,698	3,929	1,575	3,810	20,477	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	112	......
Total of Bihar ...	52	......	52	5,183	83,047	20,211	1,05,493	1,50,826	27,035	1,59,254	1,07,463	......	30	21	......	67	......	2,951	5,998	731

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	* Paddy.	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	4,576	......	4,576	......	180	......	4,756	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore ...	69,647	15,953	79,618	......	3,494	......	83,112	132	2,275	......	......	......	23	37	......	......	......	......	220	......
Total of Orissa ...	74,223	15,953	84,194	......	3,674	......	87,868	132	2,275	......	......	......	23	37	......	......	......	......	220	......
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh	......	......	......	......	......	94	94	......	105	......	......	192	......	......	1,35,913	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	525	......	......	637	......	......	12,05,401	......	......	12	......	......
Singhbhum	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	315	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpur.	......	......	......	......	......	94	94	......	945	......	......	829	......	......	13,41,314	......	......	12	......	......
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	4,32,820	92,440	4,90,595	6,538	1,29,031	20,540	6,46,704	55,54,690	998,712	1,83,960	1,40,994	72,567	4,573	2,115	46,26,181	67	10,311	24,796	52,898	3,448
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam ...	......	......	......	......	556	......	556	5,357	28,475	1,128	41,000	1,49,219	1,212	27	......	......	......	......	......	......
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	10	......	10	1,33,955	15,479	1,488	1,50,932	556	1,715	49,595	13,445	261	18,694	......	......	1,667	362	219	49	23
Punjab	17	......	17	14,770	12,675	2,240	29,702	......	12,670	......	......	185	842	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Central Provinces ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	350	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,447	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,982	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Nizam's Territory ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	23	......	23	......	......	......	......	......	10,632	......	......	2	229	......	5	5
Madras	16	......	16	......	11,105	......	11,121	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,062	......	254	115
Burma	4,38,937	4,503	4,39,751	......	542	......	4,40,293	......	1,800	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	46
Other places	40,230	......	40,230	......	328	......	40,558	......	600	......	......	......	709	......	6,343	5	47,819	......	3	707
Grand Total of Imports in October ... 1897	9,10,030	96,943	9,70,619	1,55,263	1,69,738	24,268	13,19,588	55,60,503	1,044,322	2,34,653	1,95,439	2,22,224	40,091	2,142	46,32,524	1,741	61,783	25,015	53,209	4,344
Grand Total of Imports in October ... 1896	9,43,657	2,73,321	11,14,480	2,22,589	6,04,244	44,606	19,85,859	57,07,889	1,965,277	3,69,963	1,91,453	3,16,504	87,227	1,610	35,89,755	28,543	77,094	90,394	45,361	6,210

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of October 1897 was as follows :—

Exported from Calcutta.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Toba[cco] Unmanufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
To Indian ports, viz.—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	1,952	30	1,071	......	60	......	2,031	......	1,979,210	......	372	1,341	......	90	405	......	...
Other ports in Bombay ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	139,200	......	......	40	......	......	......	......	...
Madras	2,389	......	2,389	301	5,401	589	8,680	97	127,100	......	547	28	......	229	75	......	332
Other ports in Madras ...	......	......	......	446	359	27	825	4,861	239,600	......	1,206	10	......	2	75	......	...
Burma	1,852	......	1,852	8,621	12,461	1,002	23,936	233	302,000	......	61	152	231	9	433	653	24,618
Other Indian ports	80	......	80	1,157	1,584	......	2,821	27	79,034	......	......	4	......	4	1,927	64	1,383
Pondicherry ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16,500	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total of Inter-portal trade ...	6,273	30	6,292	10,525	19,858	1,618	38,293	5,218	2,942,644	......	2,276	1,575	231	334	2,980	716	26,333
To Foreign ports—																	
United Kingdom	36,636	......	36,636	......	3,763	......	40,399	3,19,901	2,037,700	1,42,206	5,459	2,33,156	807	738	......	......	...
Other Foreign ports	1,91,017	60	1,91,054	902	21,463	1,635	2,15,054	25,52,815	16,329,700	36,921	94,661	24,014	7,585	913	45	...	929
Total of Foreign trade	2,27,653	60	2,27,690	902	25,226	1,635	2,55,453	28,72,7.6	18,367,400	1,79,127	1,00,120	2,57,170	8,392	1,651	45	......	929
Grand Total of Exports in October 1897	2,33,926	90	2,33,982	11,427	45,084	3,253	2,93,746	28,77,934	21,310,044	1,79,127	1,02,396	2,58,745	8,623	1,985	3,025	716	27,262
Grand Total of Exports in October 1896	3,24,616	98	3,24,677	4,505	52,057	9,971	3,91,210	24,05,483	13,619,550	2,23,381	63,700	1,32,651	33,890	2,188	6,124	481	16,041

III.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of October 1897.

Specification of Routes.	Food-grains. Rice.	Food-grains. Paddy.	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous Products. Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tob[acco] Unmanufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	2,63,788	33,018	1,875	34,365	1,836	9,89,255	494,572	21,940	37,212	......	4,611	443	8,910	...	6,246	17,451	10,290
" river steamers ...	19,502	1,237	140	3,939	......	13,73,211	9,875	13,796	43,831	1,49,219	149	709	......	...	4,076	43	432
" rail { E. I. Railway	5,127	25,490	1,53,207	1,08,991	22,415	2,11,737	64,120	1,95,771	1,04,095	1,277	22,982	506	46,13,911	1,736	17	3,182	3,855
" rail { E. B. S. Railway.	7,133	23	...	6,952	17	27,68,199	467,180	3,167	10,301	70,435	308	447	......	...	...	3,017	34,880
" road	51,097	17,275	33	......	......	2,17,969	14,400	......	......	......	171	...	3,360	...	351	723	3,275
" sea	5,43,383	19,006	...	15,491	......	189	4,175	......	......	1,298	11,870	37	6,343	5	51,093	...	477
Grand Total of Imports in October 1897	9,10,080	96,943	1,55,263	1,69,738	24,268	55,60,503	1,044,322	2,34,683	1,95,439	2,21,224	40,091	2,142	46,32,524	1,741	61,783	25,015	53,209
Grand Total of Imports in October 1896	9,43,657	2,73,221	2,22,589	6,04,244	44,606	57,07,889	1,965,277	3,60,983	1,91,453	3,16,504	87,227	1,810	35,59,755	23,543	77,094	90,334	45,361

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of October 1897 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan ...	1,20,187	326	430	1,546	18,516	5,160	67,255
Birbhum ...	76,053	3,301	108	760	14,808	1,537	9,625
Midnapore ...	2,79,497	650	1,601	......	15,340	1,392	5,220
Hooghly ...	1,18,329	3,200	251	46	960	5,362	32,980
24-Parganas ...	1,73,099	3,444	680	......	8,397	1,11,165	7,835
Nadia ...	1,89,354	......	339	1,816	19,072	7,945	27,565
Murshidabad ...	51,077	605	172	79	8,005	2,403	8,92[illegible]
Jessore ...	63,117	......	771	12	14,587	6,592	3,83[illegible]
Khulna ...	33,119	......	105	......	8,309	1,388	1,995
Rajshahi ...	51,286	......	29	139	15,9[illegible]4	5,336	2,59[illegible]
Dinajpur ...	55,549	......	......	244	10,310	1,247	1,585
Jalpaiguri ...	47,260	......	......	367	9,852	3,095	1,54[illegible]
Darjeeling ...	65,285	......	78	161	6,675	3,726	3,04[illegible]
Rangpur ...	2,02,066	......	151	398	14,524	5,964	5,705
Bogra ...	72,285	......	......	124	2,953	502	2,870
Pabna ...	1,00,480	......	321	75	30,433	27,625	21,215
Cooch Behar ...	65,194	......	......	81	1,411	......	......
Dacca ...	3,51,636	......	2,249	40	11,041	44,623	5,250
Mymensingh ...	1,78,583	......	355	......	9,643	2,400	1,365
Faridpur ...	56,959	232	471	709	19,935	21,377	5,075
Backergunge ...	84,177	......	2,223	......	30,625	5,042	13,265
Tippera ...	1,02,499	......	1,146	......	6,014	1,900	4,080
Noakhali ...	43,517	......	337	......	3,150	1,100	560
Chittagong ...	94,479	......	360	......	......	17	6,600
Total of Bengal ...	26,75,078	11,759	12,207	6,595	2,90,310	2,06,901	240,581
BIHAR.							
Patna ...	4,47,628	1,867	399	402	13,035	6,611	77,700
Gaya ...	1,09,164	1,627	62	177	9,214	2,612	29,890
Shahabad ...	2,35,892	186	23	247	18,103	184	3,150
Saran ...	2,93,441	......	......	35	16,691	349	19,495
Champaran ...	4,04,469	1,023	100	64	20,088	3,439	11,620
Muzaffarpur ...	4,09,096	93	......	25	21,890	5,548	16,050
Darbhanga ...	5,02,975	1,628	6	121	34,870	5,791	34,200
Monghyr ...	2,34,789	930	5	497	18,324	2,762	40,700
Bhagalpur ...	3,70,667	4,404	41	549	31,016	3,638	81,985
Purnea ...	3,29,680	......	2	932	22,409	2,711	8,135
Malda ...	25,574	......	137	387	4,799	682	545
Sonthal Parganas ...	72,148	......	140	1,659	23,867	2,477	78,290
Total of Bihar ...	34,33,923	11,818	915	5,155	2,34,296	36,804	404,760

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Balasore	53,304	......	504	4,907	1,839	24,767	72,434
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	30,926	604	18	264	5,402	1,466	1,120
Manbhum	44,972	2,279	68	761	19,297	2,656	1,865
Singhbhum	22,784	......	18	29	7,421	157	1,855
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	98,682	2,883	104	1,054	32,120	4,279	4,840
Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	62,65,987	26,459	13,820	17,801	5,58,065	3,32,751	7,22,115
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	7,39,643	......	3,446	89	52,020	28,088	31,675
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	29,62,433	22,785	2,831	105	31,300	37,432	497,840
Punjab	16,00,650	42,462	589	117	434	20,881	287,140
Central Provinces	1,16,763	......	307	6	......	7,809	30,470
Rajputana and Central India	1,43,656	16,135	88	......	......	1,144	13,195
Berar	5,536	......	......	......	......	......	53,130
Nizam's Territory	229	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	6,817	418	......	......	......	......	2,118,620
Madras	26,233	93	240	53	......	2,477	3,66,700
Mysore	46	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pondicherry	......	......	73	......	......	......	16,500
Burma	1,43,620	1,145	1,629	1,478	......	308	362,000
Other places	18,369	5,850	428	18,871	......	......	18,367,400
Grand Total of Exports in October 1897 ...	1,20,59,982	1,15,347	23,550	38,520	6,41,828	4,30,390	22,872,785
Grand Total of Exports in October 1896 ...	1,49,65,417	77,039	26,838	29,575	7,42,797	3,75,521	15,636,866

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of October 1897 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS. European.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS. Indian.	COTTON TWIST. European.	COTTON TWIST. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom	86,04,984	......	15,411	......	4,17,069	......	600
Other Foreign ports	1,21,179	......	328	......	2,47,835	3,15,944	......
Total of Foreign Trade	87,26,163	......	15,739	......	6,64,904	3,15,944	600
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	4,25,234	2,355	......	12,424	93,541	......	......
Madras	37,767	......	......	......	15,000	......	......
Other ports in Madras	1,064	......	......	......	2,220	......	......
Burma	14,179	1,500	......	......	......	7,609	1,800
Other Indian ports	600	......	......	......	......	......	1,775
Total of Interportal Trade	4,78,844	3,855	......	12,424	1,10,761	7,609	3,575
Grand Total of Imports in October 1897	92,05,007	3,855	15,739	12,424	7,75,665	3,23,553	4,175
Grand Total of Imports in October 1896	1,23,07,592	5,17,529	11,601	13,811	4,17,505	2,87,898	20,352

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of October 1897 :—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	1,69,500	3,300	819	......	1,21,898	55,594	55,[illegible]
„ river steamers	10,79,587	650	5,138	99	91,720	88,212	88,[illegible]
„ rail { East Indian Railway	85,86,996	1,00,826	5,369	8,715	3,64,559	1,15,850	1,347,[illegible]
„ rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	17,45,527	232	8,587	4,307	59,182	1,41,614	73,[illegible]
„ road	1,90,546	3,344	553	......	4,285	7,646	5,[illegible]
„ sea	2,87,827	6,995	3,084	25,399	299	27,568	21,310,9[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in October 1897 ...	1,20,59,982	1,15,347	23,550	38,520	6,41,828	4,30,390	22,872,7[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in October 1896 ...	1,49,65,417	77,039	26,838	29,575	7,42,797	3,75,521	15,636,[illegible]

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th April 1898.

D. J. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 358 Statis.—The following is published for general information.

D. J. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during April 1898.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of April 1897.	1st week of May 1897.	1st week of June 1897.	1st week of July 1897.	1st week of August 1897.	1st week of Sept. 1897.	2nd week of Oct. 1897.	1st week of Nov. 1897.	1st week of Dec. 1897.	1st week of Jan. 1898.	1st week of Feb. 1898.	1st week of March 1898.	1st week of April 1898.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Beliaghata	4,53,000	3,83,000	3,13,500	2,16,500	2,29,500	1,27,000	1,14,300	94,700	86,000	80,300	4,49,900	5,39,500	6,97,000
Ultadanga	28,260	27,800	26,000	21,300	18,700	15,500	12,200	12,800	10,600	16,900	34,200	43,000	53,500
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	1,77,500	1,50,400	1,54,000	2,14,560	1,79,200	1,34,100	1,22,100	1,06,000	1,04,700	1,34,300	1,73,400	3,12,200	2,63,600
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,600	2,100	1,550	1,800	2,000	1,450	640	1,250	1,450	2,500	2,700	4,900	3,200
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,17,500	88,600	84,800	89,100	77,200	73,700	73,600	45,700	55,600	73,700	82,600	1,18,500	1,40,200
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	81,100	71,700	72,400	79,175	72,500	47,100	36,900	29,300	48,400	61,500	79,500	1,33,400	1,43,300
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	13,656	8,075	6,038	10,550	11,425	4,175	2,956	3,178	1,745	1,849	Figures not available.	3,429	2,207
Total ...	13,62,950	12,21,675	11,48,288	11,22,985	10,80,525	8,93,025	8,52,696	7,82,928	7,98,495	8,61,040	13,12,300	16,44,929	18,02,407
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	1,31,533 (on 4th April 1897.)	1,17,648 (on 1st May 1897.)	1,15,092 (on 29th May 1897.)	2,09,863 (on 3rd July 1897.)	75,618 (on 31st July 1897.)	2,21,706 (on 4th September 1897.)	7,623 (on 9th Oct. 1897.)	85,743 (on 30th Oct. 1897.)	39,295 (on 4th Dec. 1897.)	15,336 (on 1st Jan. 1898.)	21,832 (on 3rd Feb. 1898.)	12,518 (on 3rd March 1898.)	12,396 (on 3rd April 1898.)
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners' returns.	24,378 (3rd to 5th April 1897.)	29,553 (1st to 3rd May 1897.)	41,668 (29th to 31st May 1897.)	36,497 (3rd to 5th July 1897.)	34,638 (31st July to 2nd Aug. 1897.)	23,836 (4th to 6th Sept. 1897.)	40,372 (9th to 11th Oct. 1897.)	25,203 (30th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1897.)	39,679 (4th to 6th Dec. 1897.)	56,581 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1898.)	46,514 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1898.)	49,670 (1st to 3rd March 1898.)	30,054 (1st to 3rd April 1898.)
By Canal returns	15,917 (3rd to 5th April 1897.)	11,028 (1st to 3rd May 1897.)	14,809 (29th to 31st May 1897.)	8,942 (3rd to 5th July 1897.)	6,489 (31st July to 2nd Aug. 1897.)	13,065 (4th to 6th Sept. 1897.)	9,726 (9th to 11th Oct. 1897.)	7,128 (30th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1897.)	15,752 (4th to 6th Dec. 1897.)	87,981 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1898.)	1,26,581 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1898.)	84,894 (1st to 3rd March 1898.)	50,047 (1st to 3rd April 1898.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	15,34,778	13,79,904	13,19,857	13,78,287	11,97,270	11,51,642	9,10,417	9,01,002	8,93,221	10,20,947	15,07,227	17,92,011	18,94,904

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th April 1898.

D. J. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division	Number.	Districts.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan ...	...	...	9 8	.	...	...	11 4	11 4	8 4	13 5	13 2	9 12	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum ...	12 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	..	10 0	9 0	7 8	13 8	13 8	9 0	...	...	...
	3	Bankura ...	13 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	10 0	15 5	15 0	11 0	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore ...	8 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0 to 11 8	11 0	8 8	13 12 to 14 0	13 12	11 0	..	...	...
	5	Hooghly ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	..	...	...
	6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	8 0 to 8 8	12 6	12 8	10 0	...	...	...
Presidency Division.	7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	5 12 to 8 0	7 8	11 8 to 13 0	11 8 to 13 0	10 0	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta ...	10 0	10 10	8 0	13 5	12 4	11 13	6 10	6 10	6 6	8 6	8 0	8 0	14 8	12 4	11 13
	9	Nadia ...	12 13	13 5	9 2	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	6 13	12 12	12 7	9 10	...	...	..
	10	Murshidabad ...	13 8	13 4	10 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	14 0	13 8	9 8	...	...	...
	11	Jessore ...	10 0	8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	9 4	...	...	...
	12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	12 0	9 0	13 0	14 4	10 8	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division.	13	Rajshahi ..	15 0	14 4	9 4	22 8	22 8	14 4	6 0	6 0	7 8	13 2	13 8	9 0	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur ...	8-14-1t.	8-14-1t	8 0	...	..	...	10 3	10 3	7-12-4t	14-5-2t.	14-5-2t	9-9-3t	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri ...	8 4	8 4	8 0	...	...	..	5 4	5 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	6 0	12 8	12 0	8 0	...	...	...
	18	Bogra ...	7 8 new 12 0	7 2	7 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	9 6	...	...	...
	19	Pabna ..	15 0	12 0	9 12	20 0	12 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...
Dacca Division.	20	Dacca	8 0	8 0	8 8	26 0	26 0	...	10 0	10 8	8 8	11 12	12 0	9 8	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh ...	8 0	8 9	7 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 7	5 4	11 12	11 12	8 2	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	7 14	12 0	12 0	8 10	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch); Katwa 10 seers 15 chitaks (karkatch); Raniganj 10½ seers.
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers (panga); Tamluk 10 seers; Ghatal 10½ seers.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers and Jahanabad 10 seers (panga).
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅔ chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10½ seers; Barasat 10 seers; Baduria return not received; Magrahat 9 seers 2 chitaks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 10 seers (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch); Jangipur 10½ seers; Kandi 10½ seers.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak; Magura 9½ seers; Narail [illegible] seers 11 chitaks; Bongaon 9 seers 2 chitaks

of Bengal on the 31st March 1898

Corresponding return of last year.	WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. — SALT. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	Number.	
S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
				BENGAL.		
1 4 (Crushed.)	3 6 6	3 6 0	3 6 0	Burdwan.	1	BURDWAN DIVISION.
11 4 (Karkatch.)	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 8 0	Birbhum.	2	
10 8 (Panga.)	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Bankura.	3	
10 0 (Panga)	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 14 0	Midnapore	4	
10 8 (Crushed.)	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 11 0			
9 0 (Crushed.)	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Hooghly.	5	
9 8	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 14 0	Howrah.	6	
10 0 (Panga.)	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	24-Parganas	7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.
10 0 (Panga.)	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	Calcutta.	8	
10 8 (Panga.)	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 13 0	Nadia.	9	
11 0 (Karkatch.)	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Murshidabad.	10	
9 0 (Panga.)	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11	
8 0 (Panga.)	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Khulna.	12	
9 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 8	Rajshahi.	13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.
9-6-3t (Panga.)	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Dinajpur.	14	
9 0 (Panga.)	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 1 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
7 0 (Panga.)	...	...	...	Darjeeling.	16	
0 10 0 (Panga.)	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
3 8 12 (Panga.)	4 2 3	4 0 0	4 4 0	Bogra.	18	
3 9 11 (Panga.)	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	Pabna.	19	
0 10 0 (Panga.)	3 11 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Dacca.	20	DACCA DIVISION.
0 8 0 (Panga.)	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	Mymensingh.	21	
13 8 12 (Panga.)	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 10 0	Faridpur.	22	
0 9 8 (Panga.)	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	Backergunge.	23	

rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers ; Satkhira 9½ seers.
rupee are :—Nator 9 seers ; Nowgong 9¾ seers.
s per rupee.
t (panga) is 8 seers per rupee.
er rupee are :—Kurigram return not received ; Gaibanda 10 seers ;
Nilphamari 9 seers.

P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 10 seers 10 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshirhat 9 seers 2 chitaks, Mirkadim 9 seers 2 chitaks.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 9 seers 7 chitaks, Kagmari 8 seers, Netrokona 8 seers.
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers (panga), Madaripur 10½ seers (crushed)
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded*.																
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	..	...	7 4	.	...	...	10 12	10 10	8 0	12 0	12 4	8 8	..	.	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 8	11 0	9 0	...	...	..
26	Chittagong	...	...	6 8	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	8 0	11 12	11 12	10 0	...	...	..
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna * ...		12 8	10 8		17 0	14 0		13 8	9 0		16 0	10 0		20 0	...
28	Gaya .	13 0	13 4	9 12	21 0	21 0	13 0	7 0	7 8	6 8	14 0	14 0	8 8	18 0	19 0	10 0
29	Shahabad .	10 8 & 11 0	9 12 & 11 0	9 8 & 10 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	12 4 & 12 8	12 8 & 12 9	8 8 & 9 0	13 8 & 14 0	13 8 & 14 0	9 8	...	...	...
30	Saran .	13 0	13 0	10 8	21 0	20 0	12 14	8 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 4	9 12	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	14 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	14 0	15 0	8 12	.	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	13 0	11 0	9 8	20 0	16 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	13 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ..	11 0	9 0	8 8	13 8	14 8	11 0	6 0	6 8	7 8	11 0	12 8	8 8	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr	15 6	14 2⅜	9 10	21 0	15 12	13 15	6 4⅜	6 0⅜	6 0	12 13⅜	12 13⅜	7 15½	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur * ...		10 12	8 14		14 0	12 10		12 0	7 10		14 8	8 14	...	...	—
36	Purnea (Kasba)	Old 8 8 New 10 8	8 8	9 4	...	...	7 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	15 8	16 0	8 8	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	12 8	...	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 4	14 0	13 8	8 12	...	.	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	8 8	10 0	7 8	14 0	10 0	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	13 0	13 4	9 10	...	..	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	8 9	8 9	8 6	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 9	15 12	15 12	12 8	...	.	...
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	12 12	.	...	...
41	Puri .	7 14	7 5	6 9	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 14	17 2	17 2	13 2	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	New 10 12	9 0	8 4	13 4	13 4	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 4	12 8	8 12	..	...	...
43	Lohardaga ...	6 0 to 10 8	6 0 to 8 8	5 8 to 8 8	...	...	...	9 0 to 10 0	10 0	7 0	12 0	12 8	8 0 to 8 4	...	..	...
44	Palamau ...	14 1	9 9	9 13½	23 10	20 2	15 3	11 8	11 13	7 12	13 0	12 15	8 2½	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	12 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	16 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers ; Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chittacks.
V. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
W1. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 9 seers, Aurangabad 9¾ seers.
W2. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers, Bhabua 9½ seers, Sasaram 10½ seers.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11½ seers, Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 2 chittacks.
Y. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9¾ seers and Sitamarhi 10 seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 10 seers, Madhubani 10¾ seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 5th April 1898.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum) — Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi (Eleusine Coracana) — Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22 0	18 8	...
...	...	..	21 0	20 0	12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	11 0
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	13 0
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...
16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

f Bengal on the 31st March 1898—(concluded).

Salt — Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers — Salt — Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	Division
Ch.	S Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
					BENGAL—*concluded.*		
0	9 0	4 7 1⅓	4 7 1⅓	...	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
0	8 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	Noakhali.	25	
10	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 3 0	Chittagong.	26	
					BIHAR.		
8	10 0		3 10 0	3 10 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
0	9 0	3 15 0	3 13 [illegible]	4 9 0	Gaya.	28	
8	10 0	3 13 9	3 13 0	1 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
4	9 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 3 0	Saran.	30	
8	10 0	3 13 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Champaran.	31	
[illegible]	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
	10 4	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 5	Darbhanga.	33	
[illegible]	9 5	Panga. 3 9 0	3 10 6	4 4 8	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
	10 0		3 12 0	3 11 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
	10 4	Karkatch. 3 10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Southal Parganas.	38	
					ORISSA.		
0	12	Karkatch. 3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
0	6	3 8 0	3 9 6	3 14 0	Balasore.	40	
2	4	Karkatch 3 1 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	Puri.	41	
					CHOTA NAGPUR.		
0		Panga. 4 6 0	4 3 0	4 5 3	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
0		Panga. 4 2 0	4 2 0	4 7 0	Lohardaga.	43	
Panga. 7 1	...		...	...	Palamau.	44	
0		3 10 0	3 12 0	3 14 6	Manbhum.	45	
0		4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

ro :—Begusarai 10½ seers, Jamui 10 seers.
ice of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
se are :—Deoghur figures not given, Godda 9 seers (mixed),
), Rajmahal 11½ seers (karkatch).
ice of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

eral information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 12 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	4 0 0	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	3 5 3	3 5 3	4 6 0	2 10 0	3 5 3	4 1 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 12 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	4 7 2	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 14 0	3 11 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	4 3 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	...
7	Chittagong ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	6 0 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	...
8	Patna* ...	.	2 14 0	4 6 0	...	2 7 0	3 14 0	..	3 1 3	3 10 0	..	2 3 6	2 13 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 2 6	3 1 3	2 13 9	4 7 0	3 1 3	3 10 0	4 3 6	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 3 3
10	Bhagalpur* ...	...	3 4 0	5 4 0	...	2 10 6	4 8 0	...	3 10 0	4 8 0	...	2 12 0	3 3 0
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 6	3 6 6	4 5 6	2 5 6	2 5 6	3 1 0	4 8 6	4 8 6	4 11 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	3 5 0	3 3 0	4 15 0 to 5 0 0	3 12 0 to 6 10 6	4 0 0 to 6 10 6	4 11 0 to 7 4 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th April 1898.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 3 0	2 2 0	3 4 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	4 4 0	2 15 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
...	1 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 6	3 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 0	2 2 6	...	...	4 0 0	3 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	3 5 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or 2 8 6	kalai. 2 10 6	2 13 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0 to 5 0 0	4 0 0 to 4 11 0	4 3 6

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 2 0	2 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 4 0
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 9 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Black mustard. 4 6 0 White mustard. 5 0 0 Rape seed. 3 5 0	Black mustard. 4 0 0 White mustard. ... Rape seed. 3 5 0	4 10 0 5 2 0 5 3 0
...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 14 0
2 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 3 0
...	1 12 0	...	...	2 3 0	2 10 0	...	3 4 0	3 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 12 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	3 13 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1 12 6	3 9 0	...	2 3 0	3 3 0	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 10 6	...	...	...	4 3 6	4 3 6	3 13 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 11 0 to 5 5 6	6 2 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 1 0 to 3 5 0	3 1 0 to 3 6 0	4 7 0 to 5 5 0

40 STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0 0	3 14 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 9 0	5 0 0	16 8 0	16 0 0	17 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 10 0	4 6 0	18 0 0	17 0 0	16 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	18 0 0	17 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	4 15 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	4 6 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
...	3 9 0	3 14 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	2 12 0	2 12 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3 12 0	...	...	15 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	...
3 10 6	3 10 6	4 3 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 14 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 11 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Nex preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
34 0 0	33 0 0	30 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	240-0-0 per 100 pieces.	240-0-0 per 100 pieces.	7 0 0	7 0 0 per kahan.	6 4 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No import	35 0 0	32 0 0	Madhukhali. 4 8 0 Pulta. 6 4 0	5 0 0 6 4 0	5 8 0 6 8 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece — 0 8 0 to 2 0 0 Cleaned hides, per piece— 0 12 0 to 2 4 0	0 8 0 to 2 0 0 0 12 0 to 2 4 0	0 12 0 to 2 2 0 1 0 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	...
40 0 0	40 0 0	28 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	31 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	7	7 bundles per rupee.	8
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 per maund.	3 8 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	35 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	21 0 0	22 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0
27 13 3	27 13 3	22 13 9	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	32 0 0	25 6 0	...	4 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 8 0	34 8 0	30 8 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0
30 7 0 to 37 10 3	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0 per piece.	2 0 0	0 3 4	0 3 4 per maund.	0 4 0

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st March 1898.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									Marts.
						Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 4 0	5 4 0 per kahan.	5 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	1. Calcutta.
5 0 0	4 8 0 per kahan.	6 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 6	3 6 0	3 6 0	2. Burdwan.
1 10 0	1 8 0 per kahan.	2 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 9 0 3 7 0	3 9 0 Panga. 3 7 0 Crushed.	3 11 0 3 11 0	3. Midnapore.
1 0 0	1 0 0 per maund.	0 12 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 13 0	3 13 0 Panga.	4 2 0	4. Pabna.
7	7 bundles per rupee.	8	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5. Rangpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	0 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga	4 8 0	7. Chittagong.
...	0 5 0 per maund.	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	..	3 10 0 Panga.	3 10 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	..	0 5 2	0 3 0	...	3 12 0	3 14 0	10. Bhagalpur.
2 10 0	2 10 0 per kahan.	2 12 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
	No fixed rate.		...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0 Panga.	4 7 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of March 1898.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·837		
The average pressure of March from 24 years' registers ...	29·869		
The highest pressure in the month	30·066	5th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·653	19th	16
The range of pressure	0·413		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	282·4		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	371·3		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	78·4		
The average temperature of March from 24 years' registers ...	80·6		
The highest temperature in the month	100·1	19th	
The lowest temperature in the month	50·2	5th	
The range of temperature during the month	49·9		
The mean daily range of temperature	27·0		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	32·4	9th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	59		
The average humidity of March from 24 years' registers ...	66		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·550		
The average vapour tension of March from 9 years' registers ...	0·702		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	0·35		
The average cloud proportion of March from 21 years' registers	2·37		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	nil.		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	nil.		
The average fall of March from 48 years' registers ...	1·34		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	nil.		
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	nil.		
The average number of rainy days in March from 24 years' registers	·4		
	⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	146·0		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	53·1		
The greatest sun temperature	151·4	31st	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	58·4	4th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	59·4		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	6·9		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	9·9	7th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	78·8		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	150·0	25th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	13·0	25th, 10 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 4 p.m.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 48, N.E. 14, E. 8, S.E. 6, S. 80, S.W. 275, W. 91, N.W. 84, Calm 138.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1·0° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 4th April 1898.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of March 1898.

		Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	... ...	29·909	
		°	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	... ...	83·6	
The highest temperature during the month	... ...	101·5	31st.
The lowest temperature during the month	... ...	51·9	5th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	... ...	49·6	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	27·8	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	33·7	24th.
		%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	... ...	50	
		Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	... ...	·586	
The total rainfall of the month	... ...	Nil.	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	... ...	Nil.	
The number of rainy days in the month	... ...	Nil.	

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 4th April 1898.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 27th March to 2nd April 1898.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1898.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
March ...	27th ...	29·813	85·8	100·2	28·9	71·3	87·6	78·0	·831	73·7	64	Nil.
" ...	28th ...	·792	85·9	99·4	27·1	72·3	86·1	78·0	·851	74·4	68	"
" ...	29th ...	·816	86·5	100·4	27·9	72·5	90·6	79·0	·836	73·8	58	"
" ...	30th ...	·874	87·6	100·4	25·6	74·8	87·5	81·5	·996	79·1	76	"
" ...	31st ...	·838	88·4	101·5	26·2	75·3	88·5	83·1	1·061	81·1	78	"
April ...	1st ...	·788	87·9	101·0	26·2	74·8	91·4	75·7	·681	67·8	45	"
" ...	2nd ...	·796	87·6	99·2	23·2	76·0	90·1	80·0	·890	75·7	63	"

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	... ...	29·821
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	87·1
The extreme variation of temperature	... ...	30·2
The maximum temperature	... ...	101·5
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	... ...	65
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 27th March to 2nd April 1898	... ...	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 4th April 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 27th March to 2nd April 1898.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather
1898		°		Inches	°	°		°	°	Inch		%			Inches	
March	27th	152 3	8 9	29 779	81 8	97 7	27 0	70 7	74·1	0 740	70 2	68	SSW and SW	131	Nil	Clear.
,,	28th	146 8	8·4	·737	83·6	98 2	25 3	72 9	74·1	728	69·7	63	SSW and WSW	108	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓
,,	29th	150·6	8 9	762	83 [illegible]	97 1	26 0	71 4	75 1	762	71 1	66	SSW, SW, and variable.	150	,,	Day partially cloudy, night clear, t, <
,,	30th	150 0	9 5	791	84 5	98 4	23 1	75 0	75·3	751	70 8	63	SSW and variable	108	,,	Partially cloudy, o
,,	31st	151 4	9 8	771	84 7	99 0	24 8	74 2	74 4	714	69 2	59	SW, SSW, and WSW	96	,	Partially cloudy, o
April	1st	152 7	9·7	731	85 5	99 4	[illegible]	74·0	74 1	690	68 2	56	SSW	169	,,	Day clear, night partially cloudy
,,	2nd	150 5	8·9	·710	85 1	97 0	21 6	75 4	76·2	781	71 1	64	SSW and S	176	,,	Clear.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·759
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29 783
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	64·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	86·0
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	84·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83 7
The extreme variation of temperature	28·7
The maximum temperature	99 4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	11
	%
The mean relative humidity	63
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	66
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 27th March to 2nd April 1898	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·12
The total fall from 1st January to 2nd April 1898 ...	0·36
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·81

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew ; t, thunder, <, lightning ; o, overcast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 4th April 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of February 1898.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased: Long-term leases.	Season leases: Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1897-98: During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1896-97: During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach ...	1,342	145	......	17,443	18,563	17,553	150	6	......	......	......	156	17,709	......	63·00	1·90	55·05	
		Ditto, 2nd „ ...	566	49		10				10				10	10			3·35	53·33	
		Machgaon ...	776	99	97	32,646	34,687	32,563	49	17	19	......	......	85	32,648	0·05	50·18 63·15	5·25 2·50	57·53 56·72	
		Kendrapara ...	1,067	218	130	52,572	54,040	52,572	30	351	......	......	......	381	52,953	0·08	49·25 61·73	4·05	49·26	
		Gobri ...	373	44	14	3,820	4,704	3,908	7	88	......	......	......	95	4,003	......	60·98	3·63	56·54	
		Do. Extension ...	648	27	18	2,898	3,773	3,725	......	34	......	......	......	34	3,759	......	59·36	4·73	60·79	
		Patamundi ...	885	76	49	14,424	16,417	14,935	188	123	......	......	......	311	15,246	......	51·14	1·34	40·53	
		High Level, Range I ...	608	49	8	22,461	24,724	22,377	......	67	15	......	......	82	22,459	......	46·15	2·50 1·75	51·22 44·58	
		Ditto, do. II ...	727·16	8·35	8·85	3,272	3,183	2,998	......	274	......	......	......	274	3,272	No gauge.				
	Balasore	Jajpur Canal ...	700	122	108	11,525	12,955	9,886	102	1,723	69	......	......	1,894	11,780	......	50·02	2·70	62·37	
		High Level, Range III ...	727·16	26·44	26·44	29,130	30,497	28,764	......	39	414	......	......	453	29,217	......	46·33	2·92	60·68	
		Total ...	......	......	......	190,203	263,543	189,281	526	2,732	517	......	....	3,775	193,056	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	..	.	...	.....	.....	120,531	62,334	7,685	378	......	......	70,394	190,925	......	......	......	......	
South-Western.	Midnapore...	Midnapore ...	1,411	32·07	......	61,720	53,519	63,282	......	......	....	......	......	...	63,282	0·35	55·32	1·03	47·77	27 days discharging.
		Panchkura ...	522	4·25	......	7,275	6,089	7,164	......	......	......	......	......	......	7,164	0·05	40·90	0·80	39·73	6 days discharging.
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	...	....	......	731	637	732	......	......	......	...	......	......	732	......	......	......	......	
		Total ...	......	....	......	69,726	60,245	71,178	...	...	......	...	......	......	71,178	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ..	......	......	......	....	......	67,436	......	......	......	...	...	......	67,436	......	......	......	......	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main ...	4,342	2,349	251	29,830	62,012	16,295	3,675	8,126	......*	......	855	12,656	28,951	1·87	41·66	0·88	29·36	
		Buxar ...	1,226	395	141	106,777	153,157	64,482	13,678	15,879		......	8,647	38,204	102,686					
		Arrah ...	2,000	1,100	483	194,253	221,591	138,960	2,201	20,400		......	15,004	37,605	176,565	1·74	56·83	0·71	27·40	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main ...	1,466	289	105	2,694	4,086	2,175	104	82		......	54	240	2,415	1·66	66·66	0·36	37·25	
		Patna ...				84,324	190,330	65,755	6,955	5,255		......	2,529	14,739	80,494					
		Total ...	...	....	...	417,867	341,176	287,697	26,613	49,742	.....	....	27,089	103,444	391,141	.....	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	. .	...	...	...	.....	279,297	72,177	165,053	.	238	18,153	255,621	514,918	...	....	......	......	
		Grand total ...	....	....	...	677,796	604,961	548,156	27,139	52,474	517	......	27,089	107,219	655,375	......	......	......	...	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.....	......	......	.....	......	447,264	134,511	172,738	375	238	18,153	326,015	773,279	......	......	......	......	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th April 1898.

T. H. CLOWES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd April 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 2nd April 1898.			Week ending Saturday, the 3rd April 1897.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	290	1,15,510	1,796	250	82,015	1,085
Jute	78	28,675	429	33	18,175	234
Firewood	37	24,550	379	124	75,425	1,141
Other articles	636	1,78,313	2,494	733	2,15,095	3,228
Total ...	1,041	3,47,048	5,098	1,140	3,90,710	5,688

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of January 1898, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1898.		1897.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1898.	1897.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,649	67	3,503	26	1,716	3,529	......	1,813
Cotton, raw ...	2	......	2	......	2	2	......	......
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European ...	81	......	179	......	81	179	......	98
Ditto, Indian ...	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Piece-goods, European ...	145	......	282	......	145	282	......	137
Ditto, Indian ...	2	......	4	3	2	7	......	5
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	......	......	2	......	......	2	......	2
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo ...	......	1	......	1	1	1	......	......
Myrabolams ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Turmeric ...	6	6	5	1	12	6	6	......
Aniline Dyes ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat ...	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Rice in the husk ...	103	390	68	131	493	199	294	......
Do. not in the husk ...	21	765	119	1,220	786	1,339	......	553
Jawar and bajra ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse ...	21	169	22	763	190	785	......	595
Others ...	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Hides and Skins— Hides of cattle— Dressed or tanned; Raw; Skins of Sheep, &c.— Dressed or tanned; Raw ...	......	59	......	40	59	40	19	......
Horns ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jute—								
Raw ...	3	944	......	609	947	609	338	......
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	26	4	47	3	30	50	......	20
Lac— Stick; Shell ...	6	......	......	......	6	......	6	......
Leather, manufactured ...	7	......	8	......	7	8	......	1
Liquors—								
Beer ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spirits ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wines ...	5	......	4	......	5	4	1	......
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto ...	8	1	......	......	9	......	9	......
Copper, wrought ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto ...	......	......	13	10	......	23	......	23
Iron ...	24	......	38	1	24	39	......	15
Others ...	7	11	17	11	18	28	......	10
Oil—								
Kerosine ...	99	16	166	......	115	166	......	51
Castor ...	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Cocoanut ...	7	......	7	......	7	7	......	......
Others ...	30	......	139	......	30	139	......	109
Oilseeds—								
Linseed ...	......	8	......	14	8	14	......	6
Rape and mustard ...	4	4	18	15	8	33	......	25
Til or jinjili ...	......	4	......	8	4	8	......	4
Poppy ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Earth-nuts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	1
Opium ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Paper and Pasteboard ...	8	1	7	......	9	7	2	......
Provisions—								
Ghee ...	5	......	5	......	5	5	......	......
Dried fruits and nuts ...	......	......	......	3	......	3	......	3
Others ...	414	362	388	238	776	626	150	......
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Salt ...	147	......	327	4	147	331	......	184
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre ...	1	......	2	......	1	2	......	1
Other saline substances ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian—								
Mugs ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Endi ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

STAPLES.	1898.		1897.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1898.	1897.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Spices—								
Betel-nuts...	......	762	7	711	762	718	44	......
Pepper	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ginger	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chillies	12	19	8	13	31	21	10	......
Cardamoms	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	4	22	6	17	26	23	3	......
Lime and limestone	......	1	1	......	1	1	......	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	31	......	3	......	31	3	28	......
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	42	137	76	298	179	374	......	195
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Timber	18	......	29	......	18	29	......	11
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	29	9	81	7	38	88	......	50
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Stone Ballast	103	......	......	......	103	......	103	......
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Shawls	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	190	208	258	160	398	418	......	20
Total ...	3,261	3,970	5,845	4,308	7,231	10,153	1,014	3,93[illegible]

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd April 1898.*

T. SIDDLE,
Auditor.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th March 1898 on 1,705·09 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	303,770*	3,36,962 0 0*	47,40,276 10	9,27,492 4 0	23,584 0 0	12,83,038 4 0	91,075	173,553	264,628
Or per mile of railway	.	197 9 11	...	543 15 3	13 13 4	755 6 6		..	...
For previous 10¼ weeks of half-year.	3,340,386†	35,84,349 13 0†	4,37,38,668 20‡	85,05,642 14 0‡	2,18,486 0 0§	1,23,08,478 11 0	981,818¾	1,594,230¼	2,576,079¼
Total for 11¼ weeks ...	3,644,156	39,21,311 13 0	4,84,78,944 30	94,33,135 2 0	2,42,070 0 0	1,35,96,516 15 0	1,072,923¾	1,767,783¾	2,840,707¼
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	200,722	3,10,782 2 6	42,14,566 20	9,20,456 4 9	20,883 12 3	12,52,122 3 6	89,459	166,306	255,765
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	182 9 1	......	540 11 7	12 4 4	735 9 0	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 11¼ weeks of previous year ...	3,517,111¼	37,46,899 3 6	4,59,81,720 20	96,11,204 11 0	2,45,918 3 1	1,36,04,082 1 7	1,033,932	1,714,684	2,748,616

* The increase is chiefly in outward traffic.
† Deducted No. of passengers 785 and added Rs. 9,034 }
‡ Added Mds. 3,05,973 and deducted ,, 1,792 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 29th
§ Ditto ,, 2,378 } January and 5th February 1898.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th March 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,854	6,083 15 0	18,467 0	881 8 0	10 0 0	6,975 7 0	1,085	103	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	......	273 10 11	... ..	39 10 6	0 7 2	313 12 7	..	.....	......
For previous 10¼ weeks of half-year.	259,130*	65,750 12 0*	1,73,449 10†	6,984 13 0†	88 0 0‡	72,823 9 0	11,181	1,249	12,430
Total for 11¼ weeks ...	282,984	71,834 11 0	1,91,916 10	7,866 5 0	98 0 0	79,799 0 0	12,266	1,352	13,618
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,507¼	6,546 5 1	19,013 20	727 3 0	6 7 6	7,280 0 4	1,096	92	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	294 7 9	......	32 11 4	0 4 8	327 7 9	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 11¼ weeks of previous year ...	279,149	69,350 9 5	2,23,841 10	7,911 1 0	65 1 0	77,326 11 5	12,450	1,102	13,552

* Added No. of passengers 1,902 and Rs. 225 }
† Deducted Mds. 7,527 and added ,, 84 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 29th January and
‡ Added ,, 1 } 5th February 1898.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th March 1898 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,058	18,516 4 0	1,09,347 10	15,975 5 0	86 0 0	34,579 0 0	6,813	6,341	13,154
Or per mile of railway	......	114 2 1	......	98 7 6	0 8 8	213 2 3	......	.. ...	......
For previous 10¼ weeks of half-year.	390,434*	2,21,688 0 0*	10,87,004 20†	1,67,516 6 0‡	999 0 0‡	3,90,203 6 0	78,376	45,375	123,751
Total for 11¼ weeks ...	409,492	2,40,204 4 0	11,96,351 30	1,83,491 11 0	1,087 0 0	4,24,782 15 0	85,189	51,716	136,905
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,889¼	17,764 5 3	1,19,595 0	13,835 0 0	114 4 6	31,713 9 9	6,425	4,076	10,501
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	110 11 8	......	86 3 5	0 11 5	197 10 1	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 11¼ weeks of previous year ...	180,880¼	1,46,664 3 8	10,70,641 30	1,22,585 9 0	716 15 9	2,09,966 12 5	74,447	42,158	116,605

* Added No. of passengers 5,564 and Rs. 2,857 }
† Do. Mds. 31,504 and deducted ,, 683 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 29th January
‡ Do. ,, 137 } and 5th February 1898.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th March 1898 on 817 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	107,030	1,16,160 0 0	10,16,690 0	1,55,420 0 0	30,800 0 0	3,02,380 0 0	35,860	32,261	68,121
Or per mile of railway	241	142 0 0	1,244 0	190 0 0	*29 0 0	*361 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 11 weeks of half-year†	2,241,134	11,[illegible],802 0 0	1,03,16,420 0	18,64,960 0 0	1,67,764 0 0	31,81,526 0 0	378,452	466,576	845,028
Total for 12 weeks ..	2,438,184	12,64,962 0 0	1,13,33,110 0	20,20,380 0 0	1,98,564 0 0	34,83,906 0 0	414,312	498,837	913,149
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	102,058	1,11,783 0 0	11,84,426 0	1,47,565 0 0	43,053 0 0	3,02,401 0 0	35,971	34,663	70,634
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	237	137 0 0	1,455 0	181 0 0	44 0 0	362 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,492,587	13,45,65[illegible] 0 0	1,05,94,40[illegible] 0	14,55,093 0 0	1,97,907 0 0	20,98,659 0 0	408,105	400,637	808,742

* Excluding ferry earnings.
† Audited up to 29th January 1898.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th March 1898 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	24,000	7,920 0 0	27,420 0	3,230 0 0	90 0 0	11,240 0 0	2,687	1,145	3,832
Or per mile of railway ...	279	92 0 0	319 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	131 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 11 weeks of half-year*	266,119	95,297 0 0	497,067 0	52,370 0 0	2,183 0 0	1,49,850 0 0	31,645	20,098	51,743
Total for 12 weeks ...	290,119	1,03,217 0 0	524,487 0	55,600 0 0	2,273 0 0	1,61,090 0 0	34,332	21,243	55,575
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,641	7,258 0 0	47,405 0	3,357 0 0	529 0 0	11,144 0 0	2,826	1,258	4,084
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	263	84 0 0	551 0	39 0 0	6 0 0	129 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	263,300	80,732 0 0	417,181 0	33,703 0 0	2,450 0 0	1,16,885 0 0	30,633	14,593	45 226

* Audited up to 29th January 1898.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th March 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,751	14,694 0 0	59,410 0	4,234 0 0	11,010 0 0	29,938 0 0	4,860	2,216	7,076
Or per mile of railway	254	118 0 0	472 0	34 0 0	88 0 0	240 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 11 weeks of half-year*	3,45,173	1,55,969 0 0	727,143 0	49,452 0 0	12,476 0 0	2,17,897 0 0	50,315	28,258	78,573
Total for 12 weeks ...	3,76,924	1,70,663 0 0	786,553 0	53,686 0 0	23,486 0 0	2,47,835 0 0	55,175	30,474	85,649
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,828	12,826 0 0	66,369 0	4,202 0 0	4,476 0 0	21,504 0 0	4,005	2,974	6,979
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	255	102 0 0	531 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	172 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,19,981	1,62,112 0 0	906,928 0	52,457 0 0	5,938 0 0	2,20,507 0 0	49,302	31,953	81,255

* Audited up to 29th January 1898.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 19th March 1898 on 827 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 827 miles open	111,600	(a)45,220	4,89,810	(b)56,570	(b)24,610	(b)1,26,400	17,815	(c)25,213	43,028
Or per mile of railway .. .	135·05	54·68	402·27	68·40	29·76	152 84	......	......	....
For previous 10½ weeks of half-year	1,052,856	4,75,306	52,16,888	6,70,288	1,89,320	13,34,914	1,85,840	246,379	432,219
Total for 11½ weeks ...	1,164,546	5,20,526	57,06,698	7,26,858	2,13,930	14,61,314	2,08,655	271,592	475,247
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 819 miles open	91,061	38,827	4,88,817	45,391	18,219	1,02,437	14,140	(d)23,152	37,292
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	112·28	47·41	596·85	55·42	22·25	125·08	......	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,212,290	4,83,613	53,68,311	6,02,365	1,82,926	12,69,594	1,72,293	241,036	413,329

(a) Increase is due to traffic having been abnormally low last year.
(b) Includes 1,470 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, audited figures for first 8 days of January 1898.
(d) ,, 2,150 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th March 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,673	15,003 0 0	2,17,593 0	8,630 0 0	425 0 0	24,058 0 0	2,732	4,725	7,457
Or per mile of railway	89·77	52·46	760·81 0	30·17	1·49	84·12	9·55	16·52	26·07
For previous 10 weeks of half-year*	266,156	1,57,767 0 0	23,12,278 0	86,857 0 0	4,437 0 0	2,49,061 0 0	30,851	43,802	74,653
Total for 11 weeks ...	291,829	1,72,770 0 0	25,29,871 0	95,487 0 0	4,862 0 0	2,73,119 0 0	33,583	48 527	82,110
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,760	12,435 0 0	1,19,076 0	7,810 0 0	270 0 0	20,515 0 0	3,572	6,159	9,731
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	59·68	35·73	330·77	21·70	0·75	58·18	10·26	17·11	27 37
Total to corresponding date of previous year	238,718	1,40,842 0 0	16,85,096 0	1,03,524 0 0	5,323 0 0	2,49,689 0 0	45 869	80,360	126,229

* Includes audited figures up to week ending 19th February 1898.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 19th March 1898.			Receipts for week ending 20th March 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 19th March 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1896 to 20th March 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	24,058	84·12	360	20,515	58·18	286	9,85,756	...	360	6,67,024	...	3,18,732	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 26th March 1898	11,979	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	14,093	0	11
Decrease	2,114	0	11
Receipts per mile for the week ending 26th March 1898	284	14	1
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	276	6	4
Decrease	41	7	3
Receipts from 1st January to 26th March 1898	1,38,140	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	1,47,918	0	0
Decrease	9,778	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 6th April 1898.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 19th March 1898 on 827 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 827 miles open	111,690	(a)45,220	4,89,810	(b)56,570	(b)24,610	(b)1,26,400	17,815	(c)25,213	43,028
Or per mile of railway	135·05	54·68	492·27	68·40	29 76	152 84	......	......	..
For previous 10½ weeks of half-year	1,052,856	4,75,306	52,16,888	6,70,288	1,89,320	13,34,914	1,85,840	216,379	432,21[illegible]
Total for 11½ weeks ..	1,164,546	5,20,526	57,06,698	7,26,858	2,13,930	14,61,314	2,08,655	271,592	475,247
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 819 miles open	91,961	38,827	4,88,817	45,391	18,219	1,02,437	14,140	(d)23,152	37,2[illegible]2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	112·28	47·41	596·85	55·42	22·25	125·08	.....	.....	.. ...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,212,299	4,83,613	53,68,311	6,02,965	1,82,926	12,69,504	1,72,293	241,036	413,3[illegible]9

(a) Increase is due to traffic having been abnormally low last year.
(b) Includes 1,470 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) " audited figures for first 8 days of January 1898.
(d) " 2,156 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th March 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,673	15,003 0 0	2,17,593 0	8,630 0 0	425 0 0	24,058 0 0	2,732	4,725	7,457
Or per mile of railway	89·7	52·46	760·81 0	30·17	1·49	84·12	9·55	16·52	26·07
For previous 10 weeks of half-year*	266,156	1,57,767 0 0	23,12,278 0	86,857 0 0	4,437 0 0	2,49,061 0 0	30,851	43,802	74,653
Total for 11 weeks ...	291,829	1,72,770 0 0	25,29,871 0	95,487 0 0	4,862 0 0	2,73,119 0 0	33,583	48 527	82,110
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,769	12,435 0 0	1,19,076 0	7,810 0 0	270 0 0	20,515 0 0	3,572	6,159	9,731
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	59·68	35·73	330·77	21·70	0·75	58·18	10·26	17·11	27·37
Total to corresponding date of previous year	238,718	1,40,842 0 0	16,85,096 0	1,03,524 0 0	5,323 0 0	2,49,689 0 0	45 865	80,360	126,229

* Includes audited figures up to week ending 19th February 1898.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 19th March 1898.			Receipts for week ending 20th March 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 19th March 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1896 to 20th March 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	24,058	84·12	360	20,515	58·18	286	9,85,756	...	300	6,67,024	...	3,18,732	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 26th March 1898	11,979	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	14,093	0	11
Decrease	2,114	0	11
Receipts per mile for the week ending 26th March 1898	234	14	1
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	276	5	4
Decrease	41	7	3
Receipts from 1st January to 26th March 1898	1,38,140	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	1,47,918	0	0
Decrease	9,778	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 6th April 1898.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 15 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 11th April 1898.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather hot. Pressing of sugarcane finished. Harvesting of potatoes nearly over. Rain wanted for ploughing. Some cattle-pox reported.

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather hot and cloudy in morning. Manuring of fields going on. Price of common rice at Sadar 13·8 seers, and at Rampur Hât 14·8 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee at Sadar and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Prospects of *boro* paddy and *til* good and of indigo fair. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Contai	15 to 16	
Ghatal	13	
Tamluk	13	

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather very hot. Rain badly wanted for cultivation. Cattle-disease reported from Polba police-station. Common rice sells from 11 to 13½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Boro* rice in Ulubaria withering for want of rain. Rain is also required to facilitate ploughing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. No crops on the ground. Rain is very badly wanted for tillage of lands. No cattle disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13	per rupee.
Barasat	12½	
Basirhat	13¾	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather very hot. Ploughing continues; but rain badly wanted throughout the district. Common rice selling at 11 to 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Water becoming scarce in parts. No cattle-disease.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* almost over. State of indigo and mulberry favourable No cattle-disease reported. Fodder sufficient. Rain much needed. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13½	per rupee.
Kandi	15	
Jangipur	14½	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather warmer than previous week. Rain badly wanted for cultivation of *aus* and jute. No cattle-disease reported. Want of drinking-water is being felt in Jhenida and Narail. Fodder insufficient in Jhenida. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 13	per rupee.
Jhenida	11	
Magura	11-7 ch. to 11-8 ch.	
Narail	11-6 ch.	
Bangaon	12 to 14	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather hot. Prospect of *boro* paddy worse for want of rain. Cultivation of *aus* going on. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Bagerhat	12½	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather much hotter. Prospects of crops good. Rain badly wanted. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice ranges from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy with easterly wind. Cultivation for *bhadoi* and jute crops going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Alipur Duars ·90. Weather hot. Lands are being cultivated for *bhadoi* and jute. Sowing of *bhadoi* commenced in places. Rain badly wanted. Harvesting of tobacco continues. No want of fodder and drinking-water. Common rice sells from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Ploughing for jute and sowing of *aus* continue. Weeding of *aus* going on. Rain needed on light soils. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram, where they are reported scarce in places. Good drinking-water also reported scarce in places in Gaibanda.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Lands being prepared for jute and *aus*. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 to 14½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good, but rain urgently needed everywhere. Rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Sirajganj thana. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Ploughing for *aus* and jute proceeding. Rain much needed. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Want of good drinking-water in interior. Common rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot and oppressive. Lands under preparation. Rain much wanted for sowing. Common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather hot. Rain wanted. Prospects good. Price of rice 12 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm. Rain wanted for crops. Common rice sells from 10 to 14 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported.

Tippera.—No rain. Nights and mornings fairly cool. Strong southerly wind all day. Rain wanted for sowing of paddy and jute. Cattle-disease reported from Bancharampur thana. Fodder sufficient. Rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy and hot. Ploughing continues. Rain badly wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water not sufficient. Price of rice 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops being gathered. Fodder bad and drinking-water scarce in the wave-swept area. Rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* nearly finished. Sugarcane and *china* being sown. Prices almost stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice selling at Patna 16½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. *Rabi* harvesting approaching completion. Sugarcane and *china* doing well. Rice sells at 13½ seers, barley 20 seers, wheat 13 seers, gram 17½ seers, and *arhar* 19 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* nearly completed. Sowing of *china* and sugarcane continuing. Cattle-disease reported from one village in Sasaram. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvest almost finished. Threshing in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Chapra are—common rice 13 seers and *makai* 21·9 seers against 9·8 seers and 11 seers respectively last year.

Champaran.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* continues; yield satisfactory. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and *aghani*. Common rice and maize sell at Sadar at 12¾ and 21 seers per rupee respectively, against average 14¾ and 20½ seers.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* crops approaching completion. Threshing in progress. Prospects good. Prices are—common rice 10 to 13 seers, wheat 13 to 14 seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 17 seers, *rahar* 17 seers, and *marua* 22 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* not yet completed. Fields are being prepared for *bhadoi*. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at Sadar 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly finished. Prospects favourable. *Mahua* and mango prospects good. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	12 to 15 seers per rupee.
Begusarai	11½ to 13 „ „
Jamui	13 „ „

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Nights still cool. Strong west wind occasionally. Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues.

Purnea.—No rain. Days hot; nights cool. *Rabi* harvest begun. Ploughing and sowing of *bhadoi* crops going on. A few cases of sporadic cattle-pox reported from Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	15 seers per rupee.
Kishanganj	15 „ „
Araria	16 „ „

Malda.—No rain. Days hot; nights still cool. Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues. Lands being prepared for *aus* paddy and jute. Rain urgently needed for sowing of *bhadoi* crops. Ordinary rice sells at 14 seers per rupee. No want of drinking-water.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. *Rabi* harvest going on in Rajmahal and Pakour. *Mahua* falling, a good crop. Sugarcane and mango promise well, but rain needed. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers and of maize 17 to 20 seers per rupee. Fodder and water as usual getting scarce.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *guru sarad* and pressing of sugarcane still continue. *Dalua* ripening and being harvested in places. New sugarcane being planted. Tobacco being gathered. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	18	6	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	16	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Threshing of *sarad* and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue. *Dalua* ripening. Cotton growing well. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 15 to 19 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 15 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Weather hot. Price of common rice stationary. Cattle-disease reported to be subsiding.

Puri.—No rain. *Dalua* paddy in ear. *Mung* being harvested. Lands being ploughed. Prospects of *rabi* crops generally good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice almost stationary.

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Full crops of *mahua* and mango expected. Price of rice 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—No rain. Reaping of *rahar* and wheat finished. *Mahua* is being gathered. Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers, and in the interior from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvesting still continues; a 12-anna outturn expected. *Mahua* falling in fair quantities. Rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers and at Gobindpur 14 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Rice plentiful, and price from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week except ·90 at Alipur Duars. Rain is generally required for ploughing and early sowings. In some districts the spring crops are also in need of rain. In Orissa the *dalua* or spring rice is ripening, and cutting has been commenced in places. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops is being rapidly completed, and the outturn is generally expected to be good. The planting of new sugarcane is going on. The *mahua* crop in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions is being gathered, and promises to yield a good outturn. There has been no important change in the price of rice since the last report. Cattle disease continues in Lohardaga and Angul, but is subsiding in the latter district. Cattle-disease is also reported from parts of Burdwan, Hooghly; Pabna, Tippera, and Purnea. Deficiency of fodder and water is reported from places in Central and Eastern Bengal and in the Sonthal Parganas.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 12th April 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 3rd to 9th April 1898.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1898.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
April	3rd	150·7	10·0	29·742	85·9	98·6	22·9	75·7	78·1	0·858	74·6	69	SW and SSW	178	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	4th	152·8	9·7	·748	85·5	98·6	22·5	76·1	77·8	·850	74·3	69	SW by S and SSW	175	"	Day clear, night partially cloudy, ⌂.
"	5th	149·5	9·9	·706	84·8	96·0	20·8	75·2	77·2	·833	73·7	70	S and SSW	145	"	Partially cloudy.
"	6th	153·7	9·6	·740	85·9	98·3	23·1	75·2	77·4	·826	73·5	66	SW by S and SSW	170	"	Partially cloudy.
"	7th	148·5	9·6	·729	85·2	94·6	18·1	76·5	77·5	·841	74·0	69	SSW and S	203	"	Partially cloudy.
"	8th	154·5	9·5	·654	88·6	103·4	25·7	77·7	76·6	·755	70·8	56	SW by S and S	153	"	Day clear, night partially cloudy.
"	9th	152·3	9·4	·772	87·0	98·6	21·2	77·4	76·2	·759	71·0	59	S by W and variable.	70	"	Partially cloudy.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·727
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·773
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	67·7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	87·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	86·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	84·4
The extreme variation of temperature	28·2
The maximum temperature	103·4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	12
	%
The mean relative humidity	65
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	68
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th April 1898	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·44
The total fall from 1st January to 9th April 1898	0·36
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·25

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌂, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 11th April 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteoro logical Office, Chowringhee, from 3rd to 9th April 1898.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1898.		Inches	°	°		°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
April ...	3rd ...	29·814	88·9	101·5	25·2	76 3	90·6	81·5	·953	77·7	67	Nil.
,, ...	4th ...	,, ·812	88·7	101·0	24·7	76·3	91·6	82·3	·979	78 6	66	,,
,, ...	5th ..	,, ·774	87 6	99·0	22·8	76·2	88·8	79·5	·883	75·5	65	,,
,, ...	6th ...	,, ·808	88 7	101·0	21·7	76 3	89·6	81·5	·969	78 3	70	,,
,, ...	7th ...	,, ·802	87·1	97 5	20 9	76 6	89·6	80 5	·919	76 7	66	,,
,, ...	8th ...	,, 730	91·4	105 0	27·2	77·8	93·4	82·0	·938	77 8	60	,,
,, ...	9th ...	,, ·834	89·4	101·0	23·2	77·8	90·4	79·5	·861	74 7	60	,,

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	... ...	29 796
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	88·8
The extreme variation of temperature	... .	28 8
The maximum temperature	... ...	105·0
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	... ...	65
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th April 1898	... ...	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 11th April 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd April 1898 on 817 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles Run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	233,530	1,23,820 0 0	8,00,369 0	1,21,780 0 0	6,190 0 0	2,51,770 0 0	32,049	36,870	68,919
Or per mile of railway	286	152 0 0	980 0	149 0 0	*1 0 0	*3[illegible]2 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 12 weeks of half-year †	2,448,826	12,70,847 0 0	1,14,03,438 0	20,20,665 0 0	1,99,906 0 0	34,91,418 0 0	417,367	497,609	914,976
Total for 13 weeks ...	2,682,356	13,94,667 0 0	1,22,03,848 0	21,42,425 0 0	2,06,096 0 0	37,43,188 0 0	449,416	534,479	983,895
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	192,293	1,02,870 0 0	9,00,791 0	1,26,827 0 0	10,359 0 0	2,40,056 0 0	33,148	37,999	71,147
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	236	126 0 0	1,107 0	156 0 0	5 0 0	287 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,684,880	14,48,529 0 0	1,14,95,199 0	15,81,920 0 0	2,08,266 0 0	32,38,715 0 0	441,253	438,636	879,889

* Excluding ferry earnings.
† Audited up to 5th February 1898.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd April 1898 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles Run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	60,410	20,730 0 0	19,740 0	1,780 0 0	150 0 0	22,660 0 0	2,574	1,258	3,832
Or per mile of railway ...	702	241 0 0	230 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	263 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	291,011	1,02,517 0 0	532,374 0	56,362 0 0	1,833 0 0	1,60,712 0 0	34,372	21,243	55,575
Total for 13 weeks ...	351,421	1,23,247 0 0	552,114 0	58,142 0 0	1,983 0 0	1,83,372 0 0	36,946	22,501	59,407
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,393	6,134 0 0	36,800 0	3,919 0 0	89 0 0	10,142 0 0	2,896	1,450	4,346
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	237	71 0 0	428 0	46 0 0	1 0 0	118 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	283,603	86,866 0 0	453,981 0	37,621 0 0	2,540 0 0	1,27,027 0 0	33,529	16,043	49,572

* Audited up to 5th February 1898.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 26th March 1898 on 854 miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles Run.		
	Number of passengers	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 854 miles open	(a)116,980	(a)48,540	(b)5,30,690	(b)69,490	21,090	(a)1,39,120	10,144	(c)34,535	43,679
Or per mile of railway	136·98	56·84	621·42	81·37	24·69	162·90	......	......	......
For previous 11¾ weeks of half-year (d)	1,166,523	5,18,949	56,94,603	7,35,033	2,11,123	14,65,105	2,05,435	272,409	475,844
Total for 12¼ weeks ...	1,283,503	5,67,489	62,25,293	8,04,523	2,32,213	16,04,225	2,15,579	296,944	519,523
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 819 miles open	100,203	41,807	6,18,785	61,802	21,215	1,24,824	14,830	(e)23,127	37,957
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	133·34	51·05	755·54	75·46	25·90	152·41	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,321,501	5,25,419	59,87,036	6,04,768	2,04,141	13,04,328	1,87,123	264,163	451,286

* The increase of 27 miles in the open mileage is due to the opening to public traffic of the Nanpara Katarnian Ghat Branch on and from the 25th March 1898, *vide* Traffic Superintendent's No. [illegible] R. 11, to the Auditor of Accounts.
(a) Increase is due to traffic having been abnormally low last year.
(b) The decreased weight with increased freight is due to large quantities of food-grains having been carried over short leads last year.
(c) Includes 1,174 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) „ audited figures up to week ending 15th January 1898.
(e) „ 2,650 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th March 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,123	16,240 0 0	2,40,792 0	9,133 0 0	880 0 0	26,253 0 0	2,925	4,553	7,478
Or per mile of railway	91·34	56·78	873·40 0	31·93	3·08	91·79	10·23	15·92	26·15
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	291,829	1,73,770 0 0	25,29,871 0	95,487 0 0	4,862 0 0	2,73,119 0 0	33,583	48,527	82,110
Total for 12 weeks ...	317,951	1,89,010 0 0	27,70,663 0	1,04,620 0 0	5,742 0 0	2,99,372 0 0	36,508	53,080	89,588
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,926	11,420 0 0	1,53,429 0	6,293 0 0	1,046 0 0	18,759 0 0	2,476	6,430	9,906
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	57·26	32·82	426·19	17·48	2·90	53·20	9·99	17·86	27·85
Total to corresponding date of previous year	258,644	1,52,262 0 0	18,38,525 0	1,09,817 0 0	6,369 0 0	2,68,448 0 0	49,345	86,790	136,135

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 26th March 1898.			Receipts for week ending 27th March 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 26th March 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1896 to 27th March 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	26,253	91·79	360	18,759	53·20	286	10,10,208*	...	300	6,85,783	...	3,24,425	......

* Includes minus Rs. 1,801 as per Supplementary Audited Return for half-year ending 31st December 1887.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 2nd April 1898	12,104 0 0
Corresponding period of 1897	13,648 6 0
Decrease	1,544 6 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 2nd April 1898	237 5 4
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	267 9 10
Decrease	30 4 6
Receipts from 1st January to 2nd April 1898	1,50,244 0 0
Corresponding period of 1897	1,61,567 0 0
Decrease	11,323 0 0

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The Calcutta Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1898.

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th April 1898.—The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, having been appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General of India, with the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort Willam, has this day (forenoon) assumed charge of the office under the usual salute.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th April 1898.—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Arthur Henry Gayer to be Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Lieutenant Fleetwood George Campbell Ross to be temporary *Aide-de-Camp* on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 16 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]*

CONTENTS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 2nd April, 1898.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., Advocate-General of Bengal.
The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. PRATT.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. C. TURNER.
The Hon'ble NORENDRA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble SALIGRAM SINGH.
The Hon'ble KALI CHARAN BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble T. W. SPINK.

AMENDMENT OF THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT, 1885.

THE Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, be taken into consideration, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motions were put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU KALI CHARAN BANERJEE moved that the words "or in neighbouring villages" be omitted from section 2 of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Babu Kali Charan Banerjee also moved that the words "or neighbouring villages" be omitted from clause (*f*) of section 3 of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Babu Kali Charan Banerjee also moved that the words "or villages" be omitted from sub-section (*1*) of section 31A in section 4 of the Bill.

He said:—"My reasons for moving these amendments are these. In the first place, it does not appear whether the clause is intended to give the landlord the option of choosing whether he should draw the materials for his evidence from the same village or from neighbouring villages; or whether the intention is that he should be limited in the first instance to such evidence as may be available in the same village, and that only when it is not possible for him even to start a case on such materials as may be available in the same village, he should be permitted to draw the materials for his evidence from neighbouring villages. That is not clear. Then further, inasmuch as in the older law another expression was used, namely, 'adjacent places,' the phrase 'neighbouring villages,' vague as it is, will be rendered doubly vague by suggesting that a distinction is meant to be drawn between 'adjacent places,' as used in the previous Act, and 'neighbouring villages' as used in this Bill. The object of introducing these words 'or in neighbouring villages' into the section, I understand, is to give further facilities to landlords to prove their case when they seek enhancement. It is pointed out—I refer to page 3 of the Abstract of Opinions—by the District Judge of Burdwan that 'nothing has been shown why landlords should have further facilities given them for the purpose of enhancing rents. If statistics be collected, it will be seen that the landlords are still too eager to have rents enhanced on false pretexts.' Nobody has shown why further facilities should be placed at their disposal. In page 1 of the Abstract, the District Judge of Murshidabad says:—'One very strong argument against extending the area from which a zamindar may draw his evidence is the custom already in vogue of manufacturing evidence of high rates.' Thus we have the opinion of two District Judges on both points, namely, that there is no reason why the area from which evidence may be produced should be extended and further facilities afforded for enhancing rents, and that there is every reason why the area should not be extended for giving them further facilities. Then referring to page 4 of the Abstract, where we have the opinion of the Board of Revenue, reference is made to the position taken by Mr. Nolan, which deserves every consideration. They say:—'Of the officers who have considered this section, Mr. Nolan is the most strongly opposed to it. He says that the old Regulations took the pargana rates as the standard, while Regulation V of 1812 introduced the rate payable in 'places adjacent' as the standard, according to which rents might be increased or decreased. Act X of 1859 retained this definition of 'prevailing rate' for purposes of enhancement only. It was found that Revenue Officers abused the reference to 'places adjacent,' and the Tenancy Act of 1885 reduced the area of comparison to the village, on the ground that a raiyat could not produce evidence as to rates outside his village.' We have it, therefore, that at one time something corresponding to what it is now proposed to introduce was the law, and it was found that that law was abused, and so the Tenancy Act of 1885 restricted the area of comparison to the village in which the land was situate. It is proposed to go back to the law which was abused laying aside all consideration of the ground upon which the area of comparison was restricted in 1885, namely, that the raiyat could not produce evidence as to rates outside his village. We have it further in page 6 of the Abstract, to refer still to the opinion of the Board of Revenue, that

'if the raiyats have legal decisions in their favour which make it difficult to use the prevailing rate against them, they are entitled to retain this advantage, even though it be inconvenient to Revenue Officers.' And lower down, we have it that 'Mr. Nolan's argument that a raiyat cannot be asked to get evidence outside his own village is correct in principle.' Thus we have it that it was once found necessary to reduce the area of comparison to the village, the expression 'adjacent places' having been found to be very vague and liable to be abused. I submit there is no reason why we should practically go back to the old law and introduce the expression 'neighbouring villages' while it does not appear what the intention is, whether to confine the landlord, in the first instance, to the village, or to allow him to import evidence from neighbouring villages at his option. These are the reasons which have induced me to move this amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"I oppose this amendment. I think the expression 'neighbouring village' is a very proper phrase. In practice we often find that similar lands cannot be found immediately adjacent to the land in dispute. In such cases we should go to the neighbouring village, and I think it is quite right to do so."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—"I also object to this amendment. The question simply is, whether the area of comparison should be confined to the village itself or extended to neighbouring villages. I stated at length when I introduced the Bill, and afterwards when I moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, the reasons which induced the Government to extend the area of comparison, and I do not propose to repeat them. When the Bengal Tenancy Act was passed there was no charge more frequently levelled against the Government of Bengal than this, that it showed undue bias in favour of raiyats and against landlords, and that charge has been made ever since up to the present time; it is significant now that the Government proposes to relax in a very moderate and reasonable degree the restriction which the law then imposed, that Hon'ble Members who represent the popular view should oppose the amendment of the law. There is scarcely a single alteration proposed in the law in favour of zamindars which one or other of those Hon'ble Members is not prepared to strike out. As for the reasons given in support of the amendment now proposed, it is said that the section as it stands is not clear, that it is difficult to say whether the intention is that the zamindar should be compelled to give evidence if possible from the same village and failing that to get evidence from neighbouring villages, or whether it is meant that he may select the evidence which he should give from the same or neighbouring villages at his pleasure. But the Hon'ble Member, instead of proposing an amendment which would make that point clear, proposes to omit the 'neighbouring village' altogether. If his intention is to make the section clear, then he should have by his amendment provided that the zamindar should first go to the village itself, and then, if evidence as to a prevailing rate was not forthcoming in it, to the neighbouring villages. Secondly, there is the general objection that the Hon'ble Member has urged to giving any further facilities to zamindars for enhancement of rent, but that objection has been discarded over and over again. There are persons who accuse the zamindars of fabricating evidence, of instituting false suits and preparing fictitious rates of rent. I do not see what that has to do with this particular question. If the zamindars fabricate evidence of fictitious rates, they will do so whether you confine the area to the village or extend it to neighbouring villages. At all events I do not think an accusation of that kind should be lightly made against a body of men like the zamindars of Bengal or brought forward as a reason against this section. Some opinions have been quoted against this section; but the vast preponderance of opinion is in favour of it. Then it is said that Mr. Nolan has pointed out that the raiyat cannot be expected to produce evidence outside his own village. He is not expected to do so. The zamindar produces the evidence; all that the raiyat has to do, if he is dissatisfied with the evidence produced by the zamindar, is to rebut it by getting evidence to contradict it from the same or neighbouring villages. The Select Committee preferred 'neighbouring villages' to 'places adjacent," as being more definite and more narrow in its scope."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"It will be in the recollection of the Council that I raised this question at the time when the motion was made to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. I pointed out that this provision in the Bill practically amounted to an abandonment of a concession which had been made in the interests of the raiyats. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has introduced some personal considerations into this controversy. It has been observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane that Hon'ble Members were in favour of the zamindars when the Government wanted to legislate on behalf of the raiyats. [The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—'I said the accusation had been raised against the Government of Bengal of being on the side of the raiyats.'] Further it has been said that the hon'ble mover of the amendment ought not to have quoted certain observations which had been made by certain Judges. Those observations were not the observations of the Hon'ble Member but of certain high officials of the Government, and my hon'ble friend was quite right in laying them before the Council. If they involved reflections upon the zamindars, my hon'ble friend was not responsible for them. I venture to submit that not a shadow of a case has been made out for this important alteration of the law. The Select Committee has submitted a report which is very short and sweet, but not the smallest reference is made to some of the cardinal points in the Bill which are in opposition to the interests of the raiyats. I have great pleasure in supporting this amendment."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"This question of the 'prevailing rate' has always been a vexed one on which different opinions have been held by different classes of persons. So far from the adoption of the section as it stands in the existing Act being intended as a concession to the raiyats, it was intended and definitely declared to be a concession to the zamindars. Very many authorities were at that time in favour of leaving out the 'prevailing rate' as a ground of enhancement of rent altogether. It was, however, retained, and, as I said, distinctly declared to be a concession to zamindars. Now it has been proved by experience that the concession as it stands in the Act is unworkable and more or less a fraud on zamindars, and therefore it has been for many years urged by competent authorities, among whom was Sir Charles Elliott and the Board of Revenue, that some alteration of the law is necessary. I proposed that a comparison should be made between the rates in the village and in such neighbouring areas as might be fairly comparable, raising thereby the direct issue whether the villages examined are fairly comparable in the matter of rates or not. The Select Committee has preferred to adopt the phrase 'neighbouring villages,' and I am not prepared to say they are wrong. Originally what was to be considered the prevailing rate was the pargana rate. But a pargana includes many villages, and the history of the thing is that when Act X was passed the idea was that the pargana rates were uncertain, and therefore the framers of that Act adopted the phrase 'for lands of similar description with similar advantages in places adjacent.' It was pointed out at the time that that expression was vague, and it was undoubtedly used to the prejudice of raiyats. I do not know whether any one would suppose that the sympathies of either the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane or myself would be against raiyats. But we wish to be fair to zamindars also. The intention is that this ground of enhancement be made workable on a rational basis; for to confine the comparison to the village is practically impossible, because as Sir Charles Elliott said, a revenue village is an area which may contain a hundred or a thousand acres, or it may consist of scattered places far apart. It appeared to me, therefore, that the rate prevailing in the neighbourhood of the land in dispute was the proper test, and the Select Committee has adopted the phrase 'in the village or in neighbouring villages.' If we remember that a landlord claiming enhancement on this ground has to prove his case to the satisfaction either of a Civil Court or of a Settlement Officer, I do not think there is much risk to the raiyat from the phrase as it stands. At any rate the Select Committee, after considering the reports which have been received have adopted that phrase, and I see no reason for departing from their recommendation."

The Motions were put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU KALI CHARAN BANERJEE, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion that section 2 of the Bill be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU NORENDRA NATH SEN moved that section 31A in section 4 of the Bill be omitted.

He said:—"Though I signed the report of the Select Committee, I reserved to myself the right to move any amendments I liked, and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will be able to bear me out on this point. I make this motion on three grounds. First, that it will be difficult to work this section, and almost impossible to find out the prevailing rate by the method of calculation contemplated by this section; secondly, that it will be extremely difficult to classify lands and ascertain their different rates of rent in the manner indicated in the illustration, and thirdly, that it will give opportunities to zamindars' agents to manipulate forced or fictitious rates of rent; and thus this provision of law, though probably correct in principle, might be turned into one engine of oppression. I should prefer to leave the law as it stands at present, and as it has been interpreted in various decisions of the High Court and the Privy Council. It is not alleged that that interpretation has caused any great hardship or any failures of justice. I therefore move that the section be omitted."

The Hon'ble MR FINUCANE said:—"I oppose this amendment. The reasons given by my hon'ble friend for modifying or omitting this section are practically the same as those urged for the previous amendment which has been lost, namely, that it is not desirable to give any facilities for the enhancement of rent—more than are now enjoyed. As to the objection that the section cannot be worked, I think Hon'ble Members having experience in the mufassal will admit that the prevailing rate can be ascertained in some localities, and the section tends to facilitate the ascertainment of it. It is not intended that this section shall apply indiscriminately to all parts of the country. It is not proposed to extend it to districts or parts of districts where rents are already sufficiently high. It is only intended for districts where rents are unduly low and zamindars are not able to obtain fair and just rents. In parts of the country to which the section is not extended the law will remain as it is, and the interpretations which the Civil Courts have put on the existing law as to what is a prevailing rate will not be affected by this section. Unless the Council hold that it is not desirable to give any facilities for the enhancement of rent, I submit this section ought to be passed."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"As I said before, this question of the prevailing rate has always appeared to me an extremely difficult one, and this section is an attempt to find a workable basis for it as a ground of enhancement, and it has been strongly supported by many very experienced Revenue Officers, and also by Sir Charles Elliott, who was an experienced Settlement Officer himself. But I was myself so uncertain as to the possible result of it, especially in Bihar, that I thought it desirable to safeguard it by a proviso and also by the addition of the section which follows, namely, that when once the prevailing rate has been ascertained in this way rent shall not be enhanced again except on the ground of a rise in prices. With these safeguards I think the section will be safe. At any rate certain very experienced officers have said that they think it may be safely introduced and worked, and I have no doubt the Government of Bengal will make careful enquiries before introducing it into any district, and that it will be worked with caution; but that it is workable I am convinced."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU KALI CHARAN BANERJEE moved that for the words "the highest of such rates at which and at rates higher than which the larger portion of these lands is held may be taken to be the prevailing rate" in sub-section (*1*) of section 31A in section 4 of the Bill, the words "the rate paid by a majority of the raiyats for such lands in the village may be taken to be the prevailing rate" be substituted. He said:—

"It is not disputed that by 'prevailing rate' in section 2 is meant the rate paid by a majority of the raiyats for such lands in the village. It has to be

seen whether it is necessary to introduce a definition of 'prevailing rate' other than that which is understood to be the definition of 'prevailing rate' as used in section 2. In going over these papers I was somewhat struck with the fact that there was almost a consensus of opinion as to the obscurity of the proposed definition. One Judicial Officer goes the length of saying that 'it certainly makes a British-born subject pause a little when he reads this section'; others characterise it as, 'ungrammatical.' Others again, including the Board of Revenue, are of opinion that the introduction of this section would be misleading, because there is no definition in the Act of 'prevailing rate' as used in section 2; the safeguard in the opening words of the section notwithstanding. In the absence, therefore, of a definition of 'prevailing rate' in section 2 this section is misleading. Then again this is a definition which must lead to rack-renting; it will raise the rent to the highest rate possible in the circumstances. Further the definition will be unworkable on another ground, a ground to which I had the honour of referring when the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, namely, that under this definition raiyats will be expected, while giving their evidence, to be able to state the areas of their holdings. It is pointed out by one of the Judicial Officers that it is not to be expected that they should be able, while stating what rates they paid, also to state the areas of their holdings. Consequently it would be very difficult to come to a finding as to what the prevailing rate should be taken to be according to this definition."

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane said:—"I oppose this motion, the effect of which would simply be to omit the section altogether. I have already pointed out that in districts or parts of districts to which this section is not extended the definition of 'prevailing rate' remains as it is under the existing law."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I am surprised that a legal gentleman of the eminence of the Hon'ble Member should have put forward the fallacy with which he started. It is the zamindar who is required to prove his case. The raiyat is not called upon to state the area of his holding. When Hon'ble Members were discussing the question of the prevailing rate, it was urged that the area would be taken into consideration and not the number of persons who pay that rate. If the zamindar is the unscrupulous man he is made out to be, he would have less difficulty in manufacturing a majority of raiyats by splitting up tenancies than in showing that higher rates are paid over a larger area."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Babu Kali Charan Banerjee, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motions of which he had given notice:—

(1) That the words "In any district or part of a district to which this sub-section is extended by the Local Government by notification in the Calcutta Gazette in sub-section (*1*) of section 31A in section 4 of the Bill, be omitted.

(2) That the Illustrations be omitted from sub-section (*1*) of section 31A in section 4 of the Bill.

(3) That sub-section (*2*) of section 31A in section 4 of the Bill be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved that for section 5 of the Bill, the following be substituted, namely:—

"5. After the word 'correct' in sub-section (*6*) of section 39 of the said Act, the words 'and may presume that the prices shown in the lists prepared for any year prior to the passing of this Act are correct' shall be inserted."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Babu Kali Charan Banerjee, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion of which he had given notice that section 5 of the Bill be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Saligram Singh moved that the words "or at any lower rate that may appear to the Court to be fair and equitable" be omitted from section 6 of the Bill.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said :—" If the land cannot be identified, then the average rate is applied. If on the other hand it can be identified, then it is rated according to its class. It is not logical to say that for land which cannot be identified the average rate 'or any lower rate that may appear to the Court to be fair and equitable' may be taken, and therefore those words should be omitted."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SALIGRAM SINGH, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion of which he had given notice that for the words " lower rate " in section 6 of the Bill, the words " other rate" be substituted.

The Hon'ble BABU KALI CHARAN BANERJEE moved that the following be inserted at the end of section 6 of the Bill, namely:—

"(6) Provided that no tenant who holds under a lease with defined boundaries shall be liable to pay enhanced rent in respect of any excess area found to be within the boundaries stated in the lease."

He said:—" Clause 6, which it is proposed to insert, has raised a question in the minds of some of the Judicial Officers. The Additional Judge of the 24-Parganas says:—' Would this apply to a village with defined boundaries and a descriptive specification of area ?' Even the Board of Revenue say:—' It does not appear to the Board clear whether this new sub-section is intended to apply both when the holding in which there are excess lands is held at a lump rent and with specified boundaries, and when it is held at specific rates without boundaries. The old rulings are that if land is settled at a lump sum with definite boundaries, it is not enough in order to prove a demand of higher rent to show that the nominal area of the land has been found greater than it was originally recorded. Boundaries prevail against record of nominal area.' Thus the Board of Revenue are in doubt whether the sub-section is meant to modify the law as laid down by the High Court."

The Hon'ble The PRESIDENT said:—" I think every Lawyer will hold that we do not modify the ruling of the High Court. We have no intention of altering the law in that respect and the ruling of the High Court."

The Hon'ble BABU KALI CHARAN BANERJEE said:—" A doubt has been raised, and I therefore proposed this amendment. I beg leave to withdraw it."

The Motion was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble BABU NORENDRA NATH SEN, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion of which he had given notice that for the words " one or more of the boundaries" in clause (c) of section 102 in section 7 of the Bill, the words "all the boundaries" be substituted.

The Hon'ble BABU KALI CHARAN BANERJEE moved that the procedure for settlement of rents and decision of disputes in estates under settlement of land-revenue be the same as the procedure for settlement of rents and decision of disputes in permanently-settled estates.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said :—" I must rule this motion out of order. It is not an amendment of the Bill. It is a sort of omnibus clause which would require a long series of amendments to give effect to it. The point should have been raised at the time when the Bill was referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble BABU KALI CHARAN BANERJEE moved that the words " either orally or" be omitted from clause (b) of section 104A in section 7 of the Bill.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said :—" The rules will necessarily lay down that oral admissions will have to be read over to the tenants and attested by the Settlement Officer. If you leave in 'in writing' only it might raise a difficulty."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—"I would not object to the omission of the words 'either orally or in writing,' and say simply 'accepted.'"

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"I do not think it is necessary. If a raiyat makes an oral statement, that is all he can do. If there is any chance of fraud in that, there is equally a chance of fraud in bringing another man to sign for him."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think we better be guided by the advice of the learned Advocate-General and leave the section as drafted."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU NORENDRA NATH SEN moved that clause (c) of section 104A in section 7 of the Bill be omitted.

He said:—"The table of rates is practically based on competition rent. This section leaves the settlement of rates entirely to the Settlement Officers estimate of what is fairly and equitably payable by raiyats or tenure-holders. Had the table been based solely on existing rents, there would have been very little ground of complaint. As the section is now worded, the assessment of rents is left absolutely to the discretion of the Settlement Officer. If the largeness of area of a particular settlement, such as Orissa, be in view, the Resolution of the Government of India of the 1st August, 1882, is a sufficient answer to the demand of the Government in this Bill for the table. The table was proposed as early then, but it was abandoned. The Rent Commission, appointed in 1884, also made the same proposal, but it was again abandoned. I fail to see why the Government should now ask the Council to adopt it, and I therefore move that the clause be omitted."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—"I oppose this motion. Clause (c) of section 104 begins thus: 'If the circumstances are in the opinion of the Revenue Officer such as to make it practicable to prepare a table of rates'; therefore if the circumstances are such as not to make it practicable, a table of rates will not be prepared. Having given many years to the study of this question in almost every district in Bengal, I am confident that in some cases the preparation of a table of rates is practicable, and where it is practicable there is no reason why such a table should not be prepared. The hon'ble mover of the amendment says that the preparation of a table of rates will leave raiyats to the tender mercies of the Revenue Officer, and that no principle has been laid down for his guidance. I would refer him to section 104D, under which, in preparing a table of rates, the Settlement Officer is bound to have regard to the general principles laid down in the Act regulating the enhancement or reduction of rent; so that he is tied down by the general principles of the Act. As the learned Advocate-General has pointed out, the Revenue Officer will have to justify any table he may prepare to the Confirming and Appellate authorities. He can only justify it by showing that his enhancements were made on the grounds of enhancement prescribed by the Act."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU KALI CHARAN BANERJEE moved that the following be added to clause (c) of section 104A in section 7 of the Bill, namely:—

"Provided that any enhancement of rent involved in such a table of rates shall be conditioned by the grounds of enhancement specified in section 30."

He said:—"Section 104A has four clauses which are distinct and which lay down four different methods for the settlement of rents. It has been pointed out to me that there is a proviso in clause (d), namely, that in making any settlement regard shall be had to the principles laid down in certain sections of the Act; and that in section 104D it is provided that in framing a table of rates under

section 104B and in settling rents under section 104C, the Revenue Officer shall be guided by such instructions as the Local Government may issue in this behalf, and shall, so far as may be, and subject to the proviso to the said section 104C, have regard to the general principles of this Act regulating the enhancement or reduction of rent. The words 'so far as may be,' modify the proviso, with the effect that in preparing a table of rates, Settlement Officers will not be bound to stand by the principles laid down in the Act on the subject. In the second place, the words 'shall have regard to,' mean 'may take into consideration;' so that these words also do not bind Settlement Officers to follow the principles of the Act. That is why I think something more explicit is needed if the intention is that the Settlement Officer shall be guided and governed by the principles laid down in the Act. It is because the provisos do not go far enough that I move this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—"I think sections 104C and 104D sufficiently meet the case. It is not necessary that in settling each particular individual tenant's rent the Settlement Officer should be tied down by the table of rates. If he thinks that the rates given in the table should not be applied in settling any particular raiyat's rent, he is not bound to apply them; therefore the section is made a little more elastic than the Hon'ble Member would have it, and as there is an appeal to the Superior Revenue authorities, it is very unlikely that injustice will be done either by framing rates which are not justified by the principles prescribed in the Act, or by the rigid application of them in settling individual tenant's rents."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think the thing cuts both ways. The Settlement Officer has to find rates which are fair and equitable. It is a matter of judgment, and we say that in forming your judgment you must conform to certain rules and certain principles. Those who have to control settlement work know very well that it must be to a large extent a matter of discretion, based on certain principles of course. Their object is to find rates which are fair and equitable to both sides."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU KALI CHARAN BANERJEE also moved that for the words "such instructions as the Local Government may issue in this behalf" in section 104D, in section 7 of the Bill, the words "such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf" be substituted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE moved that the words "and shall cause it to be finally published in the prescribed manner and for the prescribed period" be omitted from sub-section (*3*) of section 104F in section 7 of the Bill. He said:—

"The Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen will remember that when we discussed this in Select Committee, we came to the conclusion that the Settlement Rent Roll should be incorporated with the record-of-rights, but by a slip of the pen these words were left in this sub-section."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved that "twelve months" be substituted for "six months" in both places in which those words occur in sub-section (*2*) of section 104H in section 7 of the Bill.

He said:—"In support of this amendment, it is necessary to see what the present law is. Article 14 of the second schedule of the Limitation Act prescribes a limitation of one year for suits to set aside an act or order of an officer of Government, and by Article 45 of the same schedule of the same Act, the three years' rule has been prescribed for suits to set aside awards under Regulation VII of 1822. As far as the Government as landlord is concerned, awards under Regulation VII of 1822 are similar to those under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Under the old law it was not even necessary for persons to bring suits to

set aside awards if they were in possession. They have all a limitation of twelve years from the date they were dispossessed of. That being the state of the law, I submit that a limitation of six months in this section is too short, and I have proposed the moderate course of substituting twelve months for six. It must be remembered that in cases where the Government is a party, either as landlord or tenant, two months' clear notice has to be given under section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code. Practically, therefore, in cases where the Government is a party, the party injuriously affected has only left three months or a little over three months; for some time must be taken after the termination of the notice to file a suit. The difficulties in filing a suit are great. It is necessary to collect materials and to seek legal advice. It may be urged on the other side that proceedings under the Tenancy Act should be concluded in as short a period as possible; it has therefore perhaps been thought necessary to provide a six months' limitation. Under the existing law there is practically no limitation. [The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—'What was the limitation under Act VIII of 1879?'] I will contend that it was three years. [The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—'It was four months under that Act: we are giving two months more.'] In fact under the Act of 1879 no suit was necessary sometimes, because all these entries might be contested when a suit is brought against a party, and he is not required to bring a separate suit. If any suit is brought against a tenant for rent on the strength of the record, he could even then contest the correctness of the entry, and no suit was necessary to be brought."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—"Perhaps I may explain the meaning of this section. The Hon'ble Member has been talking as if this section related to suits in general, whereas it simply relates to cases in which any person is aggrieved by an entry of rent settled in settlement record. It only applies to entries of rents settled in a Settlement Rent Roll, and when any person objects to such entry, he must bring a suit within six months. Under Act VIII of 1879, the *jammabundee* was published, and within four months after that publication suits to set aside settlements had to be brought. The period now proposed is longer than that allowed under Act VIII of 1879. The section leaves the law of limitation in suits regarding right and title exactly as it stood before."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHUN SEN continued:—"Act VIII of 1879 was repealed. My contention is that the time is too short. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill observed that settlement proceedings should be settled as soon as possible, but that may be done by securing an order to dispose of cases of this kind within six months, just as rent cases are disposed of within that period. In this connection the opinions of distinguished gentlemen have been given, and one of the District Judges, Mr. Gordon said—"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"It is simply a question of opinion whether a limitation of six months or of twelve months should be prescribed."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN also moved that the words "or additional rent" be added at the end of clause (*a*) of section 104H in section 7 of the Bill.

He said:—"As at present drafted, this section may be confined only to those cases where the parties held rent-free or revenue-free tenures. I do not think it was intended to limit the scope of this section in that manner. I therefore suggest that the scope of this section be widened by adding the words I have proposed. In that case a suit may be brought by a party where additional rent has been fixed on his tenure or holding, when as a matter of fact no additional rent is chargeable. The principle has been recognised in this very section, because the incidents of the tenure have to be noted, and where the incidents of a tenure or holding have to be noted, it is but fair that the parties should also have the right to sue against an additional rent being fixed on their holdings if additional rent has been fixed against any recognized law or principle."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—"I oppose the amendment, but I am not certain whether I understand the meaning of it, if it has any meaning at all. If the Hon'ble Member means that the tenant may sue on the ground that the Revenue Officer has settled a rent in excess of that previously payable and that the land is not chargeable with additional rent, that it is in fact held at a fixed rent, that only means that the tenancy has been recorded in a wrong class for which the section provides a remedy. If on the other hand he means that the party aggrieved should be allowed to sue whenever the rent settled is in excess of the existing rent, whether the status of the tenant has been rightly recorded or not, then his amendment goes against the whole principle of the Bill. If the tenant is recorded in a wrong class, he may sue on that ground. If the record says that he is an occupancy tenant and he claims to be a tenant at a fixed rate of rent, he can sue. But he is not entitled to sue in the Civil Court merely on the ground that the rent settled is too high."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"We allow an appeal to the Civil Court to discuss the question of status, which is outside the fiscal question of rent. If the words 'or additional rent' be added, the whole question of enhancement of rent comes in, and that is quite contrary to the principle of this Bill."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU NORENDRA NATH SEN moved that after clause (*g*) of section 104H in section 7 of the Bill the following be added, namely—

> "(*h*) that the alteration made in the existing rent by the Revenue Officer has not been made in accordance with, or is not justified by, the provisions of this Act regulating such alterations."

He said:—"The only question of most vital importance to a tenant is the rent which he has to pay; and when his rent has been enhanced, and he is not permitted to contest its justice or legality by a regular suit, it would seem idle to confer upon him the privilege of bringing suits in matters of far less importance to him. Looking at the wording in the beginning of section 104H —'any person aggrieved by an entry of a rent settled in a settlement rent roll,' and also to the words in sub-section (*4*)—the Court may 'settle a fair rent,' and also to the words in sub-section (*6*)—'the Court shall be guided by the rents of the other tenures or holdings of the same class,' it is clear the Legislature intended that the raiyat should be allowed to contest the legality of the enhancement in Court. If it were not so, the words at the beginning of the section would be meaningless, and the provision that 'in any other case,' *i.e.*, under clauses *c*, *d*, *e* and *f*, the Court 'shall settle a fair rent' becomes still more unmeaning, because under neither of these clauses rent is contested and the Court is not required to settle rents. For clause (*c*) relates to the question whether a tenancy exists, (*d*) whether the land has been wrongly excluded or included, (*e*) that the class to which the tenant belongs is wrongly stated, and (*f*) that the date from which the settlement is to take effect is wrong. If enhancement of rent is not allowed to be contested under this section, then all these provisions, I submit, become perfectly unnecessary. I earnestly appeal to your sense of fairness and justice, Sir, to make this all-important concession in favour of the raiyat. It will be the only possible remedy open to him against much unintentional hardship which the extensive and extraordinary powers, conferred by this Bill on Settlement Officers, might cause."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The amendment which stands next in the agenda in my name is practically the same as the above, though the wording is somewhat different, namely, that after the said clause (*g*) the following be added:—

> '(*h*) that the enhancement of rent is not justifiable under the provisions of this Act.'

"As has just been observed by my hon'ble friend, this amendment raises a vital question of principle. Under section 104H any person aggrieved by

an entry in the record-of-rights is given the power of instituting a civil suit on certain grounds specified in that section. I propose and my hon'ble friend proposes that an additional ground should be included among those which are not covered by the grounds given in the section. The question of enhancement of rents is a vital question to the raiyat, and it does seem to me that in a matter of this great importance, a raiyat should have the opportunity of contesting the decision of the Revenue Officers by filing a suit in the Civil Court. The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane in introducing this Bill made certain observations which encourage me to appeal to him with some confidence. He then said :—'The people of Bengal are rightly zealous of any interference with the powers of the Civil Courts, and that it is to the reign of law impartially administered that they owe the maintenance of their civil rights.'

"And it is because we are anxious about that this reign of law should be maintained unimpared that we appeal to the hon'ble member with confidence to accept an amendment which will give the raiyat the right to appeal to law when his rent has been enhanced. Having regard to the well-known sympathy of the Government with the raiyat and to the expression of opinion of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill which I have quoted, I hope your Honour and the Council will see their way to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane said:—"I regret it is wholly impossible for me to accept these amendments. They are directly contrary to the principle of the Bill as regards the settlement of rents in Government estates. The principle is that the Revenue authorities are the best judges of economic facts, that is to say, of rents and the rates of rent to be fixed for lands of particular classes. But as the Revenue authorities may go wrong on questions of law, it has been provided that if they do, there is a remedy in the Civil Courts; and if an error in law leads to errors in the settlement of rents, then it is also provided that the Civil Court shall settle the rent on the same principle as the Revenue Officer has settled them in similar cases. The principle is that the Revenue Officers are the final authorities to settle what a fair rent should be. To accept the principle contained in the amendment would be tantamount to upsetting the whole principle of the Bill. It would be tantamount to saying that after the Revenue authorities have decided what the fair rent should be, then the raiyat may go to the Munsif's Court and ask the Munsif to fix the rent *de novo*. That, I submit, is preposterous. I adhere to what I said in introducing this Bill about the reign of law, but I also enunciated this principle that there are matters which involve economic questions as to which the Revenue authorities are the best persons to decide, but they too will decide according to law."

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul said:—"I also oppose this amendment, which I consider to be in direct contravention of the principle upon which this Bill is based. I regret that I have had to observe in this Council, not on one occasion, but on many occasions, a desire on the part of certain Hon'ble Members to put the hands of the clock back, and they will persevere although the Council has said 'No,' and I venture to believe that if this motion is negatived, some other proposals will be made exactly in the same way against the principle of this Bill. I submit that this mode of proceeding is very much to be deprecated, and I think the intelligent gentlemen whom I see before me will see that they are simply retarding business by asking the Council to go back to a state of things which has long since been left behind."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I must be permitted to reply to the personal attack which the Hon'ble Member has just made upon me and my colleagues."

The Hon'ble The President said :—"I cannot allow personal matters to be discussed, and I must, in all fairness, say this, that though the ordinary rule of the Council is that the principles of a Bill are settled at the debate when the Bill is referred to a Select Committee, in this particular case the Bill which was referred to a Select Committee was the Bill as it was introduced. But I then made an oral statement that I should propose to the Select Committee to

modify the Bill in certain particulars. That modification was not actually before the Council at the time, and therefore I cannot say that the observations which have been laid before us are out of order; because the reference to the Select Committee was an open order to adopt the modification of the Bill which would be proposed by Government. It might therefore be said that the Hon'ble Members who have moved the amendments now before the Council had no opportunity before of stating their views on the Bill as ultimately shaped by Government, and I cannot say that they are out of order, as they would have been had they had the opportunity before. Coming to the point in the Bill now under discussion, I say that we have maintained the reign of law over a great portion of Bengal. We have retained the provisions of the Tenancy Act with regard to permanently-settled estates, but even in that law it is acknowledged by the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane, and by every authority on the subject, with a few exceptions, that the Revenue Officers are the best authorities to deal with fiscal questions, such as the fixing of rents. In the Act an appeal was given to a Special Judge, but it was distinctly said that the special officer so appointed need not be the Civil Court. It was open to the Government to appoint a Commissioner of Division or any high authority not under the Civil Courts to be the Special Judge. There was nothing in the law to compel the Government to appoint a Judicial Officer. And the general admission has all along been that for the purpose of settling fiscal matters, such as the rates of rent, the Revenue Officers are the best authorities. In respect of all permanently-settled estates we proposed to bring the whole procedure in connection with rent under the Revenue authorities, as it is in every other Province in India, and as it used to be in Bengal itself, our proposal did not find acceptance with Judicial Officers and zamindars generally. The fact that Revenue Officers are well qualified to judge in such matters has, however, been shown by the fact that the British Indian Association, who at first opposed the proposal to give jurisdiction to Revenue Officers, have actually moved the Council to compel Munsifs to refer all questions relating to rents to Revenue Officers, and to be guided by the decisions of such officers. The Select Committee have, however, not seen their way to give effect to that proposal, and I am not prepared to propose it. I think the zamindars on their part have made a mistake, but the Council have accepted the principle of keeping the Special Judge in respect of permanently-settled estates. But in respect of Government estates we maintain the principle that the Revenue authorities are the parties to settle all questions of rent. As I said at starting, had we strictly adhered to the principle of the Bill as it was referred to the Select Committee and not altered it to the lines on which it stands now, the Hon'ble Members who move this amendment would have been out of order, but as matters stand now, I cannot say that they are out of order."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, by leave of the Council, withdrew the Motion of which he had given notice that after clause (*g*) of section 104H in section 7 of the Bill, the following be added, namely:—

"(*h*) that the enhancement of rent is not justifiable under the provisions of this Act."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved that after clause (*g*) of section 104H in section 7 of the Bill, the following be added, namely—

"(*h*) that the settlement of rent has been made against the terms of a contract, express or implied, or other incidents, binding upon the parties."

He said:—"Practically a concession has been made to parties injuriously affected to bring suits to establish that the incidents of their tenancy or holding have been wrongly recorded or have been omitted altogether. My amendment purports to give the right of suit to contest rents settled against the terms of a contract or against the incidents of their tenures or holdings. The amendment will have the effect of making the section more exhaustive. The right does not seem to have been taken away, but the object of the amendment is to make it more clear."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—"The hon'ble mover of the amendment does not seem to have examined section 110 (*b*), which provides that 'if the existing rent has been fixed by a contract binding between the parties for an unexpired term of years, the rent settled shall take effect from the expiration of that term.'"

The Motion was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE moved that the following be inserted at the end of sub-section (*3*) of section 104H in section 7 of the Bill, namely:—

"The Secretary of State for India in Council shall not be made a defendant in any such suit unless the Government is landlord or tenant of the land to which the aforesaid entry relates or in respect of which the aforesaid omission was made."

He said:—"The section here referred to is the section we have been discussing regarding the right of any person to sue who is aggrieved at the entry of the rent settled in a settlement rent-roll. I should have thought it obvious that if the tenant is aggrieved, he should sue the landlord, or if the landlord is aggrieved, he should sue the tenant; but the obvious meaning of the section has been taken to be not the true meaning, and therefore I want to make it clear. It has been suggested that the Government should be sued, as the Government is responsible for the acts of the Revenue Officers. I move for the insertion of these words to make it clear that the Revenue Officer or Government is not to be sued in such cases except where Government is directly interested as landlord or tenant; it would be just as reasonable to sue a Judge or Government whenever a Judge gives an erroneous decision in a case in which Government has no immediate interest."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"There is a notion prevailing that the Government is liable for the wrongful acts of their servants but Sir Richard Garth ruled that the Government is not liable. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that there is a tendency to bring in the Government whenever it can be done, and in order to avoid that I think this is a very proper amendment."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved that sub section (*6*) of section 104H in section 7 of the Bill be omitted.

He said:—"This section is not at all necessary. It provides that 'in settling a fair rent under sub-section (*4*), the Court shall be guided by the rents of the other tenures or holdings of the same class comprised in the same settlement rent-roll, as settled under sections 104A to 104F.' It may so happen that in one village there may be many tenants of the same class, but very few of them may choose to bring suits in the Civil Courts to maintain their position against the settlement authorities. If their rents are to be settled on a comparison with the rents of other persons who hold similar lands, but do not choose to bring suits, the decree of the Civil Court will be nullified. As ample power has been given to the Court to settle fair rents under sub-section (*4*), I do not think this sub-section is at all necessary. [The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—'You are aware that it is the existing law under section 108 of the Tenancy Act: it is simply reproducing the words of that section.'] No doubt it is so, but in that case the Courts have ample discretion. But here the Courts are confined to the particular rate fixed by the Settlement Officer, and for aught we know other tenants may not care to bring suits to establish their position. Sub-section (*4*), I submit, is quite enough for the purpose and sub-section (*6*) is not at all necessary, if the Courts are guided by just principle and by the provisions of this Act. If, on the other hand, they are to be guided simply by the rent-roll of tenants of the same class, many of whom may not appear to contest the rent therein fixed, it would rather be hard upon those who do bring suits."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—"I oppose this amendment. As the Hon'ble the President has already pointed out, this provision only reproduces the present law."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN also moved that for the word "deemed" in section 104J in section 7 of the Bill, the words "presumed until the contrary is proved" be substituted.

He said:—"To settle matters of this kind, section 103B provides that a certificate signed by the Revenue Officer stating that a record-of-rights has been finally published shall be conclusive evidence of such publication; and every entry in a record-of-rights so published shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved. I submit that section 104J should be worded on the same lines as section 103B, and therefore I move this amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"The Hon'ble Mover of the amendment wants, after it is finally settled what is a fair and equitable rent, to go back and say it shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN also moved that for the word "deemed" in section 8 of the Bill, the words "presumed until the contrary is proved" be substituted.

He said:—"Section 8 refers to a past record. It provides that all records published under section 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, before the amendment of this Act, whether in draft or in final form, shall be deemed to have been duly published. As we are going to give retrospective effect to past proceedings, we must look to the state of the law at the time, and to the impression of the people as to the law they are under. As far as the district of Chittagong is concerned, the people are under the impression that it was not necessary for them to contest the proceedings of the revenue officers. They preferred to have their rights settled in the Civil Court, and with that idea they have not contested any of the decisions or settlement of rents before the Settlement Officers. Therefore, if this section is passed, it will operate great hardship upon the people."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—"Section 8 only reproduces the wording of section 105 (*2*) of the present Act, which provides that the publication of records shall be conclusive evidence that the record has been duly made. It is no new principle, and therefore I oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHUN said:—"Under section 109 of the same Act, all undisputed entries can be disputed in the Civil Courts."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"It would be very convenient if Hon'ble Members who have just joined the Council would place themselves in communication with the Hon'ble Member in charge of a Bill so as to ascertain the meaning and intention of the Bill before proposing amendments that are futile and worthless."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU NORENDRA NATH SEN moved that section 9 of the Bill be omitted.

He said:—"This section seems to me to be obviously inequitable. It proposes to give retrospective effect to the present Bill, which has been protested against by all Judicial Officers. Under the rulings of the High Court, the Settlement Officers' decisions were not conclusive, and, therefore, most people did not appeal. To make these decisions final and conclusive now would be to take away the existing rights of the parties without any reason whatever."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The same Motion stands in my name. It is a question of principle that I desire the Council to consider. Before this Bill is passed into law, certain rights will have accrued to the parties concerned, and these rights, it is now proposed to take away by the Bill giving retrospective effect to settlements made before the commencement

of this Act. That seems to me to be wrong in principle. This is *the one* section of the Bill which has been condemned by the *Englishman* newspaper while according a general support to the provisions of the Bill. The reasons are not stated, but this is the one blot which the *Englishman* lays its fingers upon, and I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will not mar the character of his Bill by introducing a principle of this kind."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—"I regret I cannot accept this amendment. All the section does is to declare that every settlement of rent in respect of which an appeal has not been preferred shall be held to be final and correct. That is the existing law. When there is no dispute there is no decision and no decree. But where there has been a dispute, the Revenue Officer is bound to treat the dispute as a civil suit and to decide it, and when he has done so and given his decision; my hon'ble friend says if that decision is accepted by the parties and is not appealed against, it is not to be final, but if it has been appealed against, it may be taken as final. In other words, decisions that have been accepted by the parties are to have no finality. I do not see the slightest danger of any injustice arising from this section. It is only decisions that are made final. Mere undisputed entries have only presumptive value of correctness attached to them under this Bill, just as they had under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"There can be no possible doubt to any one who has studied the proceedings in connection with the passing of the Tenancy Act, that it was the intention of the framers of that Act, that the proceedings of the Revenue Officers and of the Special Judge should be final. Possibly the idea got abroad that these proceedings were not *res judicata*, but the tendency of the more recent decisions is to the effect that they are; and I am certainly of opinion that if they are not, they ought to be declared to have that effect, and that we ought not to stimulate a crop of litigation, which might be very agreeable to gentlemen of the legal profession but to nobody else. This is an equitable provision in the Bill, and the Government have no intention to withdraw from it."

The Motions were put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved that at the end of sub-section (*1*) of section 9 of the Bill, the following be added, namely:—

"Provided also that a suit may, within three years from the commencement of this Act, be instituted in a competent Civil Court to contest the correctness of any settlement of rent made in an uncontested case, or the correctness of any decision of a dispute.".

He said:—"In considering this amendment let us see what rights have been conferred upon the people with regard to future settlements. Section 104H, clause (*c*) gives certain rights to parties to sue in the Civil Court. Under the present Act no such suit is necessary, and people were under the impression that they had a right to institute a suit in the Civil Court to contest entries whenever a suit is brought against them. It is just that some time should be given to the parties, when retrospective effect is going to be given to past records, to contest their rents in the Civil Court. I have suggested three years, because the people of my part of the country have suffered lately from the effects of a cyclone and also from scarcity. If three years be given to contest an award under settlement proceedings, no hardship will accrue. But when retrospective effect is going to be given to past records, the justice of the case requires that some such time should be given to parties to have the records corrected. The people are strongly of opinion that their rights are not affected by the settlement records, and cannot be better expressed than in the words of Mr. Pargier, who says that the people, rightly or wrongly, regulated their conduct in the belief that they had a right to bring a civil suit, and they did not think it worth while to contest these matters before the Revenue Officers. The Rulings of the High Court have been to the effect that Settlement Officers have no power to decide disputes between landlords and landlords or between tenants and tenants; nor have they power to fix the rent of a tenure or

holding which the tenant claims to hold rent free. The recent ruling of the High Court to which reference was made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, did not declare that the decisions of Revenue Officers operate as *res adjudicata.* The questions before the Judges in those cases, there were several cases—were whether the Special Judge had power to review his own judgment, and whether an appeal lay to the High Court on questions of rent. In deciding those cases, one of the Judges held that the power of review was inherent in Judges, and he also held that the review sections of the Civil Procedure Code applied to cases tried by Settlement Officers and the Special Judge. The main question has not been touched in those cases, and the previous judgments were not reversed. That being the impression of the people, when retrospective effect is going to be given to past records, I submit that some time should be given to the parties interested to contest the entries in the records in the Civil Courts."

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane said:—"This amendment is opposed to the conclusion just come to on the previous amendments, that settlement of rents and decisions by Revenue Officers are final. It is proposed by this amendment to give a period of three years to contest them."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"Whatever the impression of the people might have been, the fact remains that in Chittagong the rents fixed were so moderate that they have not only been accepted, but they have been paid, and I think the people will be very unwilling to waste their money, trying to upset the decisions now, after they have accepted them and have paid their rents, notwithstanding that the lawyers may incite them to the contrary."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane moved that the Bill, as settled in Council, be passed. He said:—

"I shall be very brief. I desire to explain that when I spoke of the Government of Bengal having been accused of being too much in favour of the raiyats, I had not in my mind anything said by Hon'ble Members but what has been said outside. I do not complain of the time which has been taken up by the hon'ble movers of the amendments in the discussion which has taken place. The time which has been occupied in this discussion is only 2 hours and 10 minutes, and I cannot consider that unreasonable, nor can I complain of the Hon'ble Member from Chittagong trying to effect something which he conceived to be favourable to the people of that district. In proposing that the Bill be now passed, I will only express the hope that the Bill will effect the objects for which it was introduced, namely, that it will afford reasonable facilities for the enhancement of rents where rents ought to be enhanced, without at the same time unjustly affecting the interests of raiyats or endangering them. I hope also that the Bill will clear up doubts and difficulties which have arisen in the working of the present Act. And above all I hope that the Bill as now amended will continue to be the law of landlord and tenant in Bengal for at least a generation, and that there will be no unsettling of the law or interference with it for many years to come. The principles on which settlements of rents are to be made under this Bill are eclectic and elastic, and I hope one or other of them will suit the varying conditions of things in the different parts of this vast Province, and that the Bill will in the course of time be found in its operation to be fair and just alike to landlords and tenants and to Government."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I congratulate the Council and the Hon'ble Member who has been in charge of this Bill that it has at last reached the final stage, and I hope that it will prove satisfactory in its working. It

consists really of three parts, as it were: The first part contains certain amendments of the substantive law of rent, the second enacts certain amendments of the law of the settlement of rents in permanently-settled estates, and the third part contains provisions, which I hope will prove effective, for a complete and sound settlement law for temporarily-settled estates and Government estates and such estates as may, under the provisions of the law, have that part of the Bill extended to them throughout Bengal. The amendments in the substantive provisions of the law of rents are, it has been said, favourable to zamindars. I am not much concerned to deny that, but I believe that the concessions which have been made are reasonable and just, certainly not extravagant, and merely such modifications as are required to give effect to the intention of the Legislature in 1885. I have throughout my official life fought many battles for the raiyats, but I have always endeavoured to maintain an open mind as to the merits of the rent controversy on both sides, and it is a satisfaction to me that I have been able to see my way to support amendments of the substantive law in the direction which they have taken in this Bill. It is a matter of special satisfaction that we have at last succeeded in giving Bengal a proper law of revenue and rent settlement. The old settlement procedure under the Regulation of 1822 was undoubtedly good enough, and many good settlements, both of revenue and of rent, were carried out under those provisions, and the discretion of the Revenue Officers was then unfettered by positive enactment. When the Rent Law, X of 1859, was passed, it was declared to apply to the proceedings of Settlement Officers. I will not go through the whole history of the course of legislation, as I think it was given at very considerable length in the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane's opening speech when introducing the Bill and in the papers connected with the Bill. But there can be no doubt whatever, and it has been held in this Council repeatedly within the last twenty years, that it is a crying want in Bengal that we should have a proper law of settlement. The Legislature in 1885 sought to effect it by placing the Government and the zamindars on the same platform and providing for the appointment of Special Judges, intending, as I said this morning, that the proceedings of such officers in dealing with rent questions should be final. Unfortunately this intention was frustrated in some parts of the country by both raiyats and tenure-holders being advised to keep away from the Settlement Officers and to take their chance in the Civil Courts. As I have already remarked, I see very little prospect of their following the very bad advice they are receiving; for in Chittagong the rents of tenure-holders are being paid without the slightest difficulty or objection, and the same is the case also in Orissa, I am happy to state, where the settlement is proceeding through its stages in a remarkably satisfactory manner, and the proposals of the Revenue Officers are being accepted by the people. The Government is always moderate in its settlement of revenue, but in a settlement which is being effected after 60 years, it must be expected that something will be taken out of the pockets of the zamindars; but I hope it will be in a large measure made up to them by a moderate enhancement of rents, and in a very short time by the growth and development of the country and by the opening out of new railways. The settlement of Orissa will be for a term of thirty years, and it is hoped that circumstances will during that period so considerably improve as to take away almost all the sting of bitterness out of the enhancement of revenue which the Government has had to lay upon the landholders. In the third part of the Bill relating to permanently-settled estates, the Government has endeavoured and the Select Committee have endeavoured to make the procedure more simple and cheap, and to remove all difficulties of construction of sections which have arisen since the passing of the Act of 1885. I congratulate the Council and myself on the passing of this Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1898-99.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY laid on the table the Financial Statement for 1898-99, with explanatory notes.

BENGAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1898-99.

PART I.—General Review.

(1) ACCOUNTS OF 1896-97.

In the Financial Statement which was laid before the Council on the 27th March 1897, it was assumed that the year 1896-97 had opened with a credit balance of Rs. 58,20,000, and had closed with a balance of Rs. 41,07,000, that the total amount available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,22,01,000, and that of this sum Rs. 4,80,94,000 had been spent. The actual result proves to have been worse than this estimate by Rs. 1,52,581. The amount actually available for expenditure was Rs. 5,26,72,062, but the amount actually expended during the year amounted to Rs. 4,87,17,567, thus leaving a closing balance of Rs. 39,54,495, against Rs. 41,07,000, anticipated in March 1897. This reduction is chiefly due to excess expenditure under Famine Relief and to the grant of grain compensation allowance to certain Government servants on low pay.

2. There was an increase of $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs on the receipt side, of which Rs. 2,36,000 were under "Irrigation and Navigation," due to (1) enhanced receipts under water-rates owing to the great demand for canal water caused by the failure of rainfall, (2) better collections arising from the high prices obtained by the cultivators, (3) the realization of arrear demands on the Orissa and Sone Canals, and (4) larger receipts from transport of rice. There was also an increase of Rs. 1,12,000 under Stamps owing to the execution of a large number of mortgages and deeds of sale in consequence of the prevailing scarcity and failure of crops; and of Rs. 82,000 under Jails due to larger sales of manufactures to the Military Department.

3. The increase of expenditure was chiefly under the heads of Land Revenue (Rs. 50,000), Law and Justice—Courts of Law (Rs. 64,000), Jails (Rs. 1,22,000), Police (Rs. 1,09,000), Education (Rs. 66,000), and Famine Relief (Rs. 3,05,000.) The increase under Courts of Law was due partly to payments of compensation for dearness of provisions, and partly to increased expenditure under Salaries, and that under Jails to larger purchases of grain made in the two closing months of the year. The increase under Police was due partly to the opening of new outposts and to an increase in the number of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and payment of their travelling allowances, but chiefly to compensation for the dearness of food-grains, a concession which was extended to the constables employed on watch and ward duty on railways and as punitive police.

4. The total expenditure on Famine Relief for 1896-97 as passed by the Government of India amounted to Rs. 23,00,000, thus—

	India. Rs.
Imperial	......
Provincial	18,50,000
Local	4,50,000
Total ...	23,00,000

The total expenditure in 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 24,42,082, of which Rs. 2,86,816 has been taken against Local, and the balance, Rs. 21,55,266, against Provincial. The details of the Provincial expenditure are shown below:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure by Civil Department—			
Salaries and establishment ...	... ...	51,228	
Relief works ...	... ...	11,34,607	
Relief to people employed otherwise than on relief works ...	... ...	106	
Gratuitous relief...	... ...	4,54,676	
Miscellaneous ...	... ...	1,94,865	
			18,35,482
Expenditure by Public Works Department— Civil Works Branch—			
Original Works	Civil buildings	2,445	
	Communications	1,19,178	
	Miscellaneous public improvements	89,727	
		2,11,350	
Establishment ...	... ...	27,842	
Tools and plant	... ...	32,739	
Suspense	... ...	16,365	
			2,88,296
Irrigation Branch—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—Revenue	... ...	4,024	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	... ...	10,620	
Agricultural works in the districts of Champaran and Nadia ...	... ...	16,844	
			31,488
	Total		21,55,266

5. The actual net result was a deficit of Rs. 18,65,581, against Rs. 17,13,000 anticipated when the revised estimate for the year was passed.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1897-98.

6. The budget estimate for 1897-98 as passed by the Government of India accepted Rs. 41,07,000 as the opening balance, and provided for receipts aggregating Rs. 4,54,83,000 and the expenditure Rs. 4,85,90,000, so that the year should close with a balance of Rs. 10,00,000. The revised estimates now passed by the Government of India provide for a total revenue of Rs. 4,61,07,000 and the expenditure of Rs. 4,95,22,000. The net result is a deficit of Rs. 34,15,000, against Rs. 31,07,000 anticipated last year. The chief cause of this falling off is due to the debit of Rs. 30,78,000 under Famine Relief, against Rs. 22,18,000, originally estimated. When the estimates for the year were passed by the Government of India in March 1897, it was anticipated that Local Funds would be able to contribute Rs. 8,17,000 towards the total outlay on Famine Relief measures, and that of the remainder, Rs. 22,18,000 would be borne by Provincial Funds, this being the sum which those revenues could bear without reducing the Provincial balance below half the minimum of 20 lakhs prescribed by the Secretary of State as the working balance in ordinary years. As Local Funds have hitherto contributed Rs. 3,56,000 only against Rs. 8,17,000 estimated in March 1897, the Government of India have directed that the Provincial Revenues must make good the amount (Rs. 8,17,000—Rs. 3,56,000= Rs. 4,61,000) which the local bodies are unable to pay, and have accordingly reduced the closing balance of the Local Government from Rs. 10,00,000 to Rs. 5,39,000. The chief difficulty in realizing the full amount of contribution estimated in March 1897 lies in the fact that the Local Funds of the districts in which famine was anticipated, but was not actually declared, cannot fairly be called upon to contribute to expenditure incurred outside those districts, while in others the repairing of damages caused by the earthquake and the measures for

the prevention of bubonic plague are likely to tell heavily on their resources, so that there may be some practical difficulty in enforcing the full liability originally imposed. The question what contribution can be demanded is under the consideration of Government.

7. On the receipt side the revenue is expected to show an increase, as stated above, from Rs. 4,54,83,000 to Rs. 4,61,07,000, or by Rs. 6,24,000. Of this, Rs. 4,00,000 are under Provincial Rates, owing to the increase of cess demands from revaluations, and Rs. 3,65,000 under Irrigation and Navigation, from larger collections of water-rates on the Sone Canals owing to the dryness of the earlier part of the year and the consequent high demand for water. There are also small increases under Stamps (Rs. 1,31,000), Jails (Rs. 1,02,000) and Marine (Rs. 1,46,000). Against these increases there are decreases of Rs. 3,00,000 under Excise, owing to the prevailing scarcity and high prices of food-grains, in consequence of which a large number of licenses have remained unsettled in some districts, while in others settlements could only be effected at reduced rates; and Rs. 2,57,000 under Miscellaneous, owing to partition fees and fees for Government audit of Incorporated Local Funds being now adjusted in reduction of charges instead of being credited to that head.

8. The net increase of expenditure is Rs. 9,32,000, which is made up of an increase of Rs. 8,60,000 under Famine Relief, the reason of which is explained in paragraph 6 above, and of Rs. 1,26,000 under Irrigation and Navigation, owing chiefly to an adjustment of the value of stock in the Dehri workshops, which is being transferred from Imperial to Provincial account. There are also increases in the Civil Department due to the grant of compensation to the lower paid servants of Government for the dearness of provisions, which is estimated by the Accountant-General at nearly five lakhs, of which Rs. 1,32,000 appears under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, and Rs. 2,70,000 under Police, while the balance is distributed under several other heads. Expenditure in the Medical Department has been increased by charges in connection with the suppression of plague, and by the cost of the camp at Raniganj for pilgrims to the Hedjaz. Against these increases, savings are anticipated under Land Revenue (nearly two lakhs), owing to partition fees being adjusted in reduction of charges instead of being credited separately under the head Miscellaneous.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1898-99.

9. The budget estimate for 1898-99 as passed by the Government of India adopts Rs. 5,39,000 as the opening balance, and places both receipts and charges at Rs. 4,55,30,000, so that the closing balance will be the same as the opening balance. Compared with the budget estimate for 1897-98, the total receipts for 1898-99 show a small increase of Rs. 47,000, while, as compared with the revised estimate, there is a falling off of Rs. 5,77,000. This reduction is due to a special assignment of Rs. 6,23,000 having been made from the Imperial Revenues in 1897-98 for survey and settlement charges which is not to be repeated in 1898-99. The receipts from the Forest Department are expected to bring in less revenue owing to the cessation of the sleeper operations in the Singhbhum Division, while the increase of revenue under Irrigation and Navigation realised in 1897-98 from water-rates in the Sone Canal is not expected to recur. The receipts under Marine also show a decrease. On the other hand the Excise revenue is expected to recover with the general improvement of agricultural prospects, and increased receipts are looked for under Provincial Rates from the revaluation of estates. On the expenditure side the total grant is Rs. 4,55,30,000 against Rs. 4,85,90,000, the budget estimate for 1897-98, and Rs. 4,95,22,000, the revised estimate for the year. The reduction is chiefly due to no provision being made for Famine Relief, to the elimination of the grants for the administration of the South Lushai Hills which has been transferred to the Assam Administration from the 1st April 1898, and to the necessity of bringing the expenditure within the receipts of the year. The budget is explained somewhat more fully in the following part of the statement.

PART II.—Detailed Remarks on the Budget for 1898-99.

RECEIPTS.

10. *Land Revenue.*—The total collections under this head in 1896-97 were Rs. 3,87,68,379, and the estimate for 1898-99, including Rs. 7,51,000 for recoveries on account of the Bihar survey charges, amounts to Rs. 4,08,73,000. The increase is chiefly noticeable under collections from Government estates which are estimated at Rs. 48,67,000 against Rs. 33,99,796, the actuals of 1896-97. The increase is chiefly due to the increased demands arising from the recent settlement operations which a bumper harvest will render it possible to collect. The adjustments between Imperial and Provincial will probably result in a net transfer of Rs. 17,11,000 to Imperial in 1898-99, as shown below:—

	Rs.
Fixed contribution to Imperial Revenues under the terms of the Provincial Contract	14,19,000
Add—	
Contribution to Assam Administration for transfer of the South Lushai Hills	3,00,000
Total ...	17,19,000
Deduct—	
Special assignment for additional junior scholarships to pupils in Assam in recognition of the Jubilee ...	3,000
Grant for transfer of Imperial buildings to the charge of local agency	5,000
Total ...	8,000
Net sum to be transferred to Imperial Funds ...	17,11,000

11. The estimated Provincial share of Land Revenue is arrived at as follows:—

	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate 1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Land Revenue	3,99,00,000	4,08,73,000
Deduct 12 per cent. on estimated collections from Government estates (Provincial) ...	5,40,000	5,84,000
Deduct on account of recoveries of Bihar Survey and Settlement charges (Imperial)	6,88,000	7,51,000
Total deduction ...	12,28,000	13,35,000
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Provincial	3,86,72,000	3,95,38,000
Provincial share of above	96,68,000	98,84,000
Deduct on account of adjustments ...	7,69,000	17,11,000
Net ...	88,99,000	81,73,000
Add 12 per cent. on collections from Government estates	5,40,000	5,84,000
Total Provincial share ...	94,39,000	87,57,000

12. *Stamps.*—The budget estimate of the total revenue from Stamps for 1897-98 was passed by the Government of India at Rs. 1,74,25,000. The actuals in 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 1,75,74,296, and the latest returns from the Comptroller-General show that the receipts during the first eleven months of 1897-98 exceeded those of the corresponding period of the preceeding year by Rs. 64,000. As, however, a part of this increase must have been due to the execution of a large number of bonds and documents on account of scarcity, the revised estimate for 1897-98 has been placed at Rs. 1,76,00,000 and the estimate for 1898-99 at Rs. 1,76,56,000. The Provincial share is three-fourths of this sum, and amounts to Rs. 1,32,42,000.

13. *Excise.*—The budget estimate of the total revenue under this head for 1897 98 was Rs. 1,34,50,000 against Rs. 1,33,99,312, the actuals of 1896-97; but as the settlements of excise shops up to 31st May 1897 showed, owing to the scarcity then prevailing, a decrease of Rs. 4,01,1 :4 as compared with the results of the corresponding period of 1896-97, the estimate was reduced to Rs. 1,28,00,000 in December 1897. The Comptroller-General's latest statement shows that the revenue has gradually begun to revive, and the revised estimate for 1897-98 has been passed for Rs. 1,28,50,000. The estimate for 1898-99 has been placed at Rs. 1,32,50,000, and the Provincial share of one-half amounts to Rs. 66,25,000.

14. *Provincial Rates.*—The actual collections of the Public Works Cess in 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 43,07,112, and the receipts in the first 10 months of 1897-98 showed an increase of Rs. 1,18,679 over those of the corresponding period of the preceding year. The revised estimate for 1897-98 has accordingly been raised to Rs. 44,30,000. The receipts from the general rate for the management of private estates aggregated Rs. 1,50,199 in 1896 97 and showed an increase of Rs. 19,148 in the first 10 months of 1897-98 over those of the receipts of the preceding year. The total estimate of collections for 1897-98 has accordingly been placed at Rs. 46,00,000.

15. *Forests.*—The receipts under this head have been entered at Rs. 2,67,000 less than the revised estimate for 1897-98, as the demand for sleepers for the Rai Bareilly-Benares Railway has now ceased, and no further departmental timber operations are contemplated. It is expected that Rs. 8,60,000 will be realised from timber, &c., received by purchasers.

16. *Registration.*—The budget estimate under this head for 1897-98 was Rs. 14,20,000 against Rs. 15,44,695, the actuals of 1896-97. The receipts both in the latter part of 1896-97 and in the first six months of 1897-98 were comparatively large on account of the large number of bonds, mortgages and deeds of sale registered owing to the prevailing scarcity; and the revised estimate for the year has been placed at Rs. 15,50,000. The increase in registration is not expected to continue during the current year, and the estimate has accordingly been placed at Rs. 15,10,000.

17. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—The receipts from magisterial fines still continue to decline. The revised estimate for 1897-98 has been placed at Rs. 7,90,000 and the estimate for 1898-99 at Rs. 7,96,000 against Rs. 8,22,122, the actuals of 1896-97.

18. *Jails.*—The estimate under this head is Rs. 10,06,000 against Rs. 9,70,703, the actuals of 1896-97. The increase is mainly due to larger supplies of manufactures to the Military Department and the Police.

19. *Police.*—The estimate under this head is Rs. 2,22,000 against Rs. 2,42,000, the revised estimate for 1897-98, and Rs. 1,88,460, the actuals of 1896-97. The increase is due to larger recoveries on account of police supplied to railway companies and for punitive police.

20. *Marine.*—The budget estimate for 1897-98 was Rs. 9,54,000, which has been raised to Rs. 11,00,000 in the revised estimate with reference to the actuals of the first ten months of the year. The increase is mainly under pilotage receipts in Calcutta, which fluctuate with the tonnage of vessels visiting and leaving the port. The estimate for 1898-99 is Rs. 10,00,000.

21. *Education.*—The estimate under this head amounts to Rs. 6,62,000 against Rs. 5,99,000, the revised estimate for 1897-98, and Rs. 5,64,666, the actuals of 1896-97. The improvement is due to the inclusion of receipts from the Eden Hindu Hostel, and to larger receipts anticipated from the Kurseong Boys' and Girls' Boarding Schools.

22. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The total receipts for 1898-99 are estimated at Rs. 2,31,000 against Rs. 2,19,000, the revised estimate for 1897-98, and Rs. 2,03,980, the actuals of 1896-97. The increase is expected partly from larger sales of quinine and partly from receipts on account of the hostel attached to the Veterinary Institution at Belgachia.

23. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts under this head amount to Rs 6,94,000 against Rs. 9,35,000, the budget estimate for 1897-98, and Rs. 9,13,956, the actuals of 1896-97. The decrease is due chiefly to partition fees being

now adjusted in reduction of charges in the Land Revenue budget instead of being credited to Miscellaneous, and partly to the fees for Government audit of Incorporated Local Funds being now adjusted by deduction from the Provincial expenditure of Civil offices of Account and Control in the General Administration Budget.

24. *Irrigation.—Direct receipts from Major Works.*—The budget estimate of direct receipts for 1897-98 was Rs. 16,50,000, and the revised estimate has been taken at Rs. 20,00,000; the reason of the increase of Rs. 3,50,000 is that on all the canals the collection of water-rates and the navigation receipts and on the Midnapore Canal the miscellaneous receipts are expected to exceed the budget. The actual receipts during 1896-97 were Rs. 19,09,613, of which the sum of Rs. 13,05,121 was from water rates only. The budget estimate for 1898-99 is Rs. 17,02,000.

25. *Civil Works.*—The estimate of receipts in charge of the Public Works Department is Rs. 1,93,000, which is the same as the budget estimate for 1897 98. The actuals in 1896-97 were Rs. 2,71,369, but they included Rs. 36,507, being profits of the Calcutta Workshops, and Rs. 63,649, being the Government share of the surplus profits of Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway for the year ending 30th June 1896. The estimate of receipts from works in charge of the Civil Department is Rs. 2,58,000, and Rs. 11,000 for rent of staging bungalows, which are credited under this head from 1897-98 instead of under the head Miscellaneous as heretofore.

Expenditure.

26. *Refunds and Drawbacks.*—The total Provincial expenditure in 1898-99 is estimated at Rs. 1,78,000, against Rs. 1,73,000, the revised estimate for 1897-98, and Rs. 1,86,744, the actuals of 1896-97. The actuals for 1896-97 included some special payments in the district of Faridpur to claimants of mesne profits which had been credited to Government under Land Revenue Larger provision has been made under Stamps owing to the anticipated increase in revenue

27. *Land Revenue.*—The total Provincial expenditure for 1897-98 was originally estimated at Rs. 45,71,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 43,85,000, owing to partition fees having been adjusted, under the orders of the Comptroller-General, in reduction of charges, instead of being credited to Miscellaneous, as heretofore. The excess expenditure under the head of grain compensation allowance has been counterbalanced by savings due to lower rate of exchange compensation allowance. The estimate for 1898-99 is Rs. 40,48,000, which includes a provision of Rs. 4,65,000 for Survey and Settlement charges, against Rs. 8,06,000 provided for in the budget for 1897-98. The following are the details of the charges under these heads for 1898-99:—

	Surveys.	Settlements.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa, including Khurda	......	3,40,792	3,40,792
Chittagong	......	43,359	43,359
Backergunge	......	14,390	14,390
Gaya	......	1,000	1,000
Noakhali	3,300	12,000	15,300
Ghatwali lands, Bankura ..	......	10,161	10,161
Petty settlements	......	40,000	40,000
Total ...	3,300	4,61,702	4,65,002 or 4,65,000 in round numbers.

Against this reduction larger grants have been made for agricultural and sanitary improvements in Government estates.

28. *Excise.*—The total expenditure for 1898-99 is estimated at Rs. 6,92,000, against Rs. 6,69,000, the revised estimate for 1897-98, and Rs. 6,96,420, the actuals of 1896-97. The estimate for 1898-99 includes a provision of Rs. 15,000 for the supply of uniforms to the Excise Detective staff and for the strengthening of that staff in Bihar in case it is decided to introduce the system of tree-tax on toddy trees. The actuals of 1896-97 included charges for the construction and repairs of distillery buildings which have now been transferred to the Public Works Department.

29. *Provincial Rates.*—The Provincial expenditure for 1897-98 was originally estimated at Rs. 1,19,000, against Rs. 71,204, the actuals of 1896-97. It was intended to revise the arrangement sanctioned in 1879, under which the Government cost of collecting the cess was fixed once for all at Rs. 48,000, which was equivalent to one-third of the cost as it then stood, and the balance was made payable by the District Funds. In settling the terms of the new contract, the Government of India were asked to make an assignment so that the Government share might be fixed at a sum equal to one-third of the cost actually incurred in 1896-97. But that Government was unable to make any assignment on this account; and in view of the diminished resources of this Government, it has been decided to defer sanction to the contemplated change for the present. The revised estimate under this head has now been reduced from Rs. 1,19,000 to Rs. 60,000, and the estimate for 1898-99 has been placed at Rs. 59,000

30. *Forests.*—The budget grant for 1898-99 is Rs. 5,55,000, against Rs. 7,07,000 and Rs. 6,25,000, the budget and revised estimates for 1897-98 respectively. Rupees 82,000 have been provided for in 1898-99 for Roads and Building (including Rs. 6,000 for a portable tramway in the Darjeeling Division, and Rs. 14,000 for the construction of two head-quarters bungalows, works which had to be deferred in 1897-98). The increased provision in the budget for 1898-99 is also due to the fact that the reorganization scheme will now be fully worked up to, and that the vacancies in the class of Extra Assistant Conservators will be filled up.

31. *Registration.*—The estimate for 1898-99 is Rs. 8,87,000, against Rs. 8,73,000, the budget estimate for 1897-98, and Rs. 8,52,358, the actuals of 1896-97. The increase is chiefly due to larger provision for commission to Rural Sub-Registrars and remuneration to copyists and section-writers.

32. *General Administration.*—The total Provincial expenditure in 1897-98 was originally estimated at Rs. 17,28,000, but in the revised estimate this has been reduced to Rs. 17,02,000. The reduction is nominal and is due to the audit fees recovered from Incorporated Local Funds having been adjusted in reduction of charges under the sub-head "Civil Offices of Accounts and Audit" instead of being credited to the head "Miscellaneous." The estimate for 1898-99 has been placed at Rs. 17,24,000, and includes a provision of Rs. 40,000 for the construction of a new steamer for the Commissioner of Chittagong, as the old one has become unserviceable.

33. *Law and Justice—Criminal Courts.*—The original estimate of expenditure for 1897-98 was Rs. 89,42,000, against Rs. 89,53,640, the actuals of 1896-97. The compensation for dearness of provisions, debited to this head in 1897-98, will probably amount to Rs. 1,32,000, and the estimate of total expenditure has been raised to Rs. 90,60,000 in the revised estimate of the year. The estimate for 1898-99 is Rs. 89,73,000, and includes larger provision for fees to pleaders in criminal cases and for process-serving charges.

34. *Jails.*—The estimate for 1898-99 amounts to Rs. 23,50,000, against Rs. 25,00,000, the revised estimate for 1897-98, and Rs. 25,91,572, the actuals of 1896-97. Both the revised estimate for 1897-98 and the actuals of 1896-97 included larger grants for dieting charges consequent on the rise of the price of food-grains. In the estimates for 1898-99 a provision of Rs. 7,00,000 has been made for the purchase of raw materials, against Rs. 6,50,000 provided for in the estimates for 1897-98 and Rs. 7,75,626, the actuals of 1896-97.

35. *Police.*—The following table compares the estimates of expenditure under this head:—

	Actuals, 1896-97.	Estimates, 1897-98.	Revised estimates, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency Police	7,68,301	7,53,000	7,66,000	7,65,000
Municipal Police	45,082	45,000	48,000	46,500
Superintendence	1,65,903	1,52,000	1,53,000	1,59,000
District Executive Force ...	46,36,909	44,92,000	48,11,000	45,91,000
Village Police	20,208	20,000	20,000	65,000
Special Police	4,55,282	5,00,000	4,05,000	1,16,500
Railway Police	1,20,440	1,29,000	1,32,000	1,32,500
Cattle-pounds	4,237	5,000	4,000	5,000
Upper Burma Police charges ...	......	14,000	14,000	14,000
Refunds	2,737	6,000	3,000	3,000
Lump addition for increase to the pay of peons ...	......	2,000	......	......
				58,97,500
Deduct for rounding ...				500
Total ...	62,19,099	61,18,000	63,62,000	58,97,000

The original estimate of expenditure for 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 61,18,000, against Rs. 62,19,099, the actuals of 1896-97. The revised estimate has been raised to Rs. 63,62,000 in order to provide for Rs. 2,70,000 on account of grain compensation allowance for dearness of provision. The decrease in the budget for 1898-99 as compared with the revised estimate for 1897-98 is due chiefly to no expenditure being anticipated that year on account of grain compensation allowance, and to the transfer of the South Lushai Hills Police to the Assam Administration from the 1st April 1898. Under Village Police provision has been made for the introduction of the Village Police system into Orissa under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870. Under District Executive Force provision has been made for the substitution of Sub-Inspectors for head-constables, in accordance with the recommendation of the Police Commission, for temporary police force required in connection with the various Plague Camps, and for additional police sanctioned in the Serampore subdivision of the Hooghly district and in the district of Backergunge. Provision has also been made for the revision of boat establishment and allowances in Backergunge sanctioned as a tentative measure.

36. *Marine.*—The estimate for 1898-99 is Rs. 8,91,000 against Rs. 9,11,000, the sanctioned estimate for 1897-98. The decrease is under 'Pilotage and Pilot Establishment," the expenditure under which varies according to the number and tonnage of vessels visiting the ports. A provision of Rs. 12,000 has been made for a light for the Kutubdia light-house at Chittagong to be indented for from England.

37. *Education.*—The total expenditure for 1898-99 has been estimated at Rs. 28,97,000 against Rs. 27,46,000, the sanctioned grant, and Rs. 27,80,000, the revised estimate for 1897-98. The increase is due to (1) the reorganization of the Educational Service; (2) the appointment of two additional Inspectors and of two Sub-Inspectors; (3) the large provision made for boarding charges in the Kurseong Boys' Boarding School; (4) the opening of a new boarding school for girls at Kurseong; (5) the provision for boarding charges of the Eden Hindu Hostel, a corresponding entry being made on the receipt side; (6) the examination charges of schools under the control of the Inspector of European Schools; and (7) larger expenditure on grants for the encouragement of literature and other purposes. The provision for the Agricultural class of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, and for apparatus for the mining course has been repeated.

38. *Medical.*—The estimate for 1898-99 shows an increase of Rs. 52,000 over the charges originally sanctioned for 1897-98, of which Rs. 50,000 are due to the provision for the prevention of plague. On the other hand the revised estimate for 1897-98 has been raised to Rs. 19,58,000 so as to provide a lakh and-a-half on account of the above expenditure, while savings are anticipated under the head of salaries of medical men owing to the deputation of several medical officers to military and famine duty.

39. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—There is an increase of Rs. 10,000 as compared with the budget for 1897-98 which is explained by the increase under "Veterinary Charges" owing to the increase in the pay of lecturers, employment of additional establishment and provision for boarding charges of the students in the hostel attached to the school. The small differences under other subheads do not call for special remarks.

40. *Miscellaneous.*—The estimate for 1898-99 is Rs. 19,000 less than the budget for 1897-98. The decrease is due to no provision having been made for special Commissions of enquiry and also to the transfer of the charges for staging bungalows to head "45—Civil Works."

41. *Irrigation Major Works.*—Under the category of Major Works are included the Orissa Canals, the Midnapore Canal, the Hidjili Tidal Canal, and the Sone Canals, the outlay for the construction and extension of all which has for the most part been advanced from the Imperial Treasury, while the Provincial Government, which gets all the receipts from these works, is responsible for the maintenance of them and for the payment of interest on the capital invested on them. The total grant for working expenses for 1898-99 is Rs. 13,67,000 against Rs. 14,46,000, the budget grant for 1897-98, and Rs. 13,60,000, the revised estimate for the year, as shown below:—

	Budget estimate, 1897-98.	Revised estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	5,67,000	4,90,000	4,63,000
Midnapore Canal	2,59,000	2,36,000	2,59,000
Hidjili Tidal Canal	55,000	46,000	61,000
Sone Canals	5,65,000	5,88,000	5,84,000
Total ...	14,46,000	13,60,000	13,67,000

The decrease in the revised estimate for 1897-98 is due to the reduction of the grants for the Orissa, Midnapore and Hidjili Canals against a small addition of Rs. 23,000 to the grant for Sone Canals. The amount of Interest on debt varies with the amount outstanding from time to time.

42. *Irrigation Minor Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The revised estimate for 1897-98 is Rs. 17,44,000 against the budget estimate of Rs. 15,25,000. The increase is mainly due to the additional grants (1) of Rs. 1,05,000 sanctioned to meet the transfer of the stock of the Dehri Workshops from "49—Imperial" to this head; (2) of Rs. 30,000 for the repairs to the Kutubdia embankments in Chittagong damaged by the cyclone; (3) of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned for repairs to embankments in the South-Western Circle and other works; and (4) of Rs. 54,000 transferred from 42—Major Works to meet increased charges for capital expenditure on Orissa and Calcutta and Eastern Canals. The budget estimate of total expenditure for 1898-99 is Rs. 14,83,000 against Rs. 15,25,000 for 1897-98. The estimate for 1898-99 includes an assignment of Rs. 1,36,800 under Calcutta and Eastern Canals for the Bhangore khal improvement project against Rs. 3,78,000 in 1897-98. The variations under other heads are shown in detail in Appendix B.

43. *Civil Works.*—The expenditure in charge of the Public Works Department has been greatly reduced owing to the reduction of the Provincial balance. The allotment includes the following grants for original works:—

	Rs.
Reconstructing the Collector's cutchery with subsidiary buildings at Bogra	25,000
Reconstruction of the Collectorate buildings at Rangpur damaged by the earthquake	55,750
Reconstruction of the cutcheries at Dacca and Mymensingh damaged by the earthquake	1,80,000
Reconstruction of the Judge's Court buildings at Rangpur damaged by the earthquake	25,000
Construction of new double Munsifi at Jalpaiguri	18,000
Ditto a subdivisional Court-house at Gaibanda ...	15,000
Ditto a subdivisional residence at Serampore ...	20,000
Ditto a central ganja golah at Nowgong	20,000
Ditto a parsonage for St. John's Church at Calcutta ...	20,000
Ditto a residence for the District Superintendent of Police, Noakhali	19,000
Providing cubicles and constructing a third double-storied barrack with cubicles in Bhagalpur Central Jail	41,657
Constructing new Chemical block, Medical College	23,000
Ditto Pathological and Physiological buildings, Medical College	20,000
Compensation for land required for the new quarters for Military students, Medical College	20,000
Fittings for Chemical Department, Medical College	25,000
Improvements to Campbell Hospital	60,000
Bridge on 44th mile of the road from Ranchi to Purulia ...	18,000
Constructing roads in the Duars	50,000
Improving first section of the road from Tista Bridge to Rungpoo	60,312

No funds have been provided in the budget for the construction of the European General Hospital, Calcutta, as there is no balance available from the Provincial grant for Public Works. The Government of India have, however, promised to provide a sum of 3 lakhs on account of this work in the Imperial Civil Works Budget for 1898-99.

H. H. RISLEY.

CALCUTTA,

The 2nd April 1898.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

(In Rupees omitting 000's excepting in the Actuals.)

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5
Opening balance ...	58,20,076	41,07	39,54	5,39
Principal Heads of Revenue—				
I.—Land Revenue ... Proper	1,00,01,412	1,01,42	1,02,08	1,04,68
I.—Land Revenue ... Adjustments ...	—13,46,088	—7,96	—7,69	—17,11
III.—Salt	1,34,239	......	......	......
IV.—Stamps	1,31,80,722	1,30,69	1,32,00	1,32,42
V.—Excise	33,49,828	67,25	64,25	66,25
VI.—Provincial Rates	44,57,311	42,00	46,00	47,30
VII.—Customs	94,114	91	91	93
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	24,69,220	24,50	24,50	24,50
IX.—Forests	6,85,425	6,50	5,98	4,64
X.—Registration	7,72,347	7,10	7,75	7,55
Total ...	3,37,88,530	3,72,41	3,75,78	3,71,16
XII.—Interest	2,31,839	3,09	2,96	4,27
Post-Office, Telegraph and Mint—				
XIII.—Post-Office	263	......	......	......
Receipts by Civil Department—				
XVI.—Law and Justice—				
Courts of Law	8,22,123	8,30	7,90	7,96
Jails	9,70,703	9,08	10,10	10,06
XVII.—Police	1,88,460	1,80	2,42	2,22
XVIII.—Marine	9,37,027	9,54	11,00	10,00
XIX.—Education	5,64,666	6,27	5,99	6,62
XX.—Medical	1,98,848	2,11	2,01	2,00
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,03,880	2,23	2,19	2,31
Total ...	38,85,8[illegible]7	39,33	41,61	41,17
Miscellaneous—				
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	54,170	60	56	56
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,28,246	1,34	1,24	1,24
XXV.—Miscellaneous	9,13,956	9,36	6,78	6,94
Total ...	10,96,372	11,29	8,58	8,74
Railway—				
State Railways	44,82,590	......	......	......
Irrigation—				
XXIX.—Major works (direct receipts) ...	19,09,613	16,50	20,00	17,02
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—				
By Public Works Department ...	6,74,241	6,60	6,60	7,16
By Civil Department	1,32,095	1,16	1,31	1,27
Total ...	27,16,849	24,26	27,91	25,45
Buildings and Roads—				
XXXII.—Civil Works—				
By Public Works Department ...	2,71,369	1,93	1,93	1,93
By Civil Department	2,46,069	2,52	2,30	2,58
Total ...	5,17,438	4,45	4,23	4,51
Contributions ...	* 1,32,298	......	......	......
Total ...	4,68,51,986	4,54,83	4,61,07	4,55,30
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,26,72,062	4,95,90	5,00,61	4,60,69

BENGAL PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.

(In Rupees, omitting 000's, excepting in the Actuals.)

Heads.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5
Direct demand on the revenue—				
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,86,744	1,71	1,73	1,78
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	1,64,687	1,64	1,65	1,66
3. Land Revenue	37,20,691	46,71	43,85	40,48
5. Salt	50,799	......	......	......
6. Stamps	5,06,520	5,27	5,14	5,35
7. Excise	1,74,105	3,57	3,35	3,46
8. Provincial Rates	74,204	1,19	60	59
9. Customs	7,60,253	8,00	7,90	7,97
10. Assessed Taxes	91,221	96	95	96
11. Forests	3,45,041	3,53	3,13	2,77
12. Registration	4,26,179	4,37	4,38	4,44
Total ...	65,00,324	75,95	72,58	69,46
Interest—				
13. Interest on ordinary debt	2,14,676	2,15	2,25	2,48
Post-office, Telegraph, and Mint—				
15. Post-office	4,919	10	5	3
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department—				
18. General Administration	17,56,921	17,28	17,02	17,24
19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law ...	89,53,640	89,43	90,60	89,73
19. Law and Justice { Jails	26,91,572	22,32	25,00	23,50
20. Police	62,19,099	61,18	63,62	58,97
21. Marine	8,73,032	9,11	9,21	8,91
22. Education	27,41,026	27,46	27,80	28,97
24. Medical	19,40,398	19,18	19,68	19,70
25. Political	21,617	25	19	18
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	4,42,538	4,56	4,54	4,65
Total ...	2,55,39,843	2,50,75	2,57,56	2,51,85
Miscellaneous—				
29. Superannuation, &c.	19,18,352	20,32	20,83	21,36
30. Stationery and Printing	10,98,907	11,34	11,12	11,16
32. Miscellaneous	2,42,156	2,57	2,35	2,38
Total ...	32,59,415	34,23	34,30	34,60
Famine Relief and Insurance—				
33. Famine Relief	21,55,265	22,18	30,78	[illegible]
Railway (Revenue Account)—				
40. Subsidised Companies—Land, &c. ...	—117	......	......	......
Irrigation—				
42. Major Works—				
Working expenses	12,81,881	14,46	13,60	13,67
Interest on debt	24,64,143	24,64	24,51	24,59
43. Minor Works and Navigation—				
By Public Works Department ...	17,78,208	15,25	17,41	14,83
By Civil Department	4,911	8	4	13
Total ..	55,29,143	54,43	55,69	53,22
Buildings and Roads—				
45. Civil Works—				
By Public Works Department ...	35,24,575	32,50	29,75	32,06
By Civil Department	3,04,375	1,36	1,26	90
Total ...	38,28,950	33,86	31,01	32,96
Contributions ...	16,85,149	12,25	11,00	10,50
Total ...	4,87,17,567	4,85,90	4,95,22	4,55,30
Closing balance ...	39,54,495	10,00	5,39	5,39
Grand Total ...	5,26,72,062	4,95,90	5,00,61	4,60,69
Provincial surplus (+) or deficit (—) ...	—18,65,581	—31,07	—34,15	......

APPENDIX A.

Bengal Provincial Receipts in detail of minor heads.

[The figures in columns 4 and 5 are those accepted by the Government of India.]

I.—Land Revenue—

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	
Gross Land Revenue	3,87,68,379	3,92,50,000	3,99,00,000	4,08,73,000	Increase due to revision of settlements.
Deduct 12 per cent. on collections from Government estates (Provincial)	4,63,607	5,40,000	5,40,000	5,84,000	
Deduct recoveries of Bihar survey and settlement charges (Imperial)	1,53,552	3,00,000	6,88,000	7,51,000	
Total deduction ...	6,17,159	8,40,000	12,28,000	13,35,000	
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Provincial Funds	3,81,51,220	3,84,10,000	3,86,72,000	3,95,38,000	
Provincial share of above (one-fourth)	95,37,805	96,02,000	96,68,000	98,84,000	
Deduct on account of adjustments	—13,46,088	—7,96,000	—7,69,000	—17,11,000	As per details below.
Net ...	81,91,717	88,06,000	88,99,000	81,73,000	
Add 12 per cent. collections	4,63,607	5,40,000	5,40,000	5,84,000	
Total Provincial share ...	86,55,324	93,46,000	94,39,000	87,57,000	

Adjustments—

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Fixed contribution to Imperial Revenues under the terms of the contract	14,39,000	14,19,000	14,19,000	14,19,000	
Add payable to Imperial Funds—					
Interest on advance for the Hijili Tidal Canal.	29,510	......	......	......	
Contribution towards the cost of a clock for the General Post Office	5,000	......	......	......	
Grant for temporary establishment for the office of the Meteorological Reporter, Bengal, for recalculation of Meteorological mean value published in the Provincial Weather Report ...	750	......	......	......	
Half of the deferred interest payable by the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, on the Kidderpore Dock loans	2,00,000	......	......	......	
Contribution on account of transfer of South Lushai Hills to Assam	......	......	......	3,00,000	The administration of the South Lushai Hills has been transferred to Assam from the 1st April 1898.
Total ...	16,74,260	14,19,000	14,19,000	17,19,000	
Deduct to be recovered from Imperial Funds—					
Special assignment on account of survey and settlement charges	......	6,23,000	6,23,000	......	
Advance for the Hijili Tidal Canal	36,362	......	......	......	
Grant for transfer of Imperial buildings to the charge of local bodies	42,801	......	13,000	5,000	
Assignment for Gnatong Police	15,650	......	......	......	
Grant to meet the cost of additional Customs establishments for Calcutta and Chittagong ...	1,01,912	......	......	......	
Salary, passage-money and outfit allowance of probationer gardeners for the Royal Botanic Garden	2,442	......	......	......	
Assam Jubilee scholarships	......	......	3,000	3,000	Special scholarships for Assamese students sanctioned by the Assam Administration in Bengal in commemoration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.
Towing charges of the *Rhotas*	10,000	......	......	......	
Grant for the transfer of Observatory buildings to charge of the Provincial Public Works Department	1,491	......	......	......	
Assignment for loss of revenue on account of the discontinuance of the system of prepayment of duty in Bengal on ganja exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	......	......	11,000	......	
Expenditure incurred upon the completion of suitable road from Luchen and Luchong, Sikkim	37,514	......	......	......	
Total ...	3,28,172	6,23,000	6,50,000	8,000	
Net sum to be transferred ...	13,46,088	7,96,000	7,69,000	17,11,000	

III.—Salt—

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Rent of warehouses	92,089	......	......	......	The receipts have been made Imperial from 1897-98 under the terms of the new Provincial contract.
Miscellaneous	42,150	......	......	......	
Total ...	1,34,239	...	......	......	

IV.—Stamps—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sale of general stamps	51,02,767	49,70,000	50,00,000	49,15,000	These receipts were exceptionally high in 1896-97 owing to the execution of a large number of bonds and documents on account of scarcity.
Sale of court-fee stamps	1,21,08,135	1,21,60,000	1,23,00,000	1,24,50,000	This head shows a progressive increase.
Sale of plain paper to be used with court-fee stamps	2,52,481	2,45,000	2,52,000	2,50,000	Based on actuals.
Duty on impressing documents	11,094	20,000	11,000	11,000	
Fines and penalties	24,736	25,000	25,000	25,000	
Miscellaneous	15,083	5,000	12,000	5,000	There were special receipts on account of composition duty in the last six months of 1896-97, and in the first six months of 1897-98, which are not expected to recur.
Total ...	1,75,74,296	1,74,25,000	1,76,00,000	1,76,56,000	
Provincial share (three-fourths)	1,31,80,722	1,30,69,000	1,32,00,000	1,32,42,000	

V.—Excise—

License and Distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs	1,01,99,081	1,02,80,000	98,35,000	99,50,000	The decrease in 1897-98 was due to the scarcity and consequent unfavourable settlements.
Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium	17,26,000	17,55,000	16,80,000	17,80,000	
Duty on ganja	14,56,378	14,00,000	13,20,0 0	15,00,000	
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	17,853	15,000	15,000	20,000	
Total ...	1,33,99,312	1,34,50,000	1,28,50,000	1,32,50,000	
Provincial share	33,49,828	67,25,000	64,25,000	66,25,000	Provincial share in 1896-97 was one-fourth and under the new contract is one-half.

VI.—Provincial Rates—

Public Works Cess	43,07,112	40,60,000	44,30,000	45,50,000	Increase expected from revaluations.
General rates for management of private estates ...	1,50,199	1,40,000	1,70,000	1,80,000	
Total ...	44,57,311	42,00,000	46,00,000	47,30,000	

VII.—Customs—

Sea Customs—Miscellaneous	85,885	84,000	82,000	85,000	Based on actuals.
Warehouse and Wharf-rent	7,429	7,000	8,000	7,000	
Miscellaneous—					
Fees for registration of cargo boats	347				
Other items	953				
Total Miscellaneous ...	1,300		1,000	1,000	
Total ...	94,114	91,000	91,000	93,000	

VIII.—Assessed Taxes—

Deductions by Government from salaries and pensions, &c.	4,93,166	4,95,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	Based on actuals.
Deductions by Government from interest on Government securities	13,706	15,000	14,000	14,000	
Deductions from salaries, &c., by local authority or company	34,994	55,000	55,000	55,000	
Income-tax on securities of local authority or company	65,350	60,000	65,000	65,000	
Deductions from profits of Railway Company ...	2,596	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Ordinary collections	42,74,90[illegible]	42,32,000	42,25,000	42,25,000	
Penalties	20,832	25,000	25,000	25,000	
Miscellaneous	12,830	15,000	13,000	13,000	
Total ...	49,18,440	49,00,000	49,00,000	49,00,000	
Provincial share (one-half)	24,59,220	24,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000	

IX.—Forests—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	5,19,992	4,50,100	3,86,000	31,300	The budget for 1897-98 was prepared on the assumption that the sleepers supplied to the Rai Bareili Railway in that year would be paid for in full in that year, but a part was paid in advance before the close of the preceding year, and this accounts for the decrease in the revised estimate. The decrease in 1898-99 is due to cessation of sleeper operations in the Singhbhum Division.
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	8,08,161	8,17,000	7,72,000	8,59,800	The decrease in the revised estimate is due to the falling off in the Sundarbans Division owing to famine.
Confiscated drift and waif wood	7,915	9,000	9,000	8,500	
Miscellaneous	34,781	23,100	28,000	28,400	
Total ...	13,70,840	13,00,000	11,95,000	9,28,000	
Provincial share (one-half)	6,85,425	6,50,000	5,98,000	4,64,000	

X.—Registration—

Fees for registering documents	14,83,315	13,65,000	14,88,000	14,50,000	The increases in 1896-97 and 1897-98 are due partly to the famine and partly to increased facilities afforded by the opening of new offices.
Fees for copies of registered documents	21,735	20,000	22,000	20,000	
Miscellaneous	39,645	35,000	40,000	40,000	
Total ...	15,44,695	14,20,000	15,50,000	15,10,000	
Provincial share (one-half)	7,72,347	7,10,000	7,75,000	7,55,000	

XII.—Interest—

Class I.—Interest on advances to cultivators— On advances to cultivators under Land Improvement Loans Act ... ... On advances to cultivators under Agriculturists' Loans Act, XXII of 1894 ...	16,836	62,000	90,000	1,26,000	Calculated on the estimated outstanding mean balance.
" *II.*—Interest on advances under Special Loans— On Drainage and Embankment Advances	25,637	52,000	41,000	83,000	Calculated on the estimated outstanding mean balance, including the balance on account of the Rajapur drainage scheme, on which interest is being realized from 1897-98.
" *III.*—Interest on loans to landholders, &c. ...	3,551	1,300	1,000	1,000	
" *IV.*—Interest on loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations)	1,24,387	1,40,000	1,08,000	1,62,000	Calculated on the estimated outstanding mean balance.
Interest on Government Securities	11,884	11,000	13,000	12,000	
Miscellaneous—					
Interest on arrears of Public Works Cess	49,544	38,000	39,000	39,000	
Interest on the Capital cost of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's house, &c.		1,300	1,300	1,300	
Other items		1,700	700	700	
Interest on zamindari embankment recoveries, &c.		1,700	2,000	2,000	
Total Miscellaneous ...	49,544	42,700	43,000	43,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,31,889	3,09,000	2,96,000	4,27,000	

XIII.—Post Office—

Recoveries on account of establishment employed in Postmaster-General's office	368	......	......	......	The recoveries are now adjusted in the books of the Comptroller of Post Offices.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property	29,013	35,000	29,000	29,000	Based on average actuals.
Court-fees realised in cash	51,401	36,000	50,000	50,000	
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	6,89,952	7,22,000	6,49,000	6,65,000	
Pleadership Examination Fees	39,864	29,000	45,000	40,000	
Miscellaneous	11,892	8,000	17,000	12,000	
Total ...	8,22,122	8,30,000	7,90,000	7,96,000	

XVIB.—Jails—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Jails	11,458	8,000	18,000	12,000	
Jail Manufactures	9,59,245	9,00,000	9,92,000	9,94,000	Increase for larger supplies to the Military and the Police Departments.
Total ...	9,70,703	9,08,000	10,10,000	10,06,000	

XVII.—Police—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds	9,047	8,000	8,000	9,000	
Police supplied to Public Departments, private companies and persons	38,054	35,000	94,000	73,000	The increase is due to larger recoveries on account of police supplied to Railway Companies and for Punitive Police.
Presidency Police	97,678	90,000	90,000	93,000	
Recoveries on account of Village Police	1,638	3,000	8,000	1,000	
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	34,808	35,000	35,000	36,000	
Superannuation Receipts	355	1,000	....	1,000	
Miscellaneous	6,880	8,000	12,000	9,000	
Total ...	1,88,460	1,80,000	2,42,000	2,22,000	

XVIII.—Marine—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores	2,303	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Registration and other Fees	41,348	42,000	48,000	44,000	
Pilotage Receipts { Calcutta	8,30,694	8,37,000	9,90,000	8,77,000	The receipts under this head fluctuate and depend on the tonnage of vessels visiting the port. They were unusually high in 1897-98.
Pilotage Receipts { Chittagong	11,855	17,000		16,500	
Lead-money of Volunteers	......	6,000		6,000	
Miscellaneous.					
Deductions for Mess-money	10,088	10,200	60,000	12,000	
Contribution to Life-boat Establishment, Goalundo	240	300		300	
Marine Survey	36,445	35,000		37,700	
Other Items	4,356	4,500		4,500	
Total Miscellaneous ..	51,129	50,000	60,000	54,500	
Total ...	9,37,027	9,54,000	11,00,000	10,00,000	

XIX.—Education—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Fees, Government Colleges ... { General	1,67,774	1,65,000	1,80,000	1,70,000	
Fees, Government Colleges ... { Professional ...	37,924	39,000	38,000	38,000	
,, Schools, General	3,12,472	3,07,000	3,24,000	3,97,000	Larger receipts are anticipated from fees from boarders of the Kurseong Boys' and Girls' Boarding Schools. The proposal to include the receipts and expenditure of the Eden Hindu Hostel in Calcutta in the Provincial account was not carried out in 1897-98. They will be incorporated in the accounts of 1898-99.
,, Schools, Special	17,181	18,000	15,000	17,000	
Contributions from Native States, private persons and municipalities	9,145	8,000	12,000	9,000	
Income from endowments	5,150	8,000	5,000	6,000	
Miscellaneous	15,070	19,000	25,000	25,000	
Total ...	5,64,666	6,27,000	5,99,000	6,62,000	

XX.—*Medical*—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Medical School and College Fees	56,557	55,000	58,000	58,000	Based on actuals.
Hospital receipts	76,893	84,000	75,000	75,000	
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	24,254	29,000	24,000	24,000	
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons	128	......	......	......	
Contributions (from Municipalities and private persons)	36,130	39,000	39,000	39,000	
Miscellaneous	4,856	4,000	5,000	4,000	
Total ...	1,98,848	2,11,000	2,01,000	2,00,000	

XXI.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments*—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Botanic and other gardens	3,762	5,000	3,000	4,400	
Veterinary and stallion receipts	4,785	5,000	5,000	9,300	Increase is due to recoveries of boarding charges from students of the Veterinary Institution.
Cinchona plantation	1,61,314	1,74,000	1,77,000	1,83,500	Larger receipts are expected from the sale of quinine.
Receipts on account of experimental cultivation ...	2,164	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Ditto ditto of public exhibitions and fairs...	1	......	.. ...	......	
Emigration fees	26,313	32,000	26,000	26,000	
Examination fees	5,641	5,000	6,000	5,500	
Add for rounding	......	......	......	300	
Total ...	2,03,980	2,23,000	2,19,000	2,31,000	

XXII.—*Superannuations*—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Deductions for Pension Fund (Marine)	......	8,000	8,000	8,000	The receipts have been provincialized in the new contract.
Family subscriptions of Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service	1,586	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Contributions of officers lent to Municipalities or Corporations	15,332	9,000	8,000	8,000	Based on actual demands.
Contributions of officers lent to Foreign Service ...	27,728	30,000	30,000	30,000	
Contributions of persons employed by the Court of Wards	9,177	11,000	8,000	8,000	
Refunds of Gratuities	347	. ....	......	... .	
Total ...	54,170	60,000	56,000	56,000	

XXIII.—*Stationery and Printing*—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Stationery receipts	1,172	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Sale of Gazettes and other publications	94,597	98,000	93,000	93,000	
Other press receipts	32,477	35,000	30,000	30,000	
Total ...	1,28,246	1,34,000	1,24,000	1,24,000	

XXV.—*Miscellaneous*—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Unclaimed deposits	3,41,605	3,90,000	3,32,000	3,70,000	This is a fluctuating item.
Treasure-trove	142	......	......	. ...	
Sale-proceeds of Durbar presents	8,418	19,000	5,000	10,000	
Sale of old stores and materials	47,254	43,000	90,000	45,000	The receipts in 1897-98 were high on account of sale-proceeds of articles purchased and temporary sheds erected in connection with famine relief operations.
Sale of lands and houses, &c.	6,480	7,000	7,000	8,000	Based on the actual demand.
Fees for Government audits (of Municipal and Incorporated Local Funds)	80,568	70,000	44,000	43,000	No provision has been made for the recoveries from Incorporated Local Funds which will be adjusted by deduction from the Provincial expenditure in a lump sum.
Contributions	......	......	80,000	79,000	Based on actual demand.
Rents	29,001	27,000	16,000	19,000	
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures	2,31,392	2,36,000	24,000	39,000	The falling off is due chiefly to partition fees being now adjusted by reduction of charges instead of being credited to this head.
Miscellaneous	1,69,098	1,51,000	80,000	81,000	
Total ..	9,13,956	9,85,000	6,78,000	6,94,000	

XXVI.—State Railways (Eastern Bengal State Railway System)—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross receipts ...	1,50,05,866	......	......	......	These have been made Imperial from 1897-98, under the terms of the new provincial contract.
Working expenses ...	60,40,686	......	......	......	
Net receipts ...	89,65,180	......	......	......	
Provincial share (one-half) ...	44,82,590	......	......	......	

XXIX.—Irrigation.—Major Works—(District Receipts.)

Orissa Canals ...	4,74,217	4,49,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	The increase, in 1897-98 is for larger collections of water rates due to deficient rainfall.
Midnapore Canal ...	2,79,757	2,33,000	2,65,000	2,58,000	
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	90,946	74,000	80,000	80,000	
Sone Canals ...	10,64,693	8,94,000	11,55,000	8,64,000	
Total ...	19,09,613	16,50,000	20,00,000	17,02,000	

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department—

Irrigation and Navigation Works.					
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept—					
Saran Canal ...	1,304	10,000	10,000	2,000	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	4,40,064	4,30,000	4,30,000	4,60,000	
Orissa Coast Canal ...	86,259	78,000	78,000	86,000	
Total ...	5,27,627	5,18,000	5,18,000	5,48,000	
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept—					
Nadia rivers ...	93,474	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,20,000	
Galghatta and Buxi Khal ...	3,820	4,000	4,000	4,000	
Total ...	97,294	1,04,000	1,04,000	1,24,000	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept—					
Eden Canal ...	37,091	33,000	33,000	37,000	
Teur Canal ...	100	......	......	......	
Total ...	37,191	31,000	33,000	37,000	
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works ...	6,62,112	6,55,000	6,55,000	7,09,000	
Agricultural Works.					
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept—					
Government embankments ...	6,155	4,000	4,000	5,000	
Takavi embankments under contract ...	5,974	1,000	1,000	2,000	
Total Agricultural Works ...	12,129	5,000	5,000	7,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,74,241	6,60,000	6,60,000	7,16,000	

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Civil Department—

Recoveries on account of zamindari embankments under the contract system (on account of lands benefitted by embankments) ...	1,28,720	1,03,000	1,03,000	1,03,000	The increase in the actual o 1896-97 was due to the recovery of arrears in the district of Midnapore.
Recoveries on account of the Rajapur drainage on account of capitalized maintenance charges ...	......	5,000	28,000	19,000	Estimated by the Drainage Commissioners.
Recoveries on account of capitalized maintenance charges of the Dankuni drainage ...	529	......	......	......	
Miscellaneous receipts, Dankuni Canal ...	3,740	8,000	5,000	5,000	
Ditto ditto, Howrah drainage ...	6				
Ditto ditto, Rajapore drainage ...	......				
Total ...	1,32,995	1,16,000	1,31,000	1,27,000	

XXXII.—Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department—

Heads.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total gross receipts	2,71,369	1,93,000	1,93,000	1,93,000	The actuals of 1896-97 include Rs. 36,507 being profits of the Calcutta Workshops, and Rs. 63,649, being the Government share of the surplus profits of Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway for the year ending 30th June 1896.

XXXII.—Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department—

Heads.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	Remarks.
Tolls on ferries	2,43,968	2,50,000	2,17,000	2,45,000	
Cemetery receipts	2,101	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Rent of staging bungalow	...	......	11,000	11,000	These receipts are now credited under this head under orders of the Comptroller-General.
Total ...	2,46,069	2,52,000	2,30,000	2,58,000	

APPENDIX B.

Bengal Provincial Expenditure in detail of minor heads.

[The figures in columns 4 and 5 are those accepted by the Government of India.]

1.—*Refunds and Drawbacks*—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Land Revenue (one-fourth)	25,220	14,000	14,000	16,000	
Stamp (three-fourths)	1,19,378	1,17,000	1,13,000	1,17,000	Larger provision has been made owing to anticipated increase in revenue.
Excise (one-half)	2,546	6,000	5,000	5,000	
Assessed taxes (one-half)	16,157	15,000	12,000	16,000	
Forest (one-half)	24	1,000	......	......	
Registration (one-half)	1,475	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Provincial Rates	20,803	14,000	25,000	20,000	
Customs (other than Export and Import duty) ...	1,141	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Total ...	1,86,744	1,71,000	1,73,000	1,78,000	

2.—*Assignments and Compensations* —

Malikana	1,64,687	1,64,000	1,65,000	1,65,000	

3.—*Land Revenue*—

Survey and Settlement	......	8,06,000	8,30,000	4,65,000	The increase in the revised estimates is due to larger outlay on the settlement operations in Chittagong.
Charges of District Administration	31,95,714	32,28,000	30,35,000	30,05,000	The saving under this head is nominal, being due to partition fees having been adjusted in reduction of charges instead of being credited to the head Miscellaneous as heretofore.
Management of Government estates	4,29,062	4,60,000	4,37,000	4,94,000	Provision has been made for larger outlay on agricultural and sanitary improvements in Government estates.
Land Records and Agriculture	95,815	77,000	77,000	84,000	
Total ...	37,20,591	45,71,000	43,85,000	40,48,000	

5.—*Salt*—

Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	50,799	......	......	......	The charges have been made Imperial from 1897-98 under the terms of the new Provincial contract.

6.—*Stamps*.—

Superintendence	83,987	83,000	82,000	86,000	Larger expenditure on contingencies.
Charges for the sale of general stamps	1,13,227	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps	1,25,544	1,26,000	1,26,000	1,28,000	Larger estimate based on the anticipated increase in receipts.
Discount on plain paper	15,749	16,000	16,000	16,000	
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	3,36,853	3,67,000	3,51,000	3,74,000	Estimate of the Superintendent, Stamps and Stationery.
Total ...	6,75,360	7,02,000	6,85,000	7,14,000	
Provincial share—(three-fourths)	5,06,520	5,27,000	5,14,000	5,36,000	

7.—*Excise*.—

Superintendence	69,326	77,000	68,000	74,000	Full sanctioned scale of officers and establishment has been provided for under all the heads.
Presidency establishment	[illegible]	98,000	98,000	1,00,000	
District Executive establishment	3,69,157	3,81,000	3,78,000	3,80,000	
Distilleries	1,58,635	1,57,003	1,25,000	1,38,000	
Total ...	6,96,420	7,13,000	6,69,000	6,92,000	
Provincial share	1,74,1[illegible]5	3,57,000	3,[illegible]5,000	3,46,000	

8.—Provincial Rates.—

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Collection of rates and cesses		85,000	36,500	36,500	The decrease is due to the charge for the cost of collection being calculated on the scale fixed in 1879.
Valuation and revaluation work		34,000	23,500	22,500	
Total ...	74,204	1,19,000	60,000	59,000	

9.—Customs.—

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Calcutta	7,17,083	7,56,700		7,52,200	Full sanctioned scale of officers and establishments has been provided for.
Balasore	6,449	7,000		7,000	
Chittagong	26,817	26,300		27,700	
Cuttack	7,808	7,800		7,800	
Dacca	[illegible]96	700		800	
Puri	1,400	1,500		1,500	
Total ...	7,60,253	8,00,000	7,80,000	7,97,000	

10.—Assessed Taxes.—

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Collection of Income tax	1,82,442	1,93,000	1,90,000	1,93,000	The decrease in 1896-97 was due to the permanent Collector of Calcutta being on deputation, and the Officiating Officer drawing lower pay.
Provincial share (one-half)	91,221	96,000	95,000	96,000	

11.—Forest.—

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
A.—Conservancy and Works.					
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	2,37,530	1,81,900		19,000	The decrease is mainly due to the cessation of sleeper operations in the Singhbhum Division.
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	56,717	65,300		62,000	
Confiscated, drift and waif wood	1,872	2,800		2,800	
Live-stock, stores, tools and plant	19,307	11,100		10,000	
Communications and buildings	50,643	82,400		82,200	Include Rs. 6,000 for a portable tramway in the Darjeeling Division and Rs. 14,000 for the construction of two head-quarters bungalows, works which had to be deferred in 1897-98.
Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests	35,756	43,600		41,800	
Miscellaneous	1,623	2,700		2,300	
Total A—Conservancy and Works ...	4,08,448	3,89,800		2,21,000	
B.—Establishments.					
Salaries	2,33,209	2,68,600		2,85,800	Increase due to (1) to the re-organisation scheme which will now be fully worked up to, (2) to more officers being on duty throughout the year, and (3) to the filling up of vacancies in the class of Extra Assistant Conservators.
Travelling allowances	37,617	36,900		35,400	
Contingencies	15,768	11,700		12,800	
Total B—Establishments ...	2,86,594	3,17,200		3,34,000	
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ...	6,90,042	7,07,000	6,25,000	5,55,000	
Provincial share (one-half)	3,45,021	3,53,000	3,13,000	2,77,000	

12.—Registration—

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Superintendence	51,743	57,000	54,000	55,000	The savings in 1897-98 are due to smaller outlay on travelling allowances.
District charges	8,00,615	8,16,000	8,21,000	8,32,000	Increase due to larger expenditure on commission to Rural Sub-Registrars.
Total ...	8,52,358	8,73,000	8,75,000	8,87,000	
Provincial share (one-half)	4,26,179	4,37,000	4,38,000	4,44,000	

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—

Head.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Interest on Provincial advance and loan account ...	2,14,676	2,15,000	2,25,000	2,48,000	Both the revised estimate for 1897-98 and the estimate for 1898-99 are based on the estimated mean outstanding balance of loans carrying interest at 3½ per cent.

15.—Post Office—

Head.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	Remarks.
Conveyance of Mails, South Lushai Hills	2,806	8,000	3,000	......	No estimate is necessary owing to the transfer of the South Lushai Administration to Assam from the 1st April 1898.
Dâk establishment	2,113	2,100	2,000	3,000	
Lump deductions	...	(—) 100	...	......	
Total ...	4,919	10,000	5,000	3,000	

18.—General Administration—

Head.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	Remarks.
Salary of Lieutenant-Governor	99,304	90,000	1,07,000	96,000	The excess in 1897-98 is due to acting arrangement during the absence on leave of the permanent Lieutenant-Governor.
Staff and household of Lieutenant-Governor	31,953	34,000	37,000	34,000	
Tour expenses	32,260	34,000	34,000	34,000	
Legislative Council	27,907	26,000	25,000	26,000	
Civil Secretariats	5,82,412	5,77,000	5,90,000	5,66,000	The increase in 1897-98 is due to privilege leave arrangements and to larger expenditure on allowances and contingencies owing to increase of work in connection with famine.
Board of Revenue	2,90,938	2,88,000	2,79,000	2,85,000	
Commissioners	6,17,472	5,94,000	5,77,000	6,33,000	The increase in 1898-99 is due to provision having been made for an additional Commissioner for the full year; for the construction of a new steamer for the Commissioner of Chittagong at a cost of Rs. 40,000 and for larger outlay on contingencies.
Civil Offices of Account and Audit	74,675	76,000	53,000	50,000	The decrease from 1897-98 is nominal and is due to audit fees received from Incorporated Local Funds being adjusted by reduction of charges.
Total ...	17,56,921	17,28,000	17,02,000	17,24,000	

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

Head.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	Remarks.
High Court	11,54,207	11,64,000	11,60,000	11,58,000	
Law Officers	3,31,607	3,16,000	3,14,000	3,37,000	
Coroner's Court	6,934	7,000	7,000	8,000	
Presidency Magistrates, &c.	65,296	65,000	64,000	64,000	
Civil and Sessions Courts	47,31,289	46,63,000	47,90,000	47,18,000	The excess in 1897-98 is chiefly for grain compensation allowance and partly for larger expenditure on remuneration to copyists, travelling expenses of witnesses, and process-serving charges.
Courts of Small Causes	1,71,716	1,77,000	1,67,000	1,72,000	
Criminal Courts	23,84,062	24,21,000	24,57,000	24,15,000	Ditto ditto.
Pleadership Examination Charges	15,628	14,000	16,000	16,000	
Refunds	89,003	1,10,000	85,000	90,000	
Lump addition for increase to the pay of peons ...	......	5,000	......	......	
Total ...	89,53,040	89,42,000	90,60,000	89,73,000	

19B.—Jails.

Head.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	Remarks.
Jails—					
Superintendence	58,189	57,000		54,000	
Establishments	4,97,495	5,01,000		5,02,000	
Dietary Charges	7,29,066	5,09,000		5,31,000	The increases in 1896-97 and 1897-98 were due to the high prices of food-grains.
Hospital Charges	74,272	78,000		76,000	
Clothing and Bedding of Prisoners	87,0[illegible]	95,000		89,000	
Sanitation Charges	28,877	18,000		31,000	
Charges for moving Prisoners	62,370	47,000		61,000	
Miscellaneous Services and Supplies	1,02,239	1,27,000		1,13,000	
Allowances	16,578	8,000		10,000	
Contingent Charges	34,201	42,000		43,000	
Extraordinary Charges for Live-Stock and Tools and Plant	23,427	12,000		18,000	
Total Jails ...	17,13,806	14,94,000		15,28,000	
Jail Manufactures	8,77,185	7,38,000		8,22,000	Larger provision has been made for the purchase of raw materials.
Refunds	581	......		......	
Grand Total ...	25,91,572	22,32,000	25,00,000	23,50,000	

20.—*Police*—

Head.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Presidency Police	7,68,301	7,53,000	7,66,000	7,65,000	
Municipal "	45,082	45,000	48,000	46,500	
Superintendence	1,65,903	1,52,000	1,59,000	1,59,000	
District Executive Force	46,36,909	44,92,000	48,11,000	45,91,000	The excess in 1897-98 is chiefly due to the grant of grain compensation allowance and partly to temporary police being employed in connection with the plague and famine.
Village Police	20,208	20,000	20,000	65,000	The increase in 1898-99 is due to provision being made for the introduction of the village police system under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 into Orissa.
Special "	4,55,282	5,00,000	4,05,000	1,16,500	Decrease in 1897-98 was due to reorganization of the South Lushai Hills Police force and smaller outlay on transport and commissariat charges. The decrease in 1898-99 is due to the transfer of the South Lushai Hills to the Assam Administration from the 1st April 1898.
Railway "	1,20,440	1,29,000	1,32,000	1,32,500	
Cattle-pounds	4,237	5,000	4,000	5,000	
Upper Burma Police Charges	......	14,000	14,000	14,000	
Refunds	2,737	6,000	3,000	3,000	
Lump addition for increase to the pay of peons ..	......	2,000	......	.. ...	
				58,97,500	
Deduct for rounding ...				(—)500	
Total ...	62,19,099	61,18,000	63,62,000	58,97,000	

21—*Marine*—

Head.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	Remarks.
Salaries and allowances of officers and men afloat ...	74,398	70,000	68,000	69,000	
Victualling of officers and men afloat	18,485	25,000	20,000	23,000	
Purchase of marine stores and coal for the building, repairs, and outfit of ships and vessels ...	76,476	90,000	71,000	90,000	
Purchase and hire of ships and vessels	12,321	20,000	12,000	20,000	
Pilotage, pilot establishments, and vessels	5,26,490	5,57,000	6,00,000	5,37,000	The excess expenditure in 1897-98 was due to larger expenditure on pilotage allowance to free list pilots, which varies according to the number and tonnage of vessels visiting the ports.
Marine establishments	88,176	83,000	85,000	84,000	
Subsidies to steam-boat companies	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Miscellaneous	50,947	40,000	39,000	29,800	A grant of Rs. 24,000 was made to the Balasore Port Fund in 1896-97, while Rs. 12,500 was granted in 1897-98. In 1898-99 no grant is necessary.
State Yacht establishment	4,996	5,700	6,000	5,700	
Light-house and Light-ships	......	......	......	12,000	Provision for a light for the Kutubdia Light-house at Chittagong, to be indented for from England.
Refunds	543	300	......	500	
Total ..	8,73,032	9,11,000	9,21,000	8,91,000	

22.—*Education*—

Head.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	Remarks.
Direction	85,296	66,000	67,000	67,000	
Inspection ... . — ...	3,31,741	3,38,000	3,54,000	3,63,000	} Increases are for the reorganization of the Education Department.
Government Colleges, General	5,94,192	5,12,000	5,32,000	5,25,000	}
Ditto Professional	1,74,575	1,75,000	1,64,000	1,86,000	The provision for the Agricultural class and for apparatus for the mining course has been repeated.
Government Schools, General	5,77,349	5,70,000	5,82,000	6,59,000	Provision has been made for the Kurseong Girls' Boarding School, and for larger outlay on boarding charges in the Kurseong Boys' School.
Ditto Special	1,64,945	1,98,000	1,87,000	1,96,000	Provision has been made in 1898-99 for a workshop for the Dacca Survey School.
Grants-in-aid	6,26,379	6,00,000	6,28,000	6,60,000	
Scholarships	1,91,266	1,88,000	1,96,000	1,90,000	
Miscellaneous	64,828	69,000	69,000	1,10,000	Increase due to provision having been made for boarding charges of the Eden Hindu Hostel and for examination charges of schools under the control of the Inspector of European Schools.
Refunds	455	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lump addition (for the introduction of the reorganization scheme of the educational services and for increase in the pay of peons)	......	20,000	......	......	
Total ...	27,41,026	27,46,000	27,80,000	28,97,000	

24.—*Medical*—

Head.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Medical Establishment	7,00,819	6,95,000	6,74,000	7,01,000	Saving in 1897-98 is due to deputation of officers on military and famine duties.
Hospitals and Dispensaries	4,82,173	5,14,000	4,76,000	5,15,000	There is less outlay on clothing of patients, contingencies, &c., in 1897-98.
Sanitation and Vaccination	2,01,226	2,23,000	1,84,000	2,04,000	Saving in 1897-98 is owing to absence of officers on deputation.
Grants for medical purposes	50,206	7,000	1,60,000	62,000	Increase in 1897-98 is due to heavy expenditure for the prevention of plague. A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made for such expenditure in 1898-99.
Medical Schools and Colleges	3,13,729	3,11,000	3,00,000	3,11,000	There is a decrease in 1897-98, chiefly under Salaries.
Lunatic Asylums	1,35,993	1,21,000	1,21,000	1,29,000	Larger provision has been made for raw materials for manufactures.
Special Hospitals	13,094	17,000	14,000	15,000	
Chemical Examiner	35,970	29,000	27,000	31,000	
Refunds	7,098	1,000	2,000	2,000	
Total ...	19,40,398	19,18,000	19,58,000	19,70,000	

25.—*Political*—

Head.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	Remarks.
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	......	2,000	......	2,000	Provision made to meet charges that may be incurred in 1898-99.
Durbar presents and allowances to vakils, &c. ...	17,177	14,000	14,000	14,000	The actuals of 1896-97 include charges on account of presents bought in 1895-96.
Miscellaneous	4,440	9,000	5,000	2,000	The estimate for 1898-99 excludes charges for the South Lushai Hills.
Total ...	21,617	25,000	19,000	18,000	

26.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments*—

Head.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	Remarks.
Provincial Museums	20,134	17,000	18,000	19,000	
Imperial Institute	303	500	1,000	500	
Donations to Scientific Societies	14,000	16,000	14,000	16,000	The estimates for 1897-98 and 1898-99 include Rs. 2,000 for the Buddhist Text Society.
Experimental cultivation	11,548	15,000	12,000	14,000	
Cinchona plantation	1,62,215	1,72,000	1,72,000	1,72,000	
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	2,044	2,000	1,000	2,500	
Veterinary and Stallion Charges	20,260	22,000	25,000	34,800	Increase of pay of lecturers and employment of additional establishment and provision for boarding charges of students.
Botanic and other Public Gardens	1,22,116	1,24,100	1,25,000	1,21,300	Decrease due to the lower rate of salary to the new Superindent of the Botanic Garden.
Emigration	23,824	24,400	22,000	24,100	
Inspector of Factories	24,719	22,200	22,000	22,400	
Census	1,457	2,000	2,000	1,500	
Registration of Railway and Road-borne Traffic ...	7,333	6,700	9,000	6,400	
Registration of River-borne Traffic	17,753	17,000	17,000	17,800	
Provincial Statistics	2,454	2,500	2,000	2,500	
Inspector of Explosives	1,562	2,100	2,000	2,100	
Examinations...	6,927	4,500	5,000	5,500	
Refunds	1,142	1,000	1,000	600	
Miscellaneous	2,747	4,000	4,000	2,000	
Total ...	4,42,538	4,55,000	4,54,000	4,65,000	

29.—*Superannuations*—

Head.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	Remarks.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	18,94,931	} 19,46,000	20,06,000	20,48,000	The increase is due to sanction of new pensions in excess of lapses which were not fully provided for in the budget for 1897-98.
Ditto of Establishment for management of private Estates	237				
Compassionate Allowances	16,832	22,000	22,000	22,000	
Gratuities	6,352	7,000	7,000	7,000	
Marine Department Pensions	.....	57,000	48,000	49,000	
Total ...	19,18,352	20,32,000	20,83,000	21,26,000	

30.—Stationery and Printing—

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Stationery Office at the Presidency	1,53,176	1,54,000	1,54,000	1,56,000	
Ditto purchased in the country	61,462	70,000	60,000	62,000	
Government Presses	3,51,254	3,66,000	3,54,000	3,54,000	
Printing at private Presses	1,278	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	5,31,048	5,42,000	5,42,000	5,42,000	
Refunds	689	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total	10,98,907	11,34,000	11,12,000	11,16,000	

32.—Miscellaneous—

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Travelling allowances to officers attending examinations	2,677	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages, and allowance to Language Examination Committee	3,109	7,000	4,000	6,000	
Cost of books and publications	617	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Donations for charitable purposes	1,03,801	97,000	99,000	99,700	
Charges on account of European vagrants	6,556	6,000	7,000	6,300	
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	14,138	18,000	18,000	18,000	
Petty Establishments	47,960	47,000	36,000	37,000	Decrease due to the transfer of the charges for Staging Bungalows to the head 45—Civil Works.
Special Commissions of Enquiry	8,178	10,000	5,000	...	
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off	3,213	4,000	2,000	4,000	
Charges for search of hidden treasure	53		...	...	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	26,495	31,000	27,000	29,000	
Contributions	15,867	15,000	15,000	16,000	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen Charges	1,736	8,000	10,000	8,000	Provision made to meet any unforeseen charges that may be incurred during the year.
Miscellaneous Refunds	7,479	10,000	8,000	10,000	Provision made to meet charges that may occur during the year.
Extraordinary item	33	...	...	...	
Total	2,42,156	2,57,000	2,35,000	2,38,000	

33.—Famine Relief—

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Imperial	...	70,13,000	54,60,000	...	
Provincial	21,55,266	22,18,000	30,78,000	...	
Local	2,86,816	8,17,000	3,56,000	...	
Total	24,42,082	1,00,48,000	88,94,000	......	

42.—Irrigation—Major Works—(Working Expenses)—

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Orissa Canals	4,65,745	5,67,000	4,96,000	4,63,000	
Midnapore Canal	2,23,927	2,59,000	2,30,000	2,59,000	
Hijili Tidal Canal	38,490	55,000	46,000	61,000	
Sone Canals	5,53,719	5,65,000	5,88,000	5,84,000	
Total	12,51,881	14,46,000	13,60,000	13,67,000	

42.—Irrigation—Major Works—(Interest on Debt)—

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Orissa Project	10,23,372	10,24,000	10,24,000	10,24,000	
Midnapore Canal	3,29,593	3,29,000	3,29,000	3,29,000	
Hijili Tidal Canal	71,820	72,000	72,000	72,000	
Sone Project	10,39,358	10,39,000	10,36,000	10,34,000	
Total	24,64,143	24,64,000	24,61,000	24,59,000	

43—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department.

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.					
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.					
CAPITAL.					
Works in progress.					
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,54,398	3,78,000	3,95,000	1,36,800	This is for the Bhangore Khal improvement project.
Midnapore Canal	6,060	......	4,504	......	
Hijili Tidal Canal	36,362	...	300	...	
Orissa Coast Canal	20,274	19,000	18,075	14,200	
Orissa Canals	3,96	1,300	49,189	1,14,000	
Sone Project	10,678	18,700	1,31,400	18,700	The revised estimate for 1897-98, includes a provision of Rs 1,05,000 for the transfer of the stock of the Dehri Work-shops from 49, Imperial to this head.
Damodar Project	(—)1,200	... ...	... ...	...	
Total Capital ...	5,29,767	4,17,000	5,98,468	2,84,300	
REVENUE.					
Orissa Coast Canal	84,185	61,000	59,202	72,000	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	2,28,178	1,89,000	1,98,548	1,71,000	
Saran project	11,998	1,300	4,800	10,000	
Total Revenue ...	3,24,361	2,51,300	2,62,550	2,53,000	
Total Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept	8,54,128	6,68,300	8,61,018	5,37,300	
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept.					
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Nadia rivers	1,22,289	1,19,000	1,18,690	1,29,000	
Gaighatta and Buxi khals	659	1,200	1,200	1,300	
Total Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept	1,22,948	1,20,200	1,19,890	1,30,300	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.					
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Eden Canal	1,09,013	} 72,000	73,217	49,500	
Madhubani Canal	5,791				
Champaran Canal	9,158				
Total Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	1,23,962	72,000	73,217	49,500	
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works ...	11,01,038	8,60,500	10,54,125	7,17,100	
AGRICULTURAL AND DRAINAGE WORKS.					
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.					
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Government embankments and works for the improvement of Government and escheated estates	4,73,260	} 6,64,500	6,89,730	7,65,900	The revised estimate includes a grant of Rs. 30,000 for the repair of the Kutubdia embankments in the Chittagong Division.
Takavi embankments	2,03,910				
Total Agricultural ...	6,77,170	6,64,500	6,89,730	7,65,900	
Total 43.—Minor Works and Navigation ...	17,78,208	15,25,000	17,43,855 or 17,44,000 in round numbers.	14,83,000	

43.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Civil Department.

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Embankments under the contract system—					
Establishments	1,466	1,452	1,600	1,452	
Contingencies	47	148		48	
Maintenance charges of the Rajapore and Howrah drainages	......	4,000			
Maintenance charges of the Dankuni and Howrah drainage			2,400	11,844	Increase due to the establishment charges of the Rajapore Drainage Scheme recently capitalized.
Travelling allowance	2,472	2,400			
Compensation for dearness of provisions	917	....			
	9	... ..	...	... ..	
Deduct for rounding ..				13,344 344	
Total	4,911	8,000	4,000	13,000	

45.—Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department.

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Original Works	17,49,757	15,44,031	11,15,000	12,27,000	
Repairs	9,56,953	9,95,000	11,[illegible]	11,00,000	Increase due to repairing of damages caused by earthquake.
Establishment	7,40,152	6,85,968	6,80,000	8,10,775	
Tools and Plant	20,375	25,000	17,000	21,225	
Suspense	57,338	..			
Total .	35,24,575	32,50,000	29,75,000	32,08,000	

45—Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department.

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Estimate, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
Ferry charges	17,442	10,000		34,200	
Refunds of ferry tolls	25,661	25,800			
Contributions to Excluded Local Funds and Municipalities	(a)	50,000		43,000	
Public Works, South Lushai Hills	61,427	50,428		......	Transferred to Assam from 1st April 1898.
Ditto, Angul	5,695	.....		. ...	
Other Public Works	(a)1,84,150	......		......	
Staging bungalows and encamping grounds	... ..	......		12,800	
Deduct for rounding		1,36,228 228			
Total ..	3,94,375	1,36,000	1,20,000	90,000	

(a) Included under Other Public Works.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, and to authorize the extension of the same to the town of Howrah, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, the Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, the Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, the Hon'ble Mr. Spink and the Mover.

The Hon'ble BABU NORENDRA NATH SEN said:—"When asking for leave to introduce the present Bill in Council, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, with a view to explain the necessity for an amendment of Act II of 1888, pointed out how during the nine years the Act has been in force 'it has given rise to more doubt and difficulty as to its construction and operation than any Act that has been passed by this Council. It has been condemned on material points by the courts, by the many learned Counsel who have advised on its interpretation, and by most of the officers who have had to do with its working.' So far, there is hardly any difference of opinion, and I am prepared to give my cordial support to a Bill which seeks to remove the uncertainties and supply the deficiencies of the Act, and to give the

Corporation and the Calcutta public, in its place, a well-considered and effective Code with clear and unambiguous provisions.

"I regret, however, that the present Bill goes much further, and seeks to introduce radical changes in the constitution of the Municipality which are of a distinctly retrograde character, and entirely subversive of the principles of Local Self-Government in the Municipal Administration of Calcutta.

"In fact, Sir, I do not think that a measure of a more reactionary and revolutionary character has ever been introduced in this Council, and not only the Indian rate-payers of this city, but also all Indian inhabitants outside the limits of Calcutta, have been struck with dismay and consternation, and there is quite a panic among them. I am not in the least exaggerating the popular feeling on the subject. With all the pains that the Executive Government has taken to find a plea for the justification of its action in moving the Legislature in this matter, I submit, Sir, that not a shadow of a case has been made out against the Calcutta Municipal Corporation for striking a blow at its constitutional independence. So far as the principle of the Bill is concerned, I may be pardoned for characterising the measure as a great mistake. It is unnecessary, unjust, and uncalled-for. Nearly fifteen months have been spent in rummaging the old records of the Corporation to justify the present legislation. The plague, which is answerable for many of the ills from which India has been suffering for nearly two years, came in, in time, to strengthen the hands of the Government. And here we are now in the midst of a crisis, such as has not visited Calcutta during the whole period of its municipal history. There would have been some intelligent reason for the proposed measure if it had been preceded by a visible deterioration of health or an exceptional kind of unhealthiness in the city, or by a well-grounded agitation against the administration of our municipal affairs. But we see no such thing. The present Bill is introduced on the mere assumption that 'Calcutta is in a terribly insanitary condition.'

"At the present stage of the Bill, I have no intention to make any reference to the details of the measure, some of which are open to grave objection, and will prove greatly oppressive to the rate-payers. These are matters which can more fitly, and with greater advantage, be discussed at a later stage.

"Originally the town was divided into a small number of wards. Each ward elected its own Commissioner, who received a monthly salary of Rs. 250. The elected Commissioners, generally one European and three Indians, took their morning rounds daily to satisfy themselves of the condition of the roads and drains. This system was replaced by a Government triumvirate, consisting of the Commissioner of Police as Chairman, the Surveyor-General of Calcutta, and a whole-time Vice-Chairman who conducted the Municipal Administration of the city up to the year 1863, when the Corporation was constituted under a body of Justices, appointed by Government In 1876 the Corporation was reconstituted on an elective basis, two-thirds of its members being elected by the rate-payers, and the remaining third being nominated direct by Government. In the legislation of 1888, the proportion of Commissioners, elected by the rate-payers, remained the same, but the Government conceded to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades' Association and the Port Commissioners the privilege of electing two-fifths of the one-third to be nominated by Government.

"The success of the elective system, introduced in 1876, was made the basis for demanding an extension of the elective element in the Corporation, when the present Act was before the Council, for giving the Commissioners a voice in the appointment and removal of their Chairman, and for larger powers and greater independence in other matters, and although all the privileges asked for were not granted, some substantial concessions were made, and, among other things, the privilege of fixing the pay of the Chairman within certain limits, as also of demanding his removal from office, was granted to the Commissioners. On the whole, the policy of the Legislature in this matter has been liberal and progressive.

"During the last twenty-one years or so that the present system of Municipal Government has been in force, immense improvements in various directions have been carried out; the old complaint of chronic financial embarrassment

has entirely disappeared under the wise and judicious administration of the Commissioners, and in spite of the enormous outlay on works of improvement and the extension of the drainage system and of water-supply, both filtered and unfiltered, the finances of the Corporation during the last few years have never been in a more prosperous state, nor did its credit ever stand any higher than in the last few years.

"It is very much to be regretted that just at the very time, when the system of Municipal Self-Government in Calcutta has been working smoothly and efficiently, and when the successful result of its working has shown itself in various directions, that this most objectionable legislative measure should be introduced in this Council. Authoritative testimony has been concurrent as to the good work, done by the Corporation under the present elective system. It is useless for me to refer to the decided testimony, borne by the Sanitary Commission, appointed under Section 28 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876 to enquire into certain matters connected with the sanitation of Calcutta, that 'real and solid progress has been made' by the Corporation in the path of sanitary improvement; or to what was said by Dr. Kenneth Macleod some years ago, that 'to sight and sense Calcutta has, within living memory, undergone a revolution,' and that the policy of the Corporation has been attended with 'gradual and progressive reform.' I am afraid, that the initiation of the present measure is due more to a misapprehension of the actual state of things than to anything else, for it is well known to those who can speak from personal knowledge and experience that the truth is, that if the Municipal Government has in this city suffered now and then, it is because of the apathy and negligence of the Executive. Many of the shortcomings of the Corporation, as set forth in the letter of the Government of Bengal, dated the 7th March, 1898, to the Government of India, rightly belong to the Municipal Executive, but they are sought to be laid on wrong shoulders. I think, Sir, that it is not right to make the Corporation responsible for any imperfections, unless it is empowered to appoint and remove its executive officers. At present it is impotent, in many instances, to enforce its orders. The Commissioners are now unjustly held responsible for what is the result of the *insouciance* or negligence of their executive officers. In many instances, the executive officers require watching and control, so that they may be kept up to the work. Already the Municipal Executive possess large powers, and it is not at all desirable that those powers should be increased still further. And yet the Bill seeks to throw larger powers into the hands of the Executive. This is the most objectionable feature in the Bill, and I strongly protest against it. The powers, possessed by the Executive, are so large indeed, that some of the former Chairmen of the Corporation were looked upon as nothing short of autocrats. When the existing Act was passing through the Council, there was great opposition to the proposed enlargement of the powers of the Executive. For the proper working of the Corporation, it is desirable that its executive officers should be made as little independent of it as possible, except in the matter of details.

"The irregular proceedings of the Municipal Executive in many matters have become a bye-word among the inhabitants of this city. The Executive have failed repeatedly in the discharge of their most important duties, and to place larger powers in their hands would be most dangerous. Indeed, I contend that the Executive have not shown that they are fit to be entrusted with still more extensive powers. It is a vicious system which obtains in Calcutta to combine administrative, executive, and deliberative functions in one and the same person, who happens to be the head of the Municipal Executive, when such person is answerable to the Commissioners for many things done by him in his executive capacity. Such a system does not exist at least in Bombay. It is a strange anomaly that the Calcutta Municipal Chairman should be allowed to preside over meetings, called to judge of the shortcomings of the executive officers, of which he is the head. The Municipal Commissioners in consequence not unoften feel powerless to cope with many evils. No city probably suffered more from giving extensive powers to the head of the Municipal Executive as Bombay before 1872. 'Before that time,' to quote the words of *Maclean's Guide to Bombay* for the current year, 'the municipal

administration had been conducted by a Commissioner and the Bench of Justices; but the powers of the Commissioner were so extensive that he became practically irresponsible, and though he did excellent service to Bombay, he expended the rate-payers' money so lavishly, that in 1871 something like a popular revolution was accomplished, and the Government felt itself compelled to create a new municipality in which the rate-payers themselves should by their representatives have an authoritative voice.' The instance of Bombay, I think, ought to be a sufficient warning to Calcutta, and to put us upon our guard against the abuses which always result from absolutism. For, practically, the Bill gives absolute powers to the Municipal Chairman, subject to the control of what I should call a packed General Committee of twelve members. If the Bill be passed into law, we shall simply revert to the 'good old rule, the simple plan' of absolutism, which prevailed in Bombay at one time, and proved the ruin of that city. I cannot too much dwell on the magnitude of the injustice of extending the large powers, already possessed by the Executive, when such powers have shown a frequent liability to be abused.

"The Commissioners, as a body, and also individually here and there, have probably many shortcomings to answer for, but their worst enemies cannot deny that theirs is a record of work which any body of administrators may very well look back upon with pride and satisfaction. On the whole, I maintain that the Commissioners have deserved well of Government and the Calcutta public, for the success of their administration, which is in no small measure due to the time and energy, devoted by individual Commissioners, unstintingly and ungrudgingly, and in many cases at considerable personal sacrifice, towards the work of the town. One might naturally have expected that when this Council next undertook the revision of the existing Act, it would show its appreciation of the work, done by the Corporation, by an extension of the principles of Self-Government both in the constitution of the Corporation and in the powers conferred upon it. It is sad and disheartening to find that the Government has come forward with condemnation of the Commissioners, instead of thanks, and with proposals to practically destroy self-government instead of extending it.

"The Bill treats, I am sorry to find, with scant courtesy that element in the Corporation which has hitherto been the most predominant and most useful element in it, and which has contributed so greatly to the success of Municipal Self-Government in Calcutta, and made it more a reality than a name. What has it done, that it should be practically kept out of the proposed General Committee of 12, and why should that particular element, which has hitherto done the least for the Corporation or for the rate-payers, be allowed to have a potential voice in the deliberations of the General Committee? One of the most magnificent boons that England has conferred upon India is Local Self-Government, and since its introduction into this city, the Indians have shown themselves to be in earnest in exercising fully and freely all rights of citizenship, accorded to them by law, and in making municipal institutions a reality in Calcutta. Whether in Bombay or in Calcutta, the Europeans have not cared to trouble themselves much about municipal affairs, or to take ordinary pains even to be represented on the Corporation. Not only have the European wards failed to return to the Corporation European Commissioners to represent their interests, but some of these wards have even sometimes failed to elect any Commissioners at all; and in such cases the Government has stepped in, and by reason of default on the part of those wards, nominated, under the law, fit persons to represent them, at the expiration of the time, allowed by the Act. I distinctly remember one such instance in which about 17 years ago, Dr. Cayley and my friend, Maulvi Mohamed Yusuf, Khan Bahadur, were nominated by Government to seats on the Municipal Board by reason of default on the part of wards Nos. 15 and 16. I do not know, Sir, on what principle of justice such treatment, as is contemplated by the Bill, should be meted out to the Indians who have done so much to further the cause of Municipal Self-Government in Calcutta. If the Europeans have not been such a strong element in the Corporation, it is their own fault. If they have been in a minority, there is no help for it. And what the Bill in effect seeks is to enable a minority to control a majority. If the voters of Calcutta have elected so many Hindu Commissioners, it is because they have preferred them to others,

and it is because the Hindus form numerically the largest ratio of the population, that is over two-thirds of it. It is better by far that the semblance of free institutions we have got in Calcutta should be altogether swept away than that there should be such legislative interference as to restrain and hamper the elective system so much. People look upon the present measure as a sort of class legislation, trying to introduce the domination of a minority over a vast majority, though the minority may have no abiding interest in the city. No one would deny the importance of the commercial and trading interests, so far as the municipal administration of Calcutta is concerned. The Indian Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta have been always too glad of the help and co-operation of their European colleagues. The energy and zeal of some of the European Commissioners have contributed much to the sanitary improvement of the city, and to the merciless exposure of many irregularities of the Executive. The obligations of the Indian inhabitants of Calcutta to the local non-official European community are as great as they are numerous. Whatever of political life the Indian inhabitants of this city have acquired, they owe chiefly to their non-official European fellow-subjects. They know, too, that they can carry out many municipal reforms effectually and promptly with the assistance of their European friends. But it is their misfortune that they have fallen upon evil times, that they do not often get such assistance as they did in the past. The fact is that the present generation of non official Europeans are too much engaged in their own business to be able to give any portion of their time and attention to public affairs. These are days of keen competition in the commercial and trading world. The Bill proposes to tempt them from their work by offering a fee of Rs. 32 for attendance at each meeting of the General Committee. But this will hardly be a sufficient inducement to the higher class of Europeans. And so the proposed measure will fail in its object in this respect, while it will have the appearance of importing a race question, for the obvious object of the measure is to break the preponderance of the Hindu element in the Corporation. I know, that the great sin of the Corporation is its Hindu majority, and, however useful work the elected Hindu Commissioners may have done since the year 1876, they are at present the best abused men in the city, for whom no sneer or ridicule is too bitter or scathing.

"The present Bill seeks to reduce the Corporation to a nullity by depriving it of all powers of control which it has exercised during all these years, to the eminent advantage of the administration, while it concentrates all powers in the Executive and a committee of twelve, on which the representatives of the rate-payers would be in a standing and hopeless minority, and makes them to a certain extent independent of each other, and answerable to none. Nothing can be surer than this, that if the Bill be passed into law in its present shape, the popular element in the administration of the town, with all its safeguards against Executive high-handedness and extravagance, would entirely disappear, and give place to a system of administration which would be a curious admixture of despotism and oligarchy with all the attendant dangers of both.

"The explanation of the attitude, taken up by Government in this matter, was shadowed forth in your speech, Sir, at the opening of the current session, and has since been given in an amplified form in the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, when asking for leave to introduce it in Council, and in the published correspondence between the Governments of India and Bengal on the subject of the present Bill.

"From an examination of these, it appears that, in the opinion of the Government of Bengal, the Municipality has no constitution, that 'everything is fluid and indefinite;' that it is 'impossible to say in what part of the system the Executive resides, or indeed whether there is any Executive at all'; that there was 'a complete breakdown of the conservancy of the town at a critical period' (referring obviously to the autumn of 1896, when the plague first appeared in Bombay), 'and serious confusion in many other departments of the municipal administration without the possibility of determining with any approach to certainty where the responsibility for such a state of things lies.'

"The proposed remedy for all these evils is to define the powers of the Executive, which means to vest in the Chairman almost all powers which under the express provisions of the present Act the Chairman can exercise on behalf of

the Commissioners, subject to the possibility of their revision and control, and thus make him accountable to no one; and others, including almost all those which, under the present Act, are reserved to the Commissioners-in-meeting, in a Committee of 12, of which two-thirds would be nominated by Government, and by the European mercantile and trading community, and the Port Commissioners, while only the remaining third will represent the rate-payers. Leaving out the general body of the Corporation which, if the present Bill be passed into law, would be of no account, this Committee of 12 would, for all practical purposes, be the governing body, and supply the place, occupied by the general body of the Corporation under the present Act; and by this Bill it is now sought to reduce the proportion of elected members from two-thirds to one-third, and increase the proportion of the nominated Commissioners from one-third to two-thirds.

"Now, let us examine the position a little carefully. Under the present Act, the Chairman has certain powers reserved to him. Certain powers are vested in the Commissioners, and certain powers are reserved to the Commissioners-in-meeting. Under the express provisions of law, all powers, vested in the Commissioners, can be exercised by the Chairman.

"But he cannot act in opposition to, or in contravention of, any orders, passed by the Commissioners-in-meeting, and if any order, already passed by him, is brought before a Meeting, and modified or disapproved, he has to modify or cancel his action accordingly.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill sums up these provisions in the following words:—'The Chairman, as such, has virtually no powers under the Act. Whatever he does, he does on sufferance with the knowledge that the power he has ventured to use, may be withdrawn from him by a Resolution, or that the action which he has presumed to take may be upset with retrospective effect,' and suggests by implication that if in these circumstances the Chairman is apathetic or inactive, he has good reasons on his side. Now, I maintain that this is not a fair summary of the situation at all. This would practically amount to saying that a person cannot exercise any powers, unless he is to be made absolutely unaccountable to any one. Such a proposition would be preposterous. Where are the grounds for assuming that the Commissioners are a set of perverse men, who cannot be trusted with powers of control with judicious discretion? Where are the instances of reckless and irresponsible exercise of the powers of control, and in the face of the protests of the Chairman?

"Far better it would be for the rate-payers and residents of the town that the Municipality should be administered as a department of Government as it was before 1863, rather than its government should be made over to a handful of men, accountable to no one for their actions.

"The present Act has been in force for nine years. There have been three Chairmen during the first seven years of this period—the late Sir Henry Harrison, the late Mr. Harry Lee and Mr. Ritchie. Not one of them ever complained of the reckless interference of the Commissioners, so as to seriously hamper executive action. They worked with the Commissioners generally in a spirit of harmony, and there was no complaint. During the next two years there have been two Chairmen—Mr. Williams and Mr. Bright. Neither of them was sufficiently long at the head of affairs to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the work. Moreover, they were both in indifferent health, and have been obliged to go on furlough within a short time of their appointments to the office on the score of failing health, and if these gentlemen or any of them have thought fit to complain of the undue interference of the Commissioners, such complaints ought to be rated at their proper value, and not allowed to override the opinion of equally able, if not abler, men, who have been longer connected with the administration of the Municipality.

"The next point which requires consideration, is what has been said about the breakdown of the conservancy of the town at a critical moment, and the existence of serious confusion in many other departments of the municipal administration without the possibility of determining where the responsibility lies. With the utmost deference to your opinion, Sir, I would submit that it would be quite possible to fix the responsibility on proper investigation, and I am strongly of opinion that in justice to the Commissioners, as well as in the best interests of the town, such an investigation ought to have preceded

any legislation for providing a remedy for the state of things referred to by Government in this Council. It is my duty to tell you, Sir, with the utmost emphasis at my command, that there is a very strong feeling among the Commissioners that they have been condemned unheard.

"Without alluding in detail to the different departments in which confusion is said to have prevailed, I need only say that, in the absence of any proof to the contrary, it is obviously the Executive alone which must be held responsible for such confusion. To the credit of the Commissioners, it should be said, and borne in mind, that it was mainly through their efforts, and sometimes, in spite of the obstructiveness of the Executive, that attention has from time to time been drawn to irregularities and malpractices in different departments of the Corporation. It was the Commissioners who unearthed the irregularities in the Collector's Department and in the License Department many years ago, and reorganised those departments. In recent years, the irregularities and malpractices in the Workshops, and in the Warrant Department, have been brought to light, through the exertion of the Commissioners, and even at the present moment, a strong Committee is now engaged in making enquiries with reference to certain allegations which, if substantiated, would prove that serious irregularities, if nothing worse, have prevailed in one of the spending departments of the Municipality, involving heavy loss of rate-payers' money. The executive heads naturally dislike enquiries by Committees, as when irregularities and malpractices are eventually established, they indirectly reflect on the want of proper supervision by the executive heads. As I have already said, instances are not rare in which the Executive have supplied the brake-power, and the Commissioners had to supply the motive-power, in bringing departmental irregularities and malpractices to light.

"With reference to the neglected state of the conservancy, I would merely draw attention to some of Dr. Banks' reports. He removed 14 tons of refuse from one privy in Harrison Road, and he reported that another privy in Burtola Street was full of night-soil, and choked by 50 old shoes. This proves that the Commissioners were perfectly justified in their reiterated complaint that the Health Officer and his supervising staff were not doing their duties, and that the Executive required a rude awakening and stricter interference from the Commissioners.

"Dr. Banks reported that some of the night-soil depôts were in bad repair, and that in one of them, the floor was completely broken up. This proves that the Executive failed in attending to what was urgently required for the purposes of sanitation.

"If, as Dr. Banks reported, the refuse-carts are so badly constructed that the bullocks and ponies are needlessly knocked about, the Executive alone can be considered at fault. If the surface drains are badly aligned, and if the Conservancy Department throw urine from cowsheds into drains, instead of emptying it into the sewers, the inevitable conclusion ought to be that the Executive are inefficient, unless it can be shown that the Commissioners prevented them from doing their duties.

"As regards the construction of insanitary buildings, it is an open secret that the Executive, instead of taking vigorous steps as soon as the construction of such a building is commenced, defer taking any action till it is too late. It is a fact that the Commissioners on several occasions ordered the demolition of houses, constructed in contravention of the existing building regulations. Is it not worth enquiring why the Resolutions of the Commissioners were not carried into effect? Only two explanations are possible. Either the building regulations are bad and unworkable, or the Executive are inefficient. If the Building Committee, in a few cases, permitted slight deviations from the bye-laws, and sanctioned plans, they dwindle into insignificance before the deviations taken no notice of, or permitted by the Executive.

"On the first alarm of the plague in Bombay reaching Calcutta, the Commissioners at once placed the sum of Rs. 3,000 at the disposal of their Health Officer for the adoption of precautionary measures against the plague—*vide* Proceedings of the 26th Meeting of the General Committee held on 25th September, 1896. At the same time, the Commissioners requested the Health Officer to pay

daily visits to different parts of the town instead of three visits in the week, and to issue strict orders to his subordinates to pay particular attention to the cleansing of the town. The Commissioners did more. In addition to this, they individually visited different parts of the town with the Acting Chairman to see how the work was going on. At their next meeting, held on the 28th September, 1896, the Health Officer asked for an allotment of Rs. 36,000 for six months and Rs. 6,000 for the cleansing of certain filthy parts of the town, and for the adoption of precautionary measures against the plague. The Commissioners immediately consented to vote a grant for the extra carts and coolies required, but declined to appoint any Medical Inspector or Chief Superintendent on Rs. 1,000 a month, since they contended that the Health Officer with his existing supervising staff ought to be able to do the work. Eventually, at a special meeting of the General Committee, held on the 5th October, 1896, the proposal of the Health Officer to entertain a certain number of additional Medical Inspectors was sanctioned, and it was decided to apply to Government for the services of an officer on a pay, not exceeding Rs. 1,000 a month, for three months, to superintend the cleansing of the town, and introduce a system of organisation, under which the town would get the fullest benefit of the amount spent on its conservancy, it being the general opinion that through the incompetency of the Executive in the Health Department, the Commissioners did not get sufficient work out of the men employed.

"Besides this, the Commissioners granted Rs. 1,000 for sewer flushing, Rs. 31,449 for the construction of flushing chambers in ward No. 2, and Rs. 1,221 for connecting the bathing platforms with the filtered water-supply, with a view to relieve the unfiltered water-supply for sewer flushing.

"The following passage is an extract from the letter of the Government of Bengal, dated 7th March, 1898:—'Although on the 30th November, the Medical Board addressed to the Corporation a number of specific recommendations for the cleansing of the city, it was not till the 22nd of January, and then under the strongest pressure from Government and the Medical Board, that they sanctioned a grant of Rs. 30,000 towards a further temporary establishment for cleaning up the town.' Nothing could be more unfair to the Commissioners than this. The Commissioners had long before this resolved on spending any reasonable amount of money for thoroughly cleaning up the town, and it was entirely due to the Executive that a definite scheme was not laid before the Commissioners until January, 1897.

"The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have a potent voice in the Corporation, if they only choose to exercise it. They have in their individual capacity, a large property vote, and besides have the privilege of sending four representatives directly to the Municipal Board. The representations of the Chamber, whether made directly by them or through their representatives, have always received the respectful and prompt attention of the Commissioners.

"I would here take the liberty of quoting the opinion of a European gentleman who has sat on the Municipal Board ever since the present Act came into operation, as a representative of the Calcutta Trades Association:—'It is taken for granted that because we, European Commissioners, are in the minority that we can do nothing, and that in any attempt at reform, we are outvoted and sat upon by an overwhelming majority. This is not my experience; and I have been a Commissioner for seven years, and I can honestly say, and I feel it my duty to say, that in all my attempts at improvement in the special subject I have taken in hand, I have received the readiest assistance, and no opposition from the natives, but the difficulties I have been confronted with have always been from the Executive. Improvements have been initiated, passed without opposition, funds found and voted, and yet owing to the ineptitude of the Executive, nothing has been done.'

"The weakest part of the Bill is that it makes an indirect attempt to undermine the independence of the Corporation, and to reduce it to a non-entity. It deals almost a death-blow at local self-government If self-government in Calcutta has failed, let it be abolished by all means. But while it lasts, its integrity and independence must be respected.

"Municipal self-government is an important political experiment in this country. Not many years ago, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress attached

particular significance to the successful development of this movement, on which depends the chance of any further extension of the representative system of government in this country. The success of the experiment is now an admitted fact. To use some of the words and arguments of a Bombay petition from the municipal body of that city, submitted to Government some years ago, 'such general success is compatible with occasional blunders and miscarriages.' Municipal Corporations in India have been established in pursuance of a policy which aims at fostering habits of self-government among the people of this country. Habits of self-government cannot be acquired or usefully exercised without freedom of action. The danger of a Municipality lies in its liability to too much interference of Government with its duties and responsibilities, however wholesome Government interference sometimes may be. Too much of such interference will deprive a Municipality of that independence, so essentially necessary to its successful working. Government should not be allowed to usurp the functions of Municipal bodies, except when they are proved to be wrong. This Bill is essentially opposed to the principle on which the Corporation is constituted. It is calculated to destroy the sense of trust and responsibility, reposed in the Commissioners. It will make the Corporation self-governing only in name. This Bill goes against some of the fundamental principles, enunciated in the Resolution of the Government of India on Local Self-government, dated the 10th October, 1881. Some of these principles are:—

'The Governor-General in Council has no hesitation in stating his conviction that the only reasonable plan, open to the Government, is to induce the people themselves to undertake as far as may be the management of their own affairs, and to develope and create, if need be, a capacity for self-help in respect of all matters that have for imperial reasons to be retained in the hands of the representatives of Government.

'The non-official members must be led to feel that real power is placed in their hands, and that they have real responsibilities to discharge. It is doubtful whether they have, under present arrangements, any sufficient inducement to give up their time and attention to the transaction of public business.'

"In giving his qualified assent to the existing Act, Lord Ripon, as Viceroy of India, said:—

'Having regard to the great importance, attaching to the development of municipal and other similar institutions in India, it appears to the Governor-General most desirable to avoid as far as possible taking any step which may have the appearance of arresting the growth of such institutions or of unduly restricting their liberty of action.'

"In another place he remarked:—

'It must be remembered that the introduction of municipal institutions into India is only of comparatively recent date, and that even in England, where such institutions are of long growth, and are consonant with the habits of the people, many instances might be adduced from the records of Town Councils and other local bodies not only in the past, but also in the present day, of proceedings little, if at all less, open to criticism than the most noticeable of the cases which have given ground for complaint in this country.'

"The fate not only of the Calcutta Corporation, but the development also of local self-government in this country, will depend very much upon what ultimately awaits this Bill. I have no hesitation in saying that the Bill is a direct menace to the existence and extension of local self-government in this country.

"In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, appended to the Bill, we are told that it is sought to attain the ends of the Bill by reconstructing the existing Act more or less on the lines of the Bombay Municipal Act with certain material changes, &c. But it is most curious that while the Bill copies some of the sections of the Bombay Act, more or less important, it eschews altogether some of the redeeming features in the Bombay Municipal system. It would have been a decided gain to our city if the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation had been assimilated somewhat to that of the Bombay Corporation. The Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, corresponding to the General

Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, has its own separate Chairman. It consists of 12 members, of whom 8 are appointed by the Corporation, and 4 by Government, the Chairman holding his office for a year only, and is elected by the members of the Committee. The Corporation has also its own separate Chairman, who also holds his office for a year, and is elected by the members of that body. The entire executive power and responsibility are vested, for a renewable term of three years, in the head of the Municipal Executive, who is known as the 'Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay.' He is entitled to be present at all the meetings of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, to take part in the discussions at those meetings, but he is not allowed to vote upon, or to move any Resolutions. The head of the Bombay Municipal Executive does not possess such uncontrolled authority as the Calcutta Municipal Chairman does. While the head of the Executive of the Bombay Municipality is not allowed to vote at any of its meetings, the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality is allowed a casting vote, and also to move any Resolution he likes. The system is wrong in principle, and leads to much abuse. The Bill gives no power to the Calcutta Commissioners to elect their own Chairman, either of the General Committee or of the Corporation itself, while the Chairman is allowed to be the Chairman of the Corporation as well as of the General Committee, and to be at the same time the head of the Executive. If the Calcutta Chairman, therefore, is not an autocrat, I do not know who is. And yet the Bill seeks to make him a greater autocrat still! A more dangerous state of things can hardly be conceived, and the worst of it is that while the 72 Commissioners, of whom 50 are elected, are allowed to remain untouched, they will be all dummies excepting the fortunate twelve within the charmed circle of the General Committee. The elective system will remain only in name, while everything will be done by the Municipal Chairman or rather Municipal autocrat, in the sacred name of that system! The General Committee will be a packed body altogether, for out of the 12 members, constituting the Committee, not 8, as in Bombay, but only 4 will be returned by the Corporation; and with the help of this packed body, the Chairman may at any time execute his sweet will and pleasure."

The Hon'ble Mr. Turner said:—"On behalf of the body which I have the honour to represent, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, I beg to express my entire satisfaction at the introduction of the Bill now under discussion which aims at the improvement and partial re-construction of the municipal body as it now exists in Calcutta, and I congratulate the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill on the very able, clear and exhaustive statement which he made on the occasion of introducing the measure into this Council. The Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of Bengal on the shortcomings of the Calcutta Municipality at various times, notably in July, 1895, September, 1896, and January, 1897. In July, 1895, the Secretary of the Chamber had occasion to call the attention of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the increase of fever of a typhoidal character throughout the city and the insanitary construction of the city generally. The letter also referred to the possible danger of, and the very serious consequences which would follow from, the introduction of plague into Calcutta which at the time had appeared slightly at Singapore. Mr. Clarke, the then Secretary, went on to say: 'The Committee have reason to believe that there is a very strong feeling on the part of a section of the community that efforts should be put forth by those responsible for the health of the city to grapple with its insanitary evil, and I am to say that as the Municipal Commissioners have failed to do so, the Committee consider the time has arrived when the Government of Bengal should lend its influence and help to rectify the state of affairs I have alluded to.' The attention of Government was also drawn to the terrible state of the trenching ground to the south of the city at Goragacha in the midst of the populous suburbs of Alipore, and the Committee appealed to Government to take action under the controlling section of Act II of 1888.

"In 1896, the Committee of the Chamber had again occasion to call the attention of the Local Government to the necessity for taking special precautions to prevent the importation of plague into Calcutta, a misfortune which

the Committee considered was beyond the power or capacity of the Municipal Corporation to deal with.

"In January, 1897, the Secretary to the Chamber addressed a long communication to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, dwelling earnestly on the very serious state of the city of Calcutta which was a source of danger and apprehension in the face of the plague existing in Bombay. The Committee referred to the report of the Medical Board, dated 28th October, 1896, on the sanitary condition of Calcutta, especially to the complaints of the bad working of the sewerage system of the city, the want of sufficient water for flushing drains, and the consequent tendency for the sewers to 'become elongated cess-pools.' The letter referred to the disgraceful condition in which certain portions of private houses were kept and the terrible state of insanitation which constituted a permanent and standing threat against the health of the inhabitants and the prosperity of the city. The Committee considered that the report called for more than the attention of the Municipal Commissioners, as the matter concerned not only the Government of Bengal, but the Supreme Government. They called upon the Government to consider the question of legislation for the improvement of the Municipal Act so as to make it more readily effective.

"As regards the question of the sanitation of Calcutta, I think it must be admitted by all parties that it is a matter which not merely concerns our Local or Imperial Government, but it is a matter of International importance. For some years past the attention of Foreign Powers has been directed towards the health of India. I remember some few years ago, when an outbreak of cholera occurred in Bombay, how certain Continental Powers at once took fright and issued stringent orders in regard to the quarantine of all vessels sailing from Bombay. The rules were strictly and rigidly enforced. After a time the former stringent restrictions against an ordinary epidemic, such as we look upon cholera in this country, were generally modified, but with the advent of plague to India, Foreign Powers have become more alive than ever to the necessity for watching carefully the sanitary condition of India as a whole. But as the Hon'ble Mr. Risley observed, Diplomacy and Science joined hands, and the famous Venice Convention of 1897 was an all-important result. Clear and absolute rules were drawn up in regard to the treatment of cargo and passengers arriving from infected ports. Disinfection and observation were substituted for quarantine, and the regulations agreed to were fair and reasonable. But a stricter watch than ever is kept on the sanitary condition of India, and it is therefore not only necessary, but the duty of Government to take such steps as will provide for an efficient and complete working of the municipal bodies in all Presidency towns. It is difficult, it is almost impossible, for us to realise what would be meant if plague appeared in Calcutta, and Foreign Powers blocked the importation of merchandise from Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee. It would mean that the foreign export trade of India would cease; disaster to the commercial classes would follow, and a financial crisis might have to be faced by the Government itself. Now I think it cannot be denied that in view of all this the commercial interest in Calcutta is not one to be disregarded. Further, I would remark that total value of imports into Calcutta amounts to no less than 38 crores per annum and our exports to 51 crores, so that the commercial class has surely a great and reasonable claim upon Government to have its representations considered, and also to have a reasonable share in the management of municipal matters in this great city.

"It has been urged in some of the Anglo-Vernacular papers that the present constitution of the municipality is a complete popular representation that enormously good work has been done in the past, multifarious improvements have taken place in the city by the construction of new roads, the opening of congested areas and bustee reclamations; and one particular journal goes on to say: 'the Commissioners are elected representatives of the people, who do their work from a sense of pure public spirit. But the head of the Government is not on their side, nor are the members of the Anglo-Indian community. And do you know what are the Commissioners for? It is to keep

the Europeans in comfort and luxury at the cost of the general body of rate-payers. They, the Europeans, must have more water, more gas, wider and cleaner streets and better conservancy, all at the cost of the Indian tax-payer. In short, the Commissioners exist not to do duty to their constituents, but to pander to the convenience of the European community.' Now, Sir, if an educated journalist can write in this unfair and absurd manner of matters which vitally affect the city and the country at large, is it possible for us to convince him or his friends of the necessity for absolutely perfect sanitation and for improvements which no human being of ordinary intelligence can deny are sadly and urgently needed? It must be known that the supply of pure and filtered water is an enormous benefit to the people at large. It must be admitted that wider and cleaner streets and better conservancy must improve the health of the very humblest of the citizens of Calcutta. Europeans as a rule can get away from the dangers of insanitary Calcutta, but the poor people are obliged to remain and to suffer in silence from I will not say the incapacity but the indifference of their fellow-citizens, who comprise the majority of the Municipal Commissioners.

"Now I quite admit that some good work has been done in the past few years, although on some occasions it has taken years instead of months to work out matters of vital importance. I understand the drainage works which were commenced some two years ago were for seven years under consideration. Now I will undertake to say that had this matter been in the hands of a compact body of picked men, such as I hope and expect the new Standing Committee will be, this matter of drainage, a matter of supreme importance, would have been decided upon and completed in as many months as it took years under the present system. As regards the shortcomings of the Municipality, I am bound to say that I do not think they fully appreciate the intense necessity for sanitary improvement. I do not blame the Municipal Commissioners entirely for the result, rightly described as the appalling disclosures of the Medical Board enquiries in 1896. The Executive seem to have been partially responsible, but it must be remembered that the Executive were trained to consider each Commissioner as his master, and how can any man serve 75 masters? Then, too, it has been most unfortunate that in the past three years we have had as many Chairmen of the Municipality. Constant changes of heads of a department are disastrous, and I am strongly in favour of having the appointment of Chairman made a permanent one. This will mean either that the salary of the post must be made sufficiently high to retain the services of a Civilian with brilliant prospects before him, or Government must go outside the Civil Service for their selection. This is a matter which I would ask Government to seriously consider. But apart from this consideration, it must be allowed that at times the Municipal Commissioners have proved seriously obstructive and have opposed various improvements for reasons which are inexplicable. I would refer, for instance, to the Harrison Road scheme, which has opened up one of the most congested localities in Calcutta. It was in 1888 vigorously opposed by all the Hindu Commissioners with the exception of six. Eventually, the scheme was carried through by the European and Muhammadan Commissioners *plus* six Hindu representatives supporting the Chairman, and in connection with this Harrison Road improvement, I would read the following extract from the closing remarks on the debate by the Chairman, the late Sir Henry Harrison:—

'The question lay between Calcutta as a whole and the land-holders. Who should reap the profits earned from an important and costly improvement like this—private owners or the rate-payers in general? Those were the two conflicting bodies. On the one side was the whole of Calcutta which would be taxed to pay for this road: on the other side were the land-holders. What was the value of land before Calcutta became a city? Probably from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 a bigha, and what now was the value of that land? From Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 40,000 per bigha was not at all an exaggerated estimate. The value of land was increased two hundredfold by the trade and commerce of Calcutta. And now, when the municipality was unable to make a road, except on a principle of this kind, and they would give the whole increased value of the land, and also 15 per cent. in addition, the land-holders turned round and said that private rights must for ever be respected, notwithstanding that the most important streets of the town remained hopelessly clogged. That showed their absolute failure to realize what were the rights of the city, as compared with the rights of individuals. And it was because that was the very view taken by every capitalist that they were the very persons who failed to appreciate what was the meaning of the life of a

city, that what Mr. Cotton said acquired such immense importance. Was it possible to entrust the lives and health of the people to a body of Commissioners, whoever they might be, who so little appreciated the enormous and transcendant importance of making improvements of this kind.'

"Again in 1896, when the Health Officer's proposal for increased expenditure to provide for precautions against the plague was under discussion, Maulvi Abdul Jubbur declared that 'pestilence and famine were a divine chastisement for our sins and like the Excise Revenue in Bengal are yearly on the increase and keep pace with the advancement of what you call civilization. No human agency can fight against a decree of heaven.' On the same occasion another gentleman, who, I believe, has been educated at Oxford, also opposed the proposal and said 'though there might be overcrowding among natives, and though they might live in insanitary conditions, their fathers and grandfathers had lived in the same way and under very much more insanitary conditions and had attained great age.' These quotations go to show that some at any rate of our present Municipal Commissioners entirely fail to appreciate the absolute necessity of keeping pace with modern requirements in matters sanitary or the gravity of questions brought up for their consideration.

"Now as regards the Bill itself, it has been objected that too much independent power will be given to the Executive, and that the Municipality will be too much in the hands of Government. Section 22 which empowers Government to step in and act on certain occasions, expressly stipulates that such action will be taken only if the Municipal Commissioners neglect their duties, and if the Corporation fail to comply with the orders which may be given after due enquiry has been made by a Commissioner or by a special officer deputed for the occasion. As to the question of Government interference, generally we overlook the fact that in cases of breakdowns at important crisis, the Government of India look to the Local Government and not to the Corporation. The eyes of the world in fact are fastened on the Government and not on a municipal body in case of shortcomings.

"Now in England where municipal bodies exist, I suppose in almost every town it is not an uncommon occurrence for the Local Government Board to interfere in questions where Municipal Board are unable or unwilling to carry out urgent necessary improvements. I may quote the Thames Valley drainage works. At one time the sewage from most of the riverine towns on the banks of the Thames was discharged into the river, this was always an objectionable feature, and at length they, the Conservators of the river Thames took action and obtained an injuction against the practice. After considerable delay the Local Government Board stepped in and insisted on the river drainage works being effected, failing which the town to which I refer was to be heavily penalised. Action was ultimately taken, and the sewage disposed of by a chemical process. The Local Government Board also, I believe, goes to the length of insisting upon loans being raised to carry out necessary works, so that in taking action to put the Calcutta Municipality in order the Government of Bengal merely follow the practice adopted in England.

"Then again it has been said that this is a serious interference with Local Self-Government and the declaration of Lord Ripon in 1882. In this connection I would like to read an extract from a speech made by His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon on the 8th November, 1882, when he addressed the Municipality of Lahore. While deprecating any attempt to drive those who are to manage local institutions too hard and fast, he went on to say that:—

'Though I desire to see great patience exercised, and though I deprecate haste or undue and overeager expectations of immediate results, I, on the other hand, am firmly determined that this experiment shall not fail through the pertinacious neglect, through the sloth or through the continued incompetence of the local bodies that are about to spring up. Not to do so would be to betray the policy which we are advocating and to abandon those interests that we have most near at heart. We must, therefore, retain sufficient control over these local bodies, a control varying in different parts of the country according to the advancement of the people and the circumstances of each district. We must maintain, I say, sufficient control over those local bodies to see that they do not permanently, obstinately or slothfully neglect their duty towards their fellow-citizens and that control, Gentlemen, I, for my part am determined to maintain, and I trust that it will be applied patiently, but still firmly, by Local Governments.'.

"But I contend that it is no interference with the principle of self-government at all, nor can it be described as a retrograde measure when a representa-

tion of all sections of the community is more fully and equally ensured than under the old system. The essence of Local Self-Government is, I take it, the fair representation of all classes. I cannot imagine that it was ever intended that one section of the community or one class of that section should be the predominant power and in fact control the working of the Municipality. This is the case under the present *regime*, and it is a state of things which most decidedly justifies Government in its present legislation. I have no doubt it will be said that Europeans will take no more interest in municipal matters than of old, but I absolutely deny this. As regards the Chamber of Commerce, even though some of the leading members may have their time too fully occupied to attempt to take up municipal matters, there are many men of excellent business qualifications fully equal to the task of assisting in the administration of the municipal conduct of the city, who are, I believe, sufficiently public spirited to give up some of their time when they see that the General Committee is really a workable and businesslike body, and that time will not be wasted in fruitless discussions.

"It appears to be taken for granted that the Members of the Chamber are so indifferent to the municipal administration of the city that they tacitly consent to being represented by native members. At one time, however, when the 1889 Act came into force the Chamber was represented by European members, and for many years these gentlemen were regular attendants at the meetings of the Corporation, but each in turn withdrew in disgust after finding out that the meetings were an utter waste of time and that the native majority swamped their proposals and obstructed their reforms.

"So, too, Europeans will no longer stand for the wards in the European quarter of the town, because they find that they are of no use to their constituents against the overwhelming majority of opposition to reform.

"Once the new system has been inagurated and is in fair working order, there will be no lack of Europeans quite ready to come forward as of old to represent the various interests of the wards in which the Europeans chiefly reside.

"As regards the new laws and regulations relating to the buildings and streets of Calcutta, I have not had time to examine them in detail, but I think there can be no disputing the fact that our first requirement is enlargement of a number of the main thoroughfares, especially those leading through the native town and that these main thoroughfares should be intersected by streets running at right angles, so that the town itself, should as it were be split up into a number of squares. I would also urge for the provision of open spaces, not on behalf of the Europeans (as some of my native friends might think), but on behalf of the poor, especially the children, who, under present circumstances, seem to take their enjoyment by playing over the open drains of the streets and bustees. There is no doubt that Calcutta is extending rapidly towards Alipore and Ballygunge and care should be taken that *maidans* be preserved for the use of the public. If necessary, they should be acquired by Government under the Land Acquisition Act, and so provision be made for open air space, which like the *maidan* of Calcutta, will prove the lungs of the district in which they are situated.

"On behalf of the mercantile community, I would tender to you, Sir, our grateful thanks for having grappled with the great and important question of municipal reform and the improved sanitation of Calcutta. You have done so at the risk of losing a certain amount of popularity with a section of the community, but your sense of duty and responsibility has overcome all sentimental feelings, and you have now, as you have always done, acted fearlessly and uprightly regardless of possible censure from those who disagreed with your convictions, and happy in the feeling that you are doing the greatest good for the greatest number."

The debate was adjourned to Monday, the 4th instant.

F. G. WIGLEY,

Offg. Assistant Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 19th April, 1898.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 18th April 1898.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Kalna nil, Katwa ·08, Raniganj ·09. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for ploughing. Paddy lands being manured. Sowing of *aus* paddy has commenced in the Kalna subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13 to 16	per rupee.
Kalna	13 to 13$\frac{5}{16}$	
Katwa	13½ to 14	
Raniganj	14½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·63, Rampur Hât nil. Weather hot and cloudy. Rain has done good to standing crops. Manuring is going on. Prices stationary. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·15, Vishnupur ·26. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. A little rain on the 16th. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 15 seers a rupee at Sadar and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·46, Tamluk ·02, Ghatal 1·15. Prospects of *boro* paddy, indigo and *til* good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Contai	16	
Tamluk	12	
Ghatal	13	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Serampore ·41. Rain wanted for tillage. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar ·24, Uluberia ·60. Weather cool and cloudy with strong south-easterly wind. Harvesting of *boro* paddy at Uluberia has commenced. The recent rain has facilitated ploughing of lands. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·89, Barasat 1·05, Diamond Harbour ·02. Weather hot and cloudy. No crops on the ground. Rain is badly wanted for tillage of lands at Diamond Harbour. Several cases of cattle-disease reported from thana Mathurapur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13	per rupee.
Barasat	12½	
Basirhat	13⅞	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01, Kushtia ·70, Meherpur ·03, Chuadanga ·03, Ranaghat ·86. The recent rain at Kushtea and Ranaghat has much facilitated ploughing and done good to sugarcane. Common rice selling from 10 seers to 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Water scarce in parts. No cattle-disease.

Murshidabad.—No rain up to 16th Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops finished. Prospects of indigo and mulberry favourable. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Jangipur	13¾	
Kandi	14½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·81, Jhenida 1·07, Narail ·19, Bangaon ·61. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. The recent rainfall has been beneficial to cultivation. More rain wanted. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient, but water reported to be somewhat scarce in the Jhenida and Narail subdivisions. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 13	per rupee.
Jhenida	11	
Narail	11⅜	
Bangaon	12 to 14	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·26, Bagerhat ·19, Satkhira nil. Weather hot. Rain has done some good to *boro* paddy and *til*. *Aus* cultivation going on. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows :—

					Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	...	11 to 14	per rupee.
Satkhira	...	...	...	...	11¾	
Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	13	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·86, Nator ·43, Naugaon nil. Rain has done good. More rain wanted. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·28. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy, jute, and sugarcane commencing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·22, Alipur Duars ·65. Weather hot and cloudy. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* and jute. Sowing of *bhadoi* going on. More rain wanted. No want of fodder and drinking-water. Common rice sells from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·31, Kurseong 1·6, Siliguri 3·35. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—Bhutta, potato, *kangni* and *chhotta marua* progressing. *Terai*—*Bhadoi*, jute, and sugarcane being planted. Coarse rice sells :—

Hills— 9 to 11 seers per rupee.
Terai—13 to 15 „ „ „

Bhutta sells from 17 to 28 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·51, Nilphamari 1·17, Gaibanda ·23, Kurigram ·71. Ploughing for jute and sowing of *aus* continue. Weeding of *aus* going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Good drinking-water reported scarce in places in Gaibanda.

Bogra.—Rainfall at Bogra ·20, Sherpur ·82, Naukhila 1·15. Lands being prepared for jute and *aus*. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 12 to 14¼ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·32, Sirajganj 1·50. Weather cool, cloudy and rainy. Prospects of crops good. Price of common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Some cattle-disease.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·69, Manikganj ·79, Munshiganj ·67, Naraingunj ·62. Weather hot and cloudy. The recent rain has done good to standing crops. Ploughing for *aus* and jute proceeding. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Want of good drinking-water in interior. Price of common rice 11 to 12 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·71, Jamalpur ·60, Netrokona 1·65, Tangail ·78, Kishorganj ·75. Weather cloudy and moderately cool. The recent rain has done good to the *boro* crop. Sowing of jute and *aus* paddy commenced. Common rice from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·42, Goalundo ·37, Madaripur ·50. Weather seasonable. Cultivation for *aman*, *aus* and jute has now started. Rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall 5·08. Weather vernal. Rain has done good to crops. Common rice sells from 9 to 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar ·61, Bramanberia ·33, Chandpur 1·23. Weather generally cloudy. Heavy rain wanted to facilitate sowing. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·54. Feni ·52. Ploughing continues. Prospects improved. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·00. Weather hot. *Rabi* harvesting nearly over. Outturn below the average. Drinking-water scarce in the wave-swept area. Rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops going on. Sugarcane and *china* doing well. Prices almost stationary. In Patna common rice (new) selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—Rainfall ·10. Sugarcane and *china* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at 13¼ seers, barley 22 seers, wheat 13 seers, gram 17½ seers, and *arhar* 21 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather hot. Threshing of *rabi* continues. Sowing of *china* going on. Cattle-disease reported from one village in Sasaram. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Saran.—Weather seasonable. Threshing of *rabi* crops almost finished. *China* and indigo doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Average prices are—common rice 12 seers 14 chittacks and *makai* 21 seers 6 chittacks, against 9 seers 2 chittacks and 10 seers 1 chittak respectively last year.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·91, Bettiah ·52, Barharwa ·07, Bagaha 1·39, Ramnagar 1·61. Weather getting warm. Some rain this week. Harvesting of *rabi* almost over, Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* and *aghani*. The rain has much improved the prospects of *china* and indigo. Common rice and maize sell at Sadar at 12½ and 21 seers respectively, against an average 14¾ and 20½ seers.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·67. Threshing of *rabi* crops still going on. Paddy, *mung* and *china* already sown are coming up well. Prices are—common rice 10 to 13 seers, wheat 14 seers, barley 23 seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 17 seers, and *rahar* 20 seers, per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·14, Samastipur ·15, Madhubani ·83. Weather cloudy with east wind. Harvesting of *rabi* crops completed. Sowing of early paddy and *mung* going on. Rain has done much good. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar ·65. Weather hot with westerly wind. Harvesting of *rabi* completed; outturn favourable. *Mahua* flowers being gathered. Mango prospects good. Cattle-disease called *khooraha* or *bhangha* reported from several villages in the Beguserai subdivision. Rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	12 to 15 seers per rupee.
Begusarai	11 to 13 ,, ,,
Jamui	13 ,, ,,

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·66. Weather much cooled down by the recent rain. Harvesting of *rabi* crops approaching completion. *Mahua* being gathered in Banka. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee at Sadar.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar ·99, Kishanganj 2·65, Araria 1·03. *Rabi* crops being harvested; outturn fair. Ploughing going on for *bhadoi* crops. A few cases of cattle-pox still reported from Araria subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

Sadar	15	seers per rupee.
Kishanganj	15 to 16	,, ,,
Araria	16	,, ,,

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·45. Weather a little cooler since Saturday, 16th. Much good has been done by the rain. Ploughing and sowing of *bhadoi* crops going on. Ordinary rice selling at 14 seers a rupee. Drinking-water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Slight rain at Deoghur. *Mahua* being gathered; generally good crop. Rain wanted for sugarcane and mangoes. Fodder and water becoming scarce. Some cattle-disease in Deoghur and Jamtara. Price of common rice 13 to 14½ seers, and of maize 17 to 21 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Jajpur ·02, Banki ·13. Weather hot. *Dalua* ripening and being harvested in places. New sugarcane being planted. Tobacco being gathered. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	2	per rupee.
Jajpur	18	6	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	16	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·80. Threshing of *sarad* continues. *Dalua* being harvested. Cotton and sugarcane growing well. Price of rice varies from 14 to 19 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 14 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul ·61. Weather hot. Price of common rice stationary as in last week.

Puri.—Rainfall at Puri ·58, Khurda ·11. *Dalua* paddy ripening. *Mung* being harvested. State of other *rabi* crops generally good. Land being ploughed for next winter rice crop. Cattle-disease not reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	ch.	
Puri and Khurda	15	12	per rupee.
Interior of district	15 to 19	7 to 11	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·37. Some rain and slight hail. Weather still threatening and hot. A full crop of *mahua* being gathered. Mango promising. Rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·60. Gathering of *mahua* continues Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers, and in the interior from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvest continues; 12 annas outturn expected. *Mahua* falling; 8 annas outturn expected. Sugarcane and *china* doing well. Cattle disease reported from Garhwa. Fodder and water sufficient.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·94. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia and Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall ·13. Rice plentiful. Price from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—Rain fell generally and in fair quantities over the Province during the week. Ploughing is now going on, and the sowing of early rice and jute has begun in parts. The spring rice and indigo have improved. In Orissa the spring rice is ripening and is being harvested in places. The young sugarcane and *china* and *mung* millets are doing well. The *rabi* harvest is practically over, and the outturn for the Province as a whole is estimated at 16¼ annas. The *mahua* crop is being gathered, and a good outturn is expected except in Palamau, where it is only 8 annas. There was a slight rise in the price of rice in some districts. Some cattle-disease is reported from the 24-Parganas, Pabna, Monghyr, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas, Lohardaga, Palamau, and Manbhum. Fodder-supply is reported sufficient except from the Sonthal Parganas. Deficiency of water-supply is reported from places in Nadia, Jessore, Rangpur, Dacca, Chittagong, and the Sonthal Parganas

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 19th April 1898

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of November 1897.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice and Paddy. Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Refined.	Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
BENGAL.																				
Burdwan	1,27,433	30,391	1,46,428	......	760	......	1,47,188	3,108	29,761	241	192	......	......	......	28,18,747	......	10	22	29	1
Birbhum	73,797	......	73,797	......	117	......	73,914	370	5,460	......	336	......	......	170	......	48	......	......	......	9
Midnapore	1,94,454	13,955	2,03,176	......	351	......	2,03,527	1,351	5,904	241	......	......	......	110	5,899	3	......	270	38	......
Hooghly	99,234	22,232	1,13,129	90	1,819	......	1,15,038	1,62,596	124,526	6,218	3,312	......	54	......	2,857	......	200	3,992	4,066	1,812
24-Parganas	75,290	16,844	85,506	42	8	......	85,555	3,22,803	524,235	......	......	......	407	......	6,959	......	3,301	13,319	2,474	844
Nadia	20,065	1,527	21,019	303	34,810	787	56,919	2,79,918	29,359	13,190	847	......	67	100	648	24	730	1,106	2,270	......
Murshidabad	1,294	......	1,294	61	9,647	......	11,002	27,692	1,680	3,437	850	......	......	474	......	......	......	......	68	......
Jessore	2,551	450	2,832	......	26	......	2,858	1,50,401	1,015	1,445	......	......	......	......	......	......	248	5,455	1,834	......
Khulna	837	925	1,415	......	......	......	1,415	80,850	280	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	150	9,350	......	......
Rajshahi	5	......	5	......	927	......	932	1,70,068	289	870	......	......	......	427	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dinajpur	1,534	......	1,534	......	......	......	1,534	63,131	178,150	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jalpaiguri	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,49,970	191,520	......	87	54,401	......	......	......	......	......	......	873	......
Darjeeling	107	......	107	......	100	......	207	22,276	92,835	......	......	16,307	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rangpur	675	......	675	......	136	......	811	2,47,211	19,355	......	231	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	14,213	......
Bogra	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	61,342	840	......	458	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pabna	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6,18,410	3,325	......	3,153		......	......	......	......	......	......	327	......
Cooch Behar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7,124	315	......	125	1,803	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dacca	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12,04,928	1,645	......	1,844	2	2,605	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,49,245	630	......	3,550	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Faridpur	948	......	948	......	277	......	1,225	5,64,547	3,115	100	2,781	......	......	......	......	......	450	......	......	......
Backergunge	44,501	......	44,501	......	54	......	44,555	10,561	......	451	1,005	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tippera	1,618	......	1,618	......	......	......	1,618	1,13,109	105	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	2,418	......	2,418	......	......	......	2,418	15,224	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,433	930	......	......	......	5	......	25	......
Total of Bengal ...	6,48,762	85,824	7,00,402	496	49,032	787	7,50,717	47,90,355	1,205,355	26,193	18,786	75,947	4,115	1,281	28,35,110	75	5,094	33,514	26,237	2,666
BIHAR.																				
Patna	476	......	476	853	46,990	3,659	51,978	......	980	63,950	13,652	......	198	......	......	38	......	1,939	476	65
Gaya	3	......	3	......	1,982	......	1,985	......	2,870	1,341	905	......	......	4	......	......	......	3,816	......	7
Shahabad	......	......	......	2,363	6,776	......	9,139	......	4,060	8,019	......	......	......	......	......	60	......	2,843	15	......
Saran	......	......	......	663	2,328	......	2,991	401	1,960	8,280	3,002	......	83	......	......	16	......	......	......	......
Champaran	......	......	......	......	989	1,718	2,687	......	......	8,004	2,836	......	......	......	......	1,518	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	......	......	......	......	268	337	605	......	105	9,890	2,174	......	......	......	......	682	......	......	330	......
Darbhanga	1	......	1	......	1,469	212	1,682	......	315	16,778	10,967	......	......	......	......	133	......	205	838	......
Monghyr	2	......	2	2,170	37,741	3,274	43,157	......	210	12,207	6,067	......	......	......	......	9	......	......	4	8
Bhagalpur	10	......	10	2,582	3,298	7,713	13,603	......	910	4,605	23,603	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......
Purnea	......	......	......	553	611	26	1,190	1,13,380	8,840	2,120	8,735	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,749	......
Malda	88	......	88	......	227	804	1,119	24,514	68	414	186	......	......	40	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	58	......	58	1,602	3,638	7,862	13,210	4,752	3,570	4,335	19,826	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Bihar ...	638	......	638	10,786	1,05,747	25,605	1,42,776	1,42,847	23,878	1,40,332	92,476	......	281	44	......	2,457	......	8,803	4,410	80

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.							SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, r. w.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ORISSA.																				
Cuttack	2,274	......	2,274	......	1,598	......	3,872	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore	52,861	27,592	70,106	......	17,569	......	87,675	44	6,000	......	......	......	10	......	......	......	......	......	60	......
Total of Orissa ...	55,135	27,592	72,380	......	19,167	......	91,547	44	6,000	......	......	......	10	......	......	......	......	......	60	......
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh	337	......	337	......	......	......	337	......	455	......	......	11	......	......	61,044	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhum	9,030	......	9,030	......	101	......	9,131	......	700	......	63	643	......	......	10,53,139	......	......	......	......	1
Singhbhum	2,166	......	2,166	......	......	......	2,166	......	385	......	......	......	......	283	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpur.	11,533	......	11,533	......	101	......	11,634	......	1,540	......	63	654	......	283	11,14,183	......	......	......	......	1
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	7,14,068	1,13,416	7,84,953	11,282	1,74,047	26,392	9,96,674	49,33,246	1,236,773	1,66,525	1,11,325	76,601	4,406	1,608	39,49,293	2,532	5,094	42,317	30,707	2,747
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam ...	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	4,360	5,995	......	36,737	1,35,943	1,812	82	......	......	......	......	......	......
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	2	......	2	2,19,310	35,412	8,749	2,63,473	753	1,505	46,717	16,417	1,010	32,641	......	......	18,081	1	524	15	18
Punjab	8	......	8	17,679	35,200	16,170	69,057	......	70	......	......	623	1,289	......	......	38	......	......	......	......
Central Provinces ...	647	......	647	......	......	......	647	......	175	......	......	......	447	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	......	684	684	......	......	......	341	......	2,324	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,461	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	7	......	7	......	5	......	12	......	......	......	......	......	18,564	......	......	......	44	......	43	16
Madras	12	......	12	......	18,194	......	18,206	......	......	......	......	......	446	......	......	......	1,531	......	194	157
Burma	1,86,474	4,151	1,89,068	......	6,166	......	1,95,234	......	3,000	......	......	......	938	5	......	......	......	......	8	83
Other places	3,448	......	3,448	......	632	2,966	7,046	......	19,903	......	......	......	1,221	......	8,820	......	1,42,913	37,603	10	1,056
Grand Total of Imports in November... 1897	9,04,067	1,17,567	9,78,146	2,38,271	2,69,656	54,961	15,51,034	49,38,379	1,269,421	2,13,242	1,64,820	2,14,207	66,549	1,695	39,58,113	20,651	1,49,583	80,444	30,977	4,107
Grand Total of Imports in November... 1896	7,93,392	1,56,103	8,90,331	1,00,686	3,83,364	59,676	14,34,057	36,15,204	3,076,136	1,67,315	1,40,072	1,89,600	1,04,205	1,238	32,63,896	39,576	35,240	56,975	34,240	5,272

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of November 1897 was as follows:—

Exported from Calcutta.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	14	15	16	17	18	1
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M
To Indian ports, viz.—																		
Bombay	19,075	30	19,094	......	60	346	19,500	......	2,018,500	.... .	591	4,232	......	255	332	......	...	...
Other ports in Bombay ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	126,250	......	......	22	......	......	......	......	...	...
Madras	7,859	......	7,859	1,200	13,254	......	22,313	97	677,800	......	3,094	158	......	163	271	......	...	
Other ports in Madras ...	41,734	11,774	49,092	670	426	......	50,188	2,431	......	......	1,338	15	......	13	109	......	...	
Burma	2,323	......	2,323	5,408	15,959	4,241	27,931	45	1,114,800	...	10	201	452	10	393	180	11,936	
Other Indian ports	1	......	1	231	3,264	......	3,496	......	159,100	......	......	4	5	21	2,190	660	1,781	
Pondicherry ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,500	......	......	......	......	... ..	... ..	......	...	..
Total of Inter-portal trade ...	70,992	11,804	78,760	7,509	32,963	4,587	1,23,428	2,573	4,100,950	......	5,033	4,632	457	464	3,295	840	13,717	
To Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	36,406	5	36,409	......	2,605	......	39,014	26,60,345	4,986,900	2,11,438	34,043	2,50,960	129	844	......	......	...	
Other Foreign ports	2,94,558	584	2,95,323	1,067	17,946	7,901	3,22,237	14,28,236	6,331,150	40,884	50,233	12,740	4,177	800	16	... ..	681	
Total of Foreign trade	3,31,864	589	3,31,732	1,067	20,551	7,901	3,61,251	40,88,581	11,318,050	2,52,322	84,276	2,63,700	4,306	1,644	16	......	681	
Grand Total of Exports in Nov. 1897	4,02,356	12,393	4,10.101	8,576	53,514	12,488	4,84,679	40,91,154	15,419,000	2,52,322	89,309	2,68,332	4,763	2,108	3,311	840	14,398	
Grand Total of Exports in Nov. 1896	4,01,331	30	4,01,350	2,501	1,06,595	12,984	5,23,430	22,18,078	17,859,454	1,90,200	36,117	2,56,295	21,731	1,184	5,238	2,136	14,634	

III.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of November 1897.

Specification of Routes.	Food-grains. Rice.	Food-grains. Paddy.	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous Products. Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Re-fined.	Sugar. Un-refined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M
By country boats ...	3,69,902	38,276	453	27,658	213	14,23,717	650,584	17,969	20,977	......	3,471	114	11,963	14	2,062	25,272	4,896	
" river steamers ...	46,494	1,053	1	2,690	......	12,54,635	13,159	792	31,250	1,35,948	1,117	239	......	...	386		428	
" rail E. I. Railway	1,87,134	30,023	2,47,775	1,77,985	50,378	1,88,702	51,940	1,86,930	1,07,021	2,318	39,349	870	39,32,930	20,624	1	9,378	4,174	
" rail E. B. S. Railway.	11,000	......	......	18,749	1,404	18,43,857	500,535	7,551	5,572	74,516	313	467	......	13	82	4,450	16,963	
" road	47,785	18,172	42	8	.. ...	2,27,424	22,800	......	......	......	200	...	4,400	...	2,559	3,745	4,228	1
" sea	2,42,352	30,048	......	42,566	2,966	44	30,903	......	......	1,430	22,199	5	8,820	...	1,44,493	37,603	326	1
Grand Total of Imports in November 1897	9,04,667	1,17,567	2,48,271	2,69,656	54,961	49,38,379	1,269,421	2,13,242	1,64,820	2,14,207	66,549	1,695	39,58,113	20,651	1,49,583	80,454	30,977	4
Grand Total of Imports in November 1896	7,93,892	1,55,103	1,00,686	3,83,864	59,676	36,15,204	3,076,136	1,67,315	1,40,072	1,89,600	1,04,205	1,238	32,63,896	39,576	33,240	86,975	34,240	5

IV.

Exports from Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of November 1897 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan ...	3,36,758	3,860	676	1,617	30,849	7,609	98,690
Birbhum ...	1,28,063	651	181	1,251	18,308	2,708	75,145
Midnapore ...	3,81,726	... ..	1,055	......	18,017	1,491	11,354
Hooghly ...	1,17,948	11,000	243	96	2,911	4,570	20,510
24-Parganas ...	1,96 977	4,075	602	......	10,030	1,05,614	21,805
Nadia ...	3,48,155	697	430	2,504	30,821	6,457	34,552
Murshidabad ...	1,13,456	1,720	126	158	24,383	647	10,256
Jessore ...	53,643	......	627	......	13,384	4,588	2,010
Khulna ...	53,017	......	125	......	9,212	1,089	70
Rajshahi ...	2,41,088	......	165	173	17,8 4	4,643	10,290
Dinajpur ...	1,04,355	......	......	888	10,708	1,564	3,010
Jalpaiguri ...	1,15,290	......	...	292	9,648	2,509	3,605
Darjeeling ...	73,612	......	184	166	4,12	2,310	980
Rangpur ...	3,04,143	......	73	270	20,078	3,319	8,365
Bogra ...	1,84,053	......	......	221	3,046	1,011	2,380
Pabna ...	73,421	......	271	52	44,068	34,923	6,615
Cooch Behar ...	51,698	......	.. ...	68	.. ..	... ..	210
Dacca ...	4,91,244	......	1,871	16	56,178	13,208	2,590
Mymensingh ...	1,95,601	......	278	...	22,77.	4,275	5,610
Faridpur ...	2,11,280	47	131	668	20,935	20,763	8,925
Backergunge ...	78,705	......	946	......	33,46	6,750	6,090
Tippera ...	1,42,746	... ..	972	......	4,175	3,435	8,715
Noakhali ...	18,954	......	305	......	5,225	1,450	470
Chittagong ...	80,306	... ..	127	5	200	40	27,000
Total of Bengal ...	40,97,029	22,050	10,288	7,945	4,16,262	2,35,113	375,247
Bihar.							
Patna ...	1,90,345	2,242	264	717	16,685	14,300	99,230
Gaya ...	1,32,014	93	29	271	13,727	572	30,225
Shahabad ...	3,97,063	46	53	81	20,726	739	7,175
Saran ...	2,24,129	......	......	101	21,738	1,7 7	8,330
Champaran ...	3,62,935	372	30	139	15,581	2,088	11,515
Muzaffarpur ...	2,75,049	233	6	90	15,58	3,025	22,095
Darbhanga ...	3,32,145	558	......	174	28,837	4,169	30,650
Monghyr ...	2,40,540	700	6	320	15,300	5,937	40,760
Bhagalpur ...	3,32,420	1,355	62	454	22,484	6,080	78,725
Purnea ...	2,82,003	744	.....	984	14,391	5,369	8,5 .5
Malda ...	31,788	..	32	364	8,802	784	1,658
Sonthal Parganas ...	1,49,037	1,674	138	1,861	17,639	4,654	36,330
Total of Bihar ...	29,50,268	7,917	620	5,556	2,11,780	49,743	390,258
Orissa.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Balasore	1,07,400	......	1,462	5,397	25,168	20,016	133,100
Chota Nagpur.							
Hazaribagh	54,566	1,302	14	238	8,132	694	70
Manbhum	1,19,720	791	32	516	18,925	2,727	33,390
Singhbhum	43,096	604	48	36	8,084	499	4,865
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	2,17,382	2,697	94	790	35,141	3,920	38,325
Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	73,72,070	32,664	12,464	10,688	6,88,360	3,08,791	936,930
Other Provinces.							
Assam	9,63,918	200	2,679	5	61,914	19,503	26,316
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	24,67,781	67,752	2,387	205	23,508	44,317	480,510
Punjab	8,15,702	1,306	437	60	33	24 953	624,120
Central Provinces	2,34,275	8,044	296	309	......	15,225	118,195
Rajputana and Central India	65,004	7,952	120	3	......	881	98,070
Berar	10,614	......	......	......	......	......	188,860
Nizam's Territory	869	......	......	......	......	......	... ..
Bombay	6,141	1,400	......	7	......	......	2,144,750
Madras	18,250	......	447	34	......	222	677,800
Mysore	46	......	... ..	......	......	......	......
Pondicherry	895	......	......	......	......	......	4,500
Burma	1,68,861	119	1,972	1,100	......	224	1,114,800
Other places	21,748	4,323	20	22,133	......	40	11,318,050
Grand Total of Exports in November 1897	1,21,46,087	1,23,760	20,822	43,544	7,73,815	4,14,158	17,741,895
Grand Total of Exports in November 1896	1,24,58,695	78,337	19,597	33,653	7,01,307	3,77,182	19,196,889

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of November 1897 was as follows :—

Imported into Calcutta.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	89,28,535	......	15,926	......	4,53,992	... .	......
Other Foreign ports	84,763	....	767	......	3,44,965	4,58,334	19,903
Total of Foreign Trade	90,13,298	. . ..	16,693	......	7,98,957	4,58,334	19,903
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	32,947	2,99,390	135	13,699	53,546	......	......
Madras	6,633	27,630	......	58	5,000	......	......
Other ports in Madras	... .	200	......	......	6,220	......	......
Burma	5,284	......	......	......	......	17,902	5,000
Other Indian ports	......	......	......	......	......	......	6,000
Total of Interportal Trade	44,864	3,27,220	135	13,757	64,766	17,902	11,000
Grand Total of Imports in November 1897	90,58,162	3 27,220	16,828	13,757	8,63,723	4,76,236	30,903
Grand Total of Imports in November 1896	1,06,19,941	4,56,062	12,900	15,405	15,85,517	34,074	11,551

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of November 1897 :—

Specification of Routes—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	2 62,930	11,000	733	......	1,99,809	47,861	69,170
,, river steamers	14,21,152	200	4,926	7	1,28,187	67,838	76,405
,, rail { East Indian Railway	72 54,503	1,01,155	4,675	9,921	3,55,707	1,47,727	2,036,175
,, rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	26,60,581	1,488	5,907	4,947	61,944	1,23,011	80,045
,, road	1,96,789	4,075	565	.. ...	3,070	7,177	20,100
,, sea	3,50,132	5,842	3,929	28,659	24,718	20,548	15,419,000
Grand Total of Exports in November 1897 ...	1,21,46,087	1,23,760	20,822	43,544	7,73,815	4,14,158	17,741,895
Grand Total of Exports in November 1896 ...	1,27,58,695	78,337	19,597	33,653	7,01,307	3,77,182	19,196,889

Statistical Department,
The 15th April 1898.

D. J. Macpherson,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 10th to 16th April 1898.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1898.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
April	10th	148·5	9·2	29·726	84·6	93·6	16·8	76·8	77·4	0·844	74·1	71	SSW ...	147	Nil	Day chiefly clear, night partially cloudy.
"	11th	145·0	8·4	·704	84·5	93·3	16·1	77·2	77·3	·841	74·0	71	SSW, S and SSE	183	"	Partially cloudy, o.
"	12th	130·8	0·8	·860	78·7	84·1	10·2	73·9	73·7	·766	71·2	78	ESE and SSW ...	155	0·16	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p, t, <
"	13th	150·7	9·0	·939	81·0	92·4	24·6	67·8	73·8	·738	70·1	70	SW and calm ...	34	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	14th	149·8	8·1	·922	82·6	92·6	17·4	75·2	76·1	·814	73·0	73	SSW ...	71	0·15	Partially cloudy, d, p, t, <, ⌓
"	15th	150·5	10·4	·850	83·4	92·7	17·9	74·8	76·5	·820	73·2	72	SSW and S ...	112	Nil	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	16th	149·0	6·1	·763	79·8	90·4	18·2	72·2	72·5	·702	68·7	69	SSW and variable	221	0·58	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, ↗

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·823
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·747
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	52·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	88·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85·0
The extreme variation of temperature	25·8
The maximum temperature	93·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	20
	%
The mean relative humidity	72
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	69
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th April 1898	0·89
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·23
The total fall from 1st January to 16th April 1898	1·25
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·48

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; ⌓, dew; ↗, strong wind; g, gloomy.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 18th April 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Station Observations. Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M. barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M. barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M. reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·963	29·686	29·809	29·858	—·001	S50°W	35	105·8	51·8	96·4	64·0	80·2	—0·9
			Raniganj	29·716	29·455	29·567	29·858	?	N84°W	65	105·4	49·4	95·6	64·0	79·8	—0·5
		Birbhum	......													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·734	29·473	29·587	29·843	?	N87°W	67	105·1	51·0	96·1	65·5	80·8	+0·3
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·907	29·646	29·765	29·864	—·022	N14°W	77	106·0	55·2	98·5	66·6	82·6	+0·7
		Hooghly	......													
		Howrah	......													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·025	29·763	29·880	29·850	—·027	S61°W	282	97·0	54·5	86·5	71·8	79·2	—2·0
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·040	29·779	29·894	29·861	—·017	S48°W	79	99·9	50·2	92·6	65·7	79·2	—0·9
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·022	29·731	29·863	29·860	?	S58°W	105	103·2	46·4	93·8	61·2	77·5	—1·3
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·983	29·712	29·834	29·851	—·018	S51°W	65	103·0	48·1	93·0	61·7	77·4	—2·1
		Jessore	Jessore	30·024	29·747	29·871	29·851	—·028	S37°W	53	102·5	46·6	93·8	62·8	78·3	—2·1
		Khulna	......													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·978	29·709	29·827	29·848	—·016	S23°W	67	102·6	48·1	91·1	61·3	76·2	—0·5
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·915	29·631	29·771	29·853	—·015	N83°E	137	100·8	45·5	89·2	59·2	74·2	—1·2
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·754	29·460	29·609	29·860	—·022	N18°E	58	95·4	47·1	86·0	60·8	73·4	+1·3
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·214	22·873	23·000	—	+·021	E	176	69·0	26·8	57·7	38·4	48·1	—1·8
		Cooch Behar	......	29·880	29·595	29·735	29·847	?	S61°E	31	94·8	47·4	85·4	61·5	73·4	?
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·924	29·637	29·774	29·855	—·023	S70°E	69	96·0	47·5	86·7	60·6	73·7	—0·3
		Bogra	Bogra	29·980	29·697	29·831	29·847	?	?	?	101·1	47·2	91·0	61·1	75·9	—0·5
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·991	29·710	29·837	29·837	—·039	S21°E	50	100·4	46·5	(c) 91·4	60·0	(c) 76·2	—0·1
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·023	29·760	29·880	29·856	—·037	S17°W	107	97·1	53·3	90·6	65·6	78·1	—1·1
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·989	29·726	29·849	29·861	—·035	S68°E	?	95·6	46·8	87·8	62·1	75·0	—0·4
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·008	29·730	29·861	29·856	—·044	S60°W	28	99·8	46·5	91·3	61·4	76·3	—0·1
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·024	29·781	29·895	29·853	—·037	S21°E	58	96·3	51·2	90·6	66·3	78·5	—0·1
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·003	29·766	29·870	29·863	?	S27°E	111	96·3	48·1	91·5	64·0	77·8	+0·1
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·908	29·769	29·872	29·802	?	S7°E	97	92·5	45·4	87·0	63·3	75·2	—1·5
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·938	29·741	29·838	29·876	—·039	S86°E	145	93·7	51·1	87·2	63·7	75·5	—1·5
		South Lushai Hills	Lungleh													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·848	29·577	29·711	29·852	—·025	S87°W	80	101·4	46·4	90·8	62·9	76·9	—0·5
		Gaya	Gaya	29·604	29·418	29·528	29·867	—·016	S28°W	125	103·4	50·8	92·8	64·6	78·7	—1·3
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·686	29·428	29·549	29·864	—·020	S47°W	173	103·4	49·1	92·9	65·1	79·0	+1·3
			Buxar	29·793	29·531	29·653	29·854	—·023	S72°W	187	101·0	46·4	91·1	61·3	76·2	—1·1
			Arrah	29·832	29·568	29·693	29·841	?	N81°W	123	101·8	47·1	91·9	59·8	75·9	—1·2
		Sàran	Chapra	29·862	29·576	29·713	29·854	?	S59°W	91	101·3	46·4	91·1	60·7	75·9	—0·2
		Champaran	Motihari	29·797	29·488	29·652	29·843	?	N56°E	129	99·0	43·9	87·7	57·1	72·4	—1·0
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·844	29·552	29·702	29·840	—	N45°W	156	98·7	46·8	88·4	59·4	74·0	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·856	29·591	29·721	29·846	—·024	S74°W	90	98·2	48·5	87·9	60·7	74·3	—1·2
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·880	29·590	29·728	29·844	—·015	S49°W	66	102·5	48·7	90·6	61·6	76·1	—0·8
		Purnea	Purnea	29·917	29·629	29·769	29·853	—·013	N45°E	97	100·5	46·8	89·6	59·5	74·6	—0·8
		Malda	Malda	29·963	29·674	29·813	29·839	?	S69°W	50	101·6	45·2	90·5	58·4	74·5	—1·6
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·536	29·284	29·402	29·860	—·007	N61°W	32	102·9	50·1	93·0	63·1	78·1	—0·5
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·970	29·713	29·840	29·864	—·016	S68°W	55	105·4	60·1	98·8	69·7	84·2	—0·5
			False Point	30·035	29·705	29·899	29·862	—·012	S77°W	171	95·5	57·0	86·1	68·8	77·8	—2·5
		Balasore	Balasore	30·022	29·751	29·870	29·864	—·005	N83°W	91	103·5	55·0	96·1	65·7	80·9	+0·5
			Shortt's Island	30·045	29·708	29·894	—	—	S72°W	340	92·0	65·6	86·0	73·1	79·6	—
		Puri	Puri(c)	30·026	29·771	29·902	29·865	—	N85°W	244	92·2	62·1	86·7	73·2	80·0	—
			Gopalpur	30·018	29·772	29·905	29·866	—	N39°W	251	95·8	63·1	87·2	69·2	78·2	—
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·980	27·799	27·885	29·867	—·016	N60°W	236	98·8	44·2	89·3	63·7	76·5	+0·2
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·881	27·703	27·784	29·879	+·005	N83°W	148	98·1	46·2	89·8	63·6	76·7	+1·6
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·328	29·101	29·200	29·911	—	S32°W	109	103·1	42·0	93·6	57·0	75·4	—
		Manbhum	......													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·308	29·037	29·153	29·380	?	S81°W	?	106·7	50·5	98·1	64·8	81·4	+0·8
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·738	29·448	29·597	29·900	—·039	N17°E	?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70·2	+0·5
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·945	29·644	(c) 29·793	(c) 29·866	—·016	N60°E	[illegible]	97·7	51·0	[illegible]	63·4	75·0	—0·5
		Cachar	Silchar	29·968	29·720	29·839	29·899	—·025	S72°E	[illegible]	97·5	47·4	90·3	60·5	75·4	+1·1

[illegible] b Mean of 27 days. c Mean of 30 days. d Mean of 18 days.

Bengal for the month of March 1898.

Humidity.		Cloud.		Rainfall.	District observations. Rainfall— Of month.					Since 16th October 1897.					DISTRICT.
Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	
58	—12	(e) 0·9	—1·1	0·01	Nil	1·20	—1·20	0·00	1·98	3·92	4·78	—0·86	6·80	6·87	Burdwan.
36	—	0·4	—	Nil											
					0·02	0·96	—0·04	0·00	1·54	3·89	4·27	—0·38	6·50	6·56	Birbhum.
42	—	0·4	—	0·03	0·01	1·13	—1·12	0·00	1·97	3·22	4·46	—1·24	6·30	6·98	Bankura.
51	—	(a) 0·3	—	Nil	0·08	1·47	—1·39	0·17	2·36	3·78	6·06	—2·28	6·84	7·67	Midnapore.
					Nil	1·24	—1·24	0·00	2·28	3·76	5·29	—1·53	6·67	7·91	Hooghly.
					Nil	1·25	—1·25	0·00	2·41	3·82	5·21	-1·39	4·00	8·36	Howrah.
81	—9	(e) 2·0	—2·2	Nil	0·16	1·48	—1·32	0·14	2·30	4·48	6·67	—2·19	5·42	8·68	24-Parganas.
75	—6	(b) 0·7	—1·8	Nil	Nil	1·57	—1·57	0·00	2·36	4·19	6·36	—2·17	4·00	8·36	Calcutta.
60	—	(e) 0·9	—	Nil	0·01	1·70	—1·69	0·00	2·41	5·34	5·81	—0·47	6·00	7·50	Nadia.
61	—8	0·5	—1·9	0·02	0·04	1·06	—1·02	0·22	1·83	3·50	4·55	—1·05	4·44	6·76	Murshidabad.
70	—12	(b) 1·1	—2·0	Nil	Nil	2·02	—2·02	0·00	3·00	4·19	6·78	—2·59	6·00	8·84	Jessore.
					Nil	2·01	—2·01	0·00	2·82	2·83	7·01	—4·18	6·33	9·30	Khulna.
64	—	0·3	—	0·07	0·04	1·12	—1·08	0·00	1·81	3·76	4·02	—0·26	6·60	6·12	Rajshahi.
65	—	1·0	—	Nil	0·04	0·70	—0·66	0·20	1·25	3·04	3·09	—0·05	6·20	5·18	Dinajpur.
74	—	0·4	—	0·04	0·12	1·35	—1·23	0·75	1·90	1·78	4·16	—2·38	6·00	6·31	Jalpaiguri.
77	+11	(i) 3·5	—1·2	0·45	0·32	1·84	—1·52	1·25	3·15	4·52	6·55	—2·03	11·50	9·89	Darjeeling.
67	—	1·7	—	0·11	0·11	1·64	—1·53	0·75	2·41	2·20	4·55	—2·35	6·25	6·77	Cooch Behar.
74	—	1·7	—	0·01	0·02	1·34	—1·32	0·00	1·77	3·56	3·98	—0·42	6·40	5·22	Rangpur.
71	—	(f) 1·0	—	0·13	0·10	1·13	—1·03	0·50	2·05	4·65	4·73	—0·08	7·50	6·54	Bogra.
75	—	1·9	—	0·12	0·12	1·49	—1·37	0·50	2·58	4·64	5·32	—0·68	7·00	8·40	Pabna.
80	0	(d) 3·2	—0·1	Nil	0·28	2·69	—2·41	0·60	3·68	4·47	7·63	—3·16	5·50	10·46	Dacca.
76	—	(e) 2·6	—	0·40	0·25	1·97	—1·72	0·50	3·00	4·35	5·83	—1·48	6·50	8·28	Mymensingh.
79	—	(i) 0·3	—	0·01	Nil	2·46	—2·46	0·00	3·63	4·03	7·16	—3·13	5·33	9·79	Faridpur.
79	—	(b) 2·4	—	Nil	Nil	2·13	—2·13	0·00	3·04	3·27	7·78	—4·51	6·50	9·83	Backergunge.
71	—	(a) 3·4	—	0·18	0·20	3·10	—2·90	0·56	3·70	3·26	7·97	—4·71		10·52	Tippera.
82	—	3·0	—	Nil	0·19	3·40	—3·21	0·25	3·78	3·31	10·21	—6·90	4·75	10·82	Noakhali.
79	—5	(a) 1·8	—2·4	2·13	0·69	2·35	—1·66	0·80	2·56	9·12	9·04	+0·08	8·00	9·81	Chittagong.
					0·07	3·55	—3·48	0·00	4·04	9·95	9·83	+0·12	5·00	12·83	South Lushai Hills.
49	—3	0·2	—1·9	0·08	0·07	0·42	—0·35	0·33	0·87	4·62	3·08	+1·54	6·83	5·07	Patna.
45	—1	0·7	—1·4	0·64	0·15	0·50	—0·35	0·45	0·95	5·42	2·90	+2·52	6·23	5·18	Gaya.
39	—	0·1	—	0·03											
44	—	0·3	—	Nil	0·04	0·41	—0·37	0·00	0·93	3·69	3·24	+0·45	4·66	5·17	Shahabad.
47	—	0	—	0·08											
51	—	0·1	—	0·03	0·04	0·30	—0·26	0·00	0·81	2·80	2·89	0	6·00	4·83	Saran.
75	—	0·1	—	0·02	0·03	0·45	—0·42	0·25	0·91	2·30	2·84	—0·54	6·25	4·76	Champaran.
58	—	0	—	0·05	0·05	0·42	—0·37	0·33	0·62		2·68			4·40	Muzaffarpur.
62	+8	0·3	—0·9	0·19		0·40			0·77		2·49			4·22	Darbhanga.
					0·26	0·43	—0·17	0·80	0·66	6·51	2·91	+3·60	8·80	4·35	Monghyr.
46	—	0·6	—	0·08	0·27	0·46	—0·19	0·67	0·91	4·86	2·82	+2·04	8·68	4·72	Bhagalpur.
65	+5	1·3	—0·2	0·28	0·25	0·59	—0·34	0·80	0·99	2·93	2·77	+0·16	5·40	4·27	Purnea.
61	—	0·6	—	0·07	0·04	0·63	—0·59	0·00	1·19	5·39	3·33	+2·06	6·75	4·91	Malda.
38	—	0·9	—	0·20	0·07	0·72	—0·65	0·29	1·30	5·87	3·38	+2·49	7·15	5·34	Sonthal Parganas.
78	+4	(h) 1·0	—0·9	Nil	Nil	1·20	—1·20	0·00	2·07	4·92	7·48	—2·56	7·51	9·13	Cuttack.
88	—2	(g) 1·0	—1·2	Nil											
75	—	0·1	—	Nil	Nil	1·46	—1·46	0·00	2·40	7·38	6·39	+0·99	7·14	9·11	Balasore.
82	—	0	—	Nil											Shortt's Island.
85	—	1·0	—	Nil	Nil	0·87	—0·87	0·00	1·59	7·49	9·06	—1·57	9·60	9·51	Puri.
76	—	0	—	Nil											
32	—9	(c) 0·7	—0·9	0·18	0·06	0·83	—0·77	0·33	1·65	5·49	4·00	+1·49	8·00	6·50	Hazaribagh.
30	—	0·7	—	Nil	0·01	1·15	—1·14	0·00	2·27	4·30	4·14	+0·16	7·00	7·32	Lohardaga.
52	—	0·3	—	0·02	0·02	0·60	—0·58	0·00	1·43	6·90	3·54	+3·36	6·25	6·21	Palamau.
						1·08			1·02		3·02			7·06	Manbhum.
48	—	0·2	—	Nil	Nil	1·13	—1·13	0·00	2·13	2·96	4·65	—1·69	5·50	7·61	Singhbhum.
91	+2	4·4	—1·6	0·42											Sibsagar.
72	—6	0·8	—1·9	Nil											Goalpara.
72	—13	2·0	—2·4	1·02											Cachar.

Mean of 14 days. | *f* Mean of 17 days. | *g* Mean of 20 days. | *h* Mean of 24 days. | *i* Mean of 28 days.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan ...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rampur Hat	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bolpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Murari ...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Maliara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khatra ...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gangajalghati	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore .	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kukrahaty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ..	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mohesreka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ulubaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Canning Town	1·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alipore (Observatory).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barrackpore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barasat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Basirhat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nadia ..	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Meherpur ...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Berhampore...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalbagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Azimganj ...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jangipur ...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Akriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patkabari ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dumkal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Magura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khulna ..	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kaliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dumuria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rampal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kalaroa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Paikgacha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahi .	Boalia ...	...	...	0·09	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Naugaon ...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manda ...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Churaman ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raiganj ...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baloorghat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Thakurgaon...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Setabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alipore Duar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fallacotta ...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Debiganj ...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	Buxa ...	...	...	0·10	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Siliguri ...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darjeeling ...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...
		Kalimpong ...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...
		Mungpoo ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kurseong ...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·04
		Pedong ...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...
	Tibet ...	Yatung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta ...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cooch Behar...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mickliganj ...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mathabhanga	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·07
		Fulbari ...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur ...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gobindganj ...	...	...	0·03	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sunderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nowkhilla ...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bogra ...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sirajganj ...	...	...	0·06	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...n Bengal in March 1898.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1897 up to 31st March 1898.	Average rainfall from 16th October up to 31st March.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·15	Nil	1·36	Nil	5·73	5·21	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	North-West Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·31	0·01	1·58	0·01	4·17	5·26	Burdwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·08	Nil	1·29	Nil	2·67	5·31	Katwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·58	Nil	0·82	Nil	1·30	4·21	Raniganj			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·80	Nil	0·93	Nil	2·49	3·95	Mankur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·62	0·02	0·99	0·02	3·09	4·46	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·43	Nil	0·74	Nil	1·06	3·95	Hetampur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·92	0·05	0·90	0·05	2·87	4·32	Rampur Hat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·90	Nil	1·26	Nil	5·49	4·31	Bolpur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·08	?	0·08	8·01	?	*Morarai.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	6·39	?	*Labpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·85	0·03	1·18	0·03	3·26	4·73	Bankura ...	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·14	Nil	1·35	Nil	2·71	4·74	Vishnupur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·81	Nil	0·79	Nil	1·53	3·73	Maliara			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·07	0·05	1·39	0·05	4·61	4·92	Khatra			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·09	Nil	1·21	Nil	3·58	4·00	Indas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·82	Nil	1·30	Nil	2·57	4·80	Kotalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·09	Nil	0·51	Nil	2·29	3·08	Onda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·73	0·06	0·87	0·06	3·71	3·99	Gangajalghati			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·30	Nil	1·61	Nil	1·73	6·21	Raipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	Nil	0·95	Nil	3·18	4·50	Sonamukhi			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·96	Nil	1·12	Nil	5·84	8·65	Contai	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·64	Nil	1·70	Nil	1·84	6·20	Tamluk.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·12	Nil	1·52	Nil	3·88	6·04	Midnapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	1	2·26	0·41	1·[illegible]	0·41	4·70	4·53	Ghatal			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·25	Nil	1·05	Nil	3·85	5·69	Kukrahaty.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	Nil	2·60	0·07	1·81	0·07	2·52	5·20	Garhbeta.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·73	?	*Panskura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	7·10	?	*Dantoon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	Nil	2·10	0·02	1·21	0·02	4·2[illegible]	5·79	Serampore	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·27	Nil	1·21	Nil	3·64	5·18	Hooghly.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·12	Nil	1·27	Nil	3·12	4·91	Jahanabad			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·42	Nil	1·36	Nil	3·53	5·64	Howrah ..	Howrah		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·49	Nil	1·45	Nil	4·11	4·[illegible]6	Mohesrekha			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·87	?	*Uluberia.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·92	Nil	1·21	Nil	7·68	9·09	Saugor Island	24-Parganas	Presidency.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·28	Nil	1·41	Nil	4·47	6·70	Diamond Harbour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·10	1·03	1·62	1·03	4·60	6·81	Canning Town.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·36	Nil	1·57	Nil	4·19	6·36	Alipore (Observatory).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	Nil	2·40	0·09	1·49	0·09	3·64	5·91	Barrackpore			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·16	Nil	1·46	Nil	6·79	5·83	Dum-Dum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·32	Nil	1·31	Nil	2·46	6·18	Barasat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·63	Nil	1·78	Nil	1·72	6·18	Basirhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·27	Nil	1·53	Nil	2·97	5·57	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·00	Nil	1·33	Nil	3·85	5·32	Krishnagar			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·54	Nil	1·75	Nil	10·14	6·02	Chuadanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·46	0·03	2·03	0·03	6·22	6·83	Meherpur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·77	Nil	1·85	Nil	3·49	6·29	Kushtia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·90	Nil	1·04	Nil	4·10	4·76	Kandi	Murshidabad		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·96	0·02	1·05	0·0[illegible]	4·16	4·60	Berhampore			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·75	Nil	0·98	Nil	0·50	4·24	Lalbagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·50	0·16	0·96	0·16	1·51	4·11	Azimganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·04	0·16	0·73	0·16	4·82	3·85	Jangipur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·78	Nil	1·01	Nil	3·70	4·65	Lalgola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·22	Nil	1·37	Nil	5·22	5·33	Akriganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·25	Nil	0·96	Nil	2·70	4·04	Patkabari.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·07	Nil	1·15	Nil	3·48	4·71	Durakal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·00	Nil	1·98	Nil	3·79	7·16	Narail ...	Jessore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·27	Nil	2·1[illegible]	Nil	5·19	7·68	Jessore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·88	0·01	2·12	0·01	5·17	6·73	Jhenidah			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·33	Nil	2·23	Nil	4·42	6·30	Magura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·50	Nil	1·61	Nil	2·38	6·02	Bangaon			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·92	Nil	2·21	Nil	2·10	6·65	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·50	Nil	1·79	Nil	3·45	7·50	Bagerhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·04	Nil	2·03	Nil	2·96	6·84	Khulna.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·36	?	*Kaliganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·89	?	*Nakipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	6·62	?	*Dumuria.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·05	?	*Rampal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	6·00	?	*Kalaroa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	*Paikgacha.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·65	0·07	0·93	0·05	3·53	3·94	Boalia	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi.	North Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·90	Nil	1·09	Nil	4·57	4·87	Nator			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·75	0·07	1·16	0·07	5·15	3·88	Naugaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·20	Nil	1·55	Nil	2·61	4·38	Lalpur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	0·04	0·84	0·04	2·92	2·85	Manda			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·52	Nil	0·83	Nil	3·13	3·44	Mahadebpur	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·12	0·04	0·52	0·04	2·52	2·52	Churaman.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·10	0·15	0·62	0·15	2·41	2·60	Raiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·23	Nil	0·87	Nil	4·15	3·88	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·29	Nil	0·66	Nil	2·99	2·99	Balughat			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·08	?	0·08	1·87	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·25	?	*Setabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·96	0·07	1·59	0·07	2·03	5·07	Jalpaiguri ..	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·10	0·12	1·13	0·12	1·75	4·57	Alipore Duar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·10	0·11	1·27	0·11	1·22	3·42	Fallacotta.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·41	0·19	1·00	0·19	2·15	3·54	Debgar			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	1	?	0·44	?	0·10	5·84	?	*Bhagat,* (*Nagrakata*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·26	0·11	3·04	0·10	3·28	10·51	Buxa	Darjeeling.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·08	0·08	1·22	0·08	3·84	4·21	Siliguri			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	1	3·38	0·45	1·65	0·34	5·97	6·81	Darjeeling			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	3	2·86	0·64	1·16	0·2[illegible]	5·0[illegible]	4·64	Kalimpong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·11	...	...	1	?	0·18	?	0·11	4·27	?	Mungpoo.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·08	?	0·08	5·00	?	*Kurseong*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·[illegible]6	...	2	?	0·65	?	0·[illegible]6	6·79	?	*Pedong.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·35	0·05	...	2	?	0·58	?	0·35	2·[illegible]8	?	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·58	0·14	[illegible]	0·10	2·86	4·65	Dinhatta	Cooch Behar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·37	0·11	[illegible]	0·11	2·20	4·48	Cooch Behar			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·17	0·12	1·28	0·12	1·73	4·14	Mekliganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·[illegible]2	0·06	1·89	0·06	1·96	4·92	Mathabhanga			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·20	[illegible]	0·08	3·13	[illegible]	*Fulbari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·92	Nil	1·33	Nil	5·26	4·25	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibandha*)	Rangpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·57	0·01	1·24	0·01	3·19	4·81	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	4·82	[illegible]	*Pirganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·15	Nil	1·79	Nil	2·66	3·95	Kurigaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·07	?	0·04	5·13	?	*Gobindganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·60	0·08	1·10	0·08	3·71	3·79	Baxdoura. (*Nilphamari.*)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·60	Nil	1·23	Nil	2·66	3·05	Ulipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·27	?	*Sundarganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·63	0·05	1·26	0·05	4·[illegible]	5·42	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·23	0·22	1·18	0·22	5·[illegible]	5·28	Nowkhilla.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·80	0·13	1·06	0·13	3·84	4·61	Bogra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·52	Nil	1·00	Nil	4·38	3·59	Panchbibi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·73	0·12	1·60	0·12	3·48	5·30	Pabna ...	Pabna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·40	0·12	1·38	0·06	5·81	5·23	Serajganj.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Naraingunj		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manikganj	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh	Kishoreganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mymensingh	...	...	0·28	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Netrakona	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Subarnakhali	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Diwanganj	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Faridpur	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Doulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bauphal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tippera	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakhali	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fenny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Harishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Satkanya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kodala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fenoa					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mirsarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bundarban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Demagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna	Patna	...	0·06	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinapore	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bihar	...		0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barh	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bickram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hilsa	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaya	Aurungabad	...	0·01	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaya	...	...	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nawada	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudnagar	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherghati	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rajauli	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakri Barawan	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dehri	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhabhua	0·05	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sasaram	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arrah	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohanea					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ahiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Agoaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramagar	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Koath	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sikroul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bassowan	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chausa	...	0·02	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saran	Gopalganj	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Siwan					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ekma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chapra	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sereepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Amnour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darowlee	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mhorch	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Champaran	Motihari	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagaha	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burnurwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramnagar	...	0·03	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hajipur	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Paru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahuwa					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sheohar	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pupri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga	Tajpur					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darbhanga	...	0·04	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhubani	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bahera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monghyr	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gogri	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur	...	...	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sheikhpura	...	...	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gidhaur	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kharagpur	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...n Bengal in March 1898—*continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1897 to 31st March 1898.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 31st March 1898.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·43	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	2·73	8·88	Munshiganj.	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	1	3·69	0·10	[illegible]	0·10	5·52	7·34	Dacca.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·50	Nil	2·67	Nil	3·84	8·39	Naraingunj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·60	0·02	1·91	0·02	5·61	6·51	Manikganj.			
...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	2	3·80	1·30	2·16	0·80	4·68	7·02	Jaydebpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·16	...	1	4·52	1·16	2·58	1·16	3·38	6·65	Kishorganj.	Mymensingh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·28	0·01	1·43	0·01	3·83	8·52	Atia (*Tangail*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	1	3·54	0·10	[illegible]	0·28	3·19	6·38	Mymensingh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·56	Nil	1·55	Nil	4·96	5·46	Jamalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	2	3·77	0·29	2·86	0·15	8·01	7·70	Netrokona.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·29	0·09	1·58	0·09	2·10	5·27	Subarnakhali.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·30	Nil	2·58	Nil	2·16	5·95	Durgapur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	-	Nil	3·?7	-	*Sherepur Town.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·00	0·08	1·29	0·08	7·31	3·80	Diwanganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·96	Nil	2·63	Nil	4·71	7·13	Madaripur.	Faridpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·73	0·01	2·60	0·01	4·88	7·55	Faridpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·21	Nil	2·16	Nil	2·74	6·79	Goalundo.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·78	Nil	1·80	Nil	3·87	7·89	Patuakhali ..	Backergunge.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·64	Nil	1·19	Nil	2·40	7·25	Pirojpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·27	Nil	2·52	Nil	3·68	8·48	Barisal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·21	Nil	2·62	Nil	3·31	7·99	Gaurnadi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·74	Nil	2·15	Nil	2·60	7·78	Bhola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	-	Nil	2·22	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·60	Nil	1·?9	Nil	3·66	7·31	Bauphal.			
...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·81	0·40	1·07	0·40	6·41	9·65	Agartola.	Hill Tippera.	Chittagong.	
...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·22	0·18	3·16	0·18	2·23	8·27	Comilla.	Tippera.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·76	Nil	3·13	Nil	2·88	8·3?	Chandpur.			
...	0·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	1	4·28	0·86	1·64	0·82	5·48	9·14	Brahmanbaria.			
											Nil	3·50	Nil	2·53	Nil	2·03	7·93	Ramchandrapur.			
...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	1	4·60	0·12	3·47	0·10	6·59	7·85	Nasirnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·40	Nil	2·14	Nil	1·38	5·76	Daudkandi.			
...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	1	2·90	0·22	3·11	0·20	1·15	7·57	Kasba.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·80	Nil	2·14	Nil	1·15	7·14	Laksam.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·46	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	3·08	16·38	Noakhali ..	Noakhali.		
...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·84	0·01	3·81	0·01	2·61	11·16	Fenny.			
...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·21	0·75	2·83	0·75	6·55	10·37	Harshpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·60	Nil	5·53	Nil	1·10	8·94	Ramganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·04	Nil	1·?6	Nil	0·74	8·?3	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong.		
...	...	2·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·92	2·67	2·52	2·67	13·10	8·32	Chittagong.			
...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·39	0·36	2·01	0·36	2·85?	10·58	Kutubdia.			
...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·80	0·25	1·34	0·25	11·25	7·63	Satkanya.			
...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·75	0·17	3·12	0·17	8·58	10·05	Kodala.			
...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·65	?	0·65	8·30	?	*Fenoa.*			
...	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·43	?	0·43	3·54	?	*Mirsarai.*			
...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·04	0·07	5·57	0·07	9·95	9·83	Rangamati	South Lushai Hills.		
...	...	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·74	?	0·74	14·08	?	*Bandarban.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	8·98	?	*Demagiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·81	0·08	0·38	0·08	5·97	3·05	Patna ...	Patna.	Patna.	Bihar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·76	0·05	0·37	0·05	3·44	3·02	Dinapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·84	0·18	0·37	0·18	6·12	3·07	Bihar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	0·02	0·36	0·02	3·30	2·78	Barh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·78	Nil	0·44	Nil	4·27	3·20	Bikram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·10	0·59	0·10	4·30	3·27	Hilsa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·08	0·03	0·43	0·02	6·00	2·65	Aurungabad ..	Gaya.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·07	0·64	0·43	0·64	6·11	3·17	Gaya.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·33	0·50	0·33	5·49	2·90	Nawada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·86	Nil	0·37	Nil	5·87	2·73	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·10	Nil	0·17	Nil	4·11	3·40	Arwal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	0·02	0·17	0·02	4·80	2·34	Daudnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·90	0·21	0·67	0·21	5·97	3·08	Sherghati.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·10	0·11	0·84	0·11	4·99	3·59	Rajauli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	0·04	0·62	0·04	5·53	2·2?	Pakri Barawan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·32	Nil	2·56	3·33	Buxar ..	Shahabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·?7	0·03	0·69	0·03	4·01	3·16	Dehri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·08	0·12	0·52	0·07	5·14	3·74	Bhabhua.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	0·03	0·36	0·03	3·59	3·05	Sasaram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	0·03	0·40	0·03	4·49	3·04	Arrah.			
											Nil	0·50	Nil	0·14	Nil	2·38	2·82	Mohanea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·47	?	*Khiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·74	?	*Ageaon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·03	?	0·03	2·41	?	*Ramgar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·05	?	0·05	2·74	?	*Koath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·90	?	*Sikroul.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·02	?	0·02	4·29	?	*Bassewan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·49	?	*Mohaharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·03	?	0·02	?	?	Chausa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·76	0·08	0·25	0·08	3·51	2·45	Gopalganj ..	Saran.		
												0·88		0·27	Nil		3·19	Siwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·64	?	*Ekma.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	0·03	0·37	0·03	2·52	3·02	Chapra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·30	?	*Seereepur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·83	?	*Amnour.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·?0	?	*Basantpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·06	?	0·06	1·02	?	*Darowlee.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·04	?	0·04	2·73	?	*Bhoreh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·78	0·02	0·11	0·02	2·72	2·78	Motihari.	Champaran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·93	Nil	0·40	Nil	1·81	2·50	Bettiah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·11	0·57	0·11	2·06	3·16	Bagaha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·90	Nil	0·40	Nil	2·57	2·87	Bunhurwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·08	?	0·05	1·81	?	Ramnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·14	0·56	0·14	2·41	2·78	Sitamarhi ..	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·40	Nil	3·07	3·34	Muzaffarpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·95	0·04	0·19	0·04	4·83	2·97	Hajipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	Nil	0·32	Nil	2·70	2·14	Paru.			
												0·50		0·24			2·63	Mahuwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·12	0·37	0·12	4·37	2·99	Sheohar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	Nil	0·51	Nil	1·81	2·86	Pupri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		0·64		0·2?			2·56	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·76	0·19	0·32	0·15	2·38	2·75	Darbhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	0·08	0·41	0·08	2·93	2·73	Madhubani.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·10	Nil	0·62	Nil	3·46	2·36	Bahera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	Nil	0·38	Nil		2·05	Rosera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·20	0·34	0·20	4·71	3·18	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·84	0·48	0·39	0·48	5·75	2·88	Monghyr.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·84	Nil	0·41	Nil	4·23	2·78	Jamui.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·13	0·51	0·13	6·67	3·36	Gogri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·51	?	0·51	5·64	?	Jamalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·51	0·51	0·31	11·16	2·47	Shaikhpura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·39	?	0·39	7·56	?	*Chakai Bamda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·68	?	*Chupreon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·11	?	0·11	7·83	?	*Gidhour.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·30	?	0·30	5·89	?	*Khargpur.*			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BIHAR—*contd.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bongaon (*Syfabad*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Supaul ...	...	0·01	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Protabganj ...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banka ...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Colgong ...	...	0·10	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bansil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Purnea	Kishanganj ...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Araria ...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Purnea ...	...	0·30	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barsoe ...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kaliganj ...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gajol ...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sibganj ...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Southal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Godda ...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakour ...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Naya Dumka	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Deoghur ...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Belbodda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nunihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Assenboni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Satikund ...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhupur ...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sarwan ...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhappa ...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hazaribagh ...	...	0·02	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Parhi ...	0·04	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Surguja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jashpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	...	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balumath ...	...	0·05	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Husainabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manbhum	Purulia ...	...	...	0·05	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raghunathpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barabhum	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chas ...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Singhbhum ...	*Pandra*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chaibassa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatsila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baharagora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaikura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monahorpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Orissa Tributary Mahals	Keonjhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Anandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Talcher ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narsingpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Angul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dhenkanal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhopara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kunjabongarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baramba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...Bengal in March 1898—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1897 to 31st March 1898.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 31st March.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	Nil	0·42	Nil	2·87	2·93	Madhipura	Bhagalpur	BIHAR—*concld.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·03	?	Bongaon. (*Syfabad.*)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·95	0·03	0·43	0·02	4·38	2·51	Supaul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·90	0·11	0·49	0·11	5·24	2·90	*Protabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·76	0·68	0·40	0·68	5·94	2·69	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·04	0·20	0·51	0·20	6·22	3·22	Banka.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·90	0·58	0·52	0·58	4·50	2·68	Colgong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·10	?	0·10	5·59	?	*Bansi.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·21	0·10	0·70	0·10	2·46	3·09	Kishanganj ..	Purnea.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·12	0·05	0·63	0·05	3·06	2·84	Araria.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·28	0·40	0·28	3·02	3·15	Purnea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·70	0·30	0·54	0·30	4·96	2·44	Gondwara (Korah).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·30	?	0·30	2·16	?	*Barsoe.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·23	?	0·23	2·05	?	*Forbesganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·10	0·50	0·70	0·50	1·17	2·39	Kaliaganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·10	0·07	0·80	0·07	6·17	3·95	Malda ...	Malda.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·05	Nil	0·52	Nil	7·47	2·68	Chanchal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·53	Nil	1·90	2·29	Gajol.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	·07	0·67	0·07	5·96	4·33	Sibganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·72	·04	0·39	0·04	2·76	2·25	Rajmahal ..	Sonthal Pargana.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·17	Nil	0·53	Nil	6·10	3·05	Godda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·42	0·03	0·64	0·03	6·14	3·28	Pakour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·54	0·20	0·85	0·20	3·47	4·16	Naya Dumka.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·46	0·14	0·71	0·14	10·51	3·76	Deoghur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	0·05	0·95	0·05	6·73	3·81	Jamtara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·70	?	*Belbodda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·80	Nil	0·94	Nil	5·27	3·29	Nanihat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·00	?	*Assenboni.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·47	?	*Katikund.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·16	?	0·16	5·92	?	*Madhupur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·11	?	0·11	7·64	?	*Sarwan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·08	?	0·08	7·43	?	*Sarath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	6·94	?	*Barkope.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·58	?	*Bhagya.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·15	?	0·15	5·78	?	Mohespore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·64	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·60	?	*Sahibganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·44	Nil	1·07	Nil	3·65	7·43	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack.	ORISSA.	Orissa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·54	Nil	1·53	Nil	4·93	7·28	Banki.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·96	Nil	1·41	Nil	4·38	7·30	Cuttack.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·54	Nil	0·93	Nil	8·06	10·54	False Point.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·88	Nil	0·92	Nil	6·30	7·55	Kendrapara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·32	Nil	1·23	Nil	4·61	6·63	Jajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·00	Nil	1·53	Nil	4·00	6·71	Dharmsala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·30	Nil	1·00	Nil	3·44	6·42	Salipore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·71	?	*Pal Lahara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·36	Nil	1·73	Nil	5·25	6·55	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·91	Nil	1·14	Nil	2·75	7·49	Chandbali.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·28	Nil	1·52	Nil	8·31	6·92	Bhadrak.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·68	Nil	1·67	Nil	14·19	6·10	Soro.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·96	Nil	1·45	Nil	9·49	7·33	Balasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·05	Nil	1·22	Nil	5·64	4·90	Jellasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·53	Nil	1·49	Nil	6·06	5·51	Baripada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·61	Nil	9·51	10·58	Puri ...	Puri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·00	Nil	1·18	Nil	6·52	7·52	Khurda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·31	Nil	1·13	Nil	10·80	9·40	Banpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·33	Nil	0·62	Nil	5·44	10·80	Gop.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	9·32	?	*Satpara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·30	Nil	0·82	Nil	5·15	7·05	Pipli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	11·68	?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	6·25	?	*Ranpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·39	0·12	0·74	0·12	5·37	3·66	Pachamba .. (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh.	CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·88	0·18	0·75	0·16	4·31	3·90	Hazaribagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·80	0·04	0·83	0·04	10·61	3·79	Barhi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·10	0·04	0·82	0·04	4·48	4·18	Chatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	Nil	1·17	Nil	5·40	3·90	Karagdeha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·20	Nil	0·65	Nil	2·85	4·55	Ramgar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·58	0·02	1·02	0·02	4·78	4·80	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·80	Nil	1·38	Nil	3·27	4·91	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·44	Nil	1·05	Nil	4·83	2·72	Silli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	*Palkot.*			
												?		?			?	*Tamar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·50	?	*Chainpur.*			
												1·43		0·89			5·01	Sirguja.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·15	Nil	1·79	Nil	4·59	6·85	Jashpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·08	Nil	1·04	Nil	5·75	4·57	Gangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·80	0·02	0·70	0·01	6·17	3·43	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	Palamau.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	Nil	0·59	Nil	5·76	3·88	Balumath.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·20	0·07	0·35	0·05	9·50	3·01	Hussainabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·20	Nil	0·71	Nil	6·10	3·78	Garhwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·32	0·15	1·17	0·15	4·25	4·32	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·62	0·05	0·89	0·05	4·31	4·04	Gobindpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·70	Nil	0·89	Nil	1·65	3·47	Raghunathpur.			
												2·10		1·05			4·03	Barahbhum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·90	0·01	1·57	0·01	4·60	4·05	Jhalhda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·90	Nil	0·90	Nil	2·40	3·59	Chas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·05	?	0·05	3·28	?	*Pandra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·42	Nil	1·27	Nil	1·99	4·77	Chaibassa ..	Singhbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·20	Nil	0·58	Nil	2·49	3·96	Chakradharpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·50	Nil	1·28	Nil	3·35	5·21	Ghatsila.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·40	Nil	1·41	Nil	4·01	4·64	Baharagura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·60	?	*Gailkura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·53	?	*Kalikapur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·85	?	*Monoharpur.*			
												1·36		0·59			4·17	Keonjhar ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
												?		?			?	Anandpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·87	Nil	1·34	Nil	3·13	4·94	Talchar.			
												2·34		0·90			5·04	Narsingpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·80	Nil	1·38	Nil	2·91	5·94	Angul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·80	Nil	1·28	Nil	2·06	5·67	Dhenkanal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·87	Nil	0·84	Nil	3·19	5·06	Bispara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·77	Nil	[illegible]	Nil		5·61	Kunjabongarh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	[illegible]	Nil	5·08	?	Baramba.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1898.

WEATHER during March was in its general features more abnormal than usual, and the changes were at times so irregular that it is difficult, taking account of the limited space over which the land observations in the accompanying tables extend, to give a connected account of the disturbances which occurred during the month.

The chief peculiarities in the weather, mainly due to the line of advance of the shallow depressions, were—

(1) an almost entire absence of rainfall;
(2) the quick fall of temperature which was more noticeable in night than in day readings;
(3) the relatively low pressure over Burma, which followed the passage of the depressions and caused dry morth-westerly winds over Bengal instead of the southerly winds more usual at that season of the year.

Two periods of disturbed weather occurred, one in the first week and the second about the beginning of the third week. The depressions were both very shallow, so much so that it was difficult to recognise their approach; but they were followed by a rapid rise of pressure which had probably a good deal to do with the subsequent low pressure over Burma, as the rise stopped short over Bengal. The wave of rising pressure in the first case moved over Bengal from the west, while in the second it began in North Bengal and appeared to extend south-westward, but ultimately with the same result on the general distribution. In each case readings became highest in Bihar and lowest in the south of Burma, consequently, with a reversal of the gradient.

Fairly general light showers fell in Bihar and North Bengal during the passage of the first depression, but with the second practically the only rainfall was reported from Chittagong Altogether, as may be seen from the rainfall table at the end, the various divisions of the province received only a small fraction of the normal amount for March. In East Bengal, on an average, it was ·2 inch instead of 2·59 inches, in Bihar ·11 inch, and in South-West Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur the amount was barely measurable, whereas in ordinary years the south-western districts receive about 1 inch.

Owing to the absence of cloud, day temperatures were not so low as is usual during disturbed weather; but as north-westerly winds became established and continued for some days, the nights were much cooler than usual. The difference from the normal for the month in day temperatures varied from excess of 4° in South-West Bengal to a small defect in the north of the province, while mean minimum temperature was below the normal everywhere, by amounts varying from nearly 6° in East Bengal to 1° in the west of Bihar. Owing to this excess during the day and the defect at night, the average difference from the normal for the whole day is not large, rarely more than 1°.

At the beginning of the month there were signs of a depression over the northern districts, but not well marked. Pressure, which during the previous day had fallen briskly, was very uniform and above the normal by small amounts. The best indication of the depression was the cyclonic circulation of winds. A further fall occurred before the morning of the 2nd, largest in the west of Bihar, after which the area of lowest pressure was over the west of the province, but still with a slight gradient. In Bihar winds had changed from west to east, but the rapid recovery of pressure set in almost immediately, and they soon became west again. These variations in the wind circulation were accompanied by fairly general local storms over Bihar with light rain, most of them occurring between the morning of the 2nd and the morning of the 3rd.

The changes of pressure on the 3rd varied from a fall of ·05 inch in East Bengal, where the depression then was, to a rise of ·15 inch in the extreme west of Bihar, and a steep gradient was then shown over the western districts. The wave advancing south-eastward, was over South-East Bengal in its maximum phase on the 4th, and was to a large extent checked there. The fall of temperature which accompanied the rise was unusually rapid. On the 3rd there was excess over the whole province, except the west of Bihar, and it was as much as 5° in North Bengal. On the 4th defect varied from 15° in part of Bihar and Chota Nagpur to 3° in South-East Bengal, and on the 5th a uniform defect of about 12° prevailed.

Settled weather followed with unusually dry cool westerly winds owing to the pressure distribution caused by the depression, that is, with highest pressure in the west of Bihar and lowest in the south of Burma and a gradient the reverse of what is usual in March. This abnormal arrangement of pressure continued till the 10th, with the usual, though rather large, oscillations, the most noticeable of which occurred on the 8th and 9th, when there was first a fall of about ·1 inch in the north of the province and then a rise of similar amount. The general weather, however, remained the same till the 11th, when, after a steady moderate fall of pressure during the previous days, readings were lowest in North Bengal, and southerly winds began to replace the hitherto regular westerly current.

With the southerly winds temperature rose, but differed from the normal by only small amounts till the 15th, when there was excess in all districts and in places as much as 5°.

From the 15th to the 22nd weather was of a fairly uniform character. Pressure remained low over Bengal, and southerly winds continued from day to day in the north of the Bay. Inland they were more westerly, with a cloudless sky and temperature considerably above the normal. The high temperature did not extend over the Bay where, as shown by the coast stations, there was usually a small defect. As in the early part of the month, considerable oscillations of pressure obtained, but it was not still the 22nd that any decided change occurred. Pressure then rose rapidly in the north-east of Bengal, and on the following day over the whole province.

With the rise of pressure there was a general fall of temperature owing to the northerly winds which set in. On the 22nd the difference from the normal varied from defect of 8° in the west of Bihar to excess of 2° at the more southern stations, and on the 23rd a uniform defect of about 7° prevailed over a great part of the province.

At that time the pressure distribution was somewhat similar to what had followed the previous disturbance, with the difference that the area of highest pressure lay along the Himalayas, and the low pressure was not confined to the south of Burma, but was general over the south of the Bay. Excess in pressure in North Bengal and Bihar was about ·14 inch. The unusual arrangement was, on this occasion, of shorter duration. A rapid fall of pressure set in over Bengal on the 25th, the southerly winds were restored at the head of the Bay and temperature was rising rapidly.

Between the 26th and the end of the month ordinary weather was general. The pressure distribution became practically normal, and temperature rose over the province, but remained low over the Bay, as had been the case during the third week.

Pressure.—Oscillations were larger than usual during the month, and at times the variation from the normal was considerable. Though two depressions passed across the province, the preliminary fall of pressure was only of moderate amount and somewhat prolonged. The recovery, on the other hand, was quick. In each case an abnormal distribution followed the passage of the disturbances, as stated above, with high pressure in the north-west of the province and the lowest in the south of Burma and the south-east of the Bay. In the early part of the month the arrangement continued for a considerable time, but in the latter half of the month it was for about two days only. At other times pressure was lowest in the north of the province and highest over the Bay with southerly winds and high temperature.

Temperature—Was low in the first and third weeks and high at other times. During the periods of cool weather the depression of temperature was greater at night than during the day, probably owing to the cloudless skies while the disturbances were crossing the province. Maximum temperature was high, and minimum temperature low, in some of the southern districts by as much as 6°. The mean temperature, however, though lower than usual, generally differed by only small amounts from the normal. On an average for the larger divisions there was excess in Assam and Chota Nagpur and defect elsewhere, of about 1°, except in North Bengal, where mean temperature was very nearly normal.

Rainfall--Was to a large extent absent in the southern parts, and only a few light and rather scattered showers fell in North Bengal and Bihar at the beginning of the month. East Bengal received, on an average, ·2 inch, Bihar ·11 inch and the other divisions less than ·1 inch. The normal fall for March varies from half an inch in Bihar to 2·6 inches in East Bengal. The details of the rainfall are given in the accompanying table.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of March 1898:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th October 1897.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	106·9	46·4	94·0	64·8	79·4	−1·0	0·03	1·37	−1·34	0·05	2·20	−2·15	3·88	5·44
North Bengal	102·8	45·5	88·7	60·8	74·7	−0·2	0·07	1·21	−1·14	0·34	1·89	−1·55	3·28	4·12
East „	93·8	45·4	89·4	63·8	76·6	−0·7	0·20	2·59	−2·39	0·41	3·33	−2·92	4·81	7·83
Bihar	103·4	43·9	90·9	61·1	75·9	−0·7	0·11	0·48	−0·37	0·37	0·93	−0·56	4·37	2·04
Orissa	105·4	55·0	91·0	69·3	80·2	−0·8	Nil	1·21	−1·21	0·00	2·06	−2·06	6·47	7·50
Chota Nagpur	106·7*	44·2*	92·4*	64·0*	78·2*	+0·9*	0·03	0·95	−0·92	0·13	1·85	−1·72	4·85	4·03
Assam	97·7	47·4	86·6	60·5	73·5	+0·4								

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 12th April 1898.

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 10th to 16th April 1898.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1898.		Inches.	°	°		°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
April ...	10th ...	20·810	86·8	96·2	18·9	77·3	89·6	79·7	·881	75·4	63	Nil.
" ...	11th ...	·762	86·4	95·0	17·2	77·8	87·6	79·5	·900	76·0	69	"
" ...	12th ..	·918	80·9	88·0	14·2	73·8	82·3	77·5	·881	75·4	80	0·01
" ...	13th ...	30·014	82·3	95·4	26·3	69·1	86·6	78·0	·844	74·1	67	0·11
" ...	14th ...	·003	85·9	96·0	20·2	75·8	88·5	79·5	·887	75·6	66	Nil.
" ...	15th ...	29·904	81·6	94·0	18·8	75·2	87·4	79·5	·902	76·1	69	1·02
" ...	16th ...	·802	81·8	91·9	14·3	77·6	88·6	78·5	·840	74·0	63	Nil.

				Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	29·888
				°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	84·5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	27·1
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	96·2
				%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		...	...	68
				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th April 1898		...	...	1·14

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 18th April 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 9th April 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 9th April 1898. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Week ending Saturday, the 10th April 1897. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	250	76,425	1,308	322	40,535	576
Jute	63	35,550	465	17	16,850	166
Firewood	41	32,225	486	101	76,000	1,125
Other articles	719	1,83,035	2,475	625	1,95,515	2,950
Total ...	1,073	3,27,235	4,734	1,065	3,28,900	4,817

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 16th April 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 16th April 1898. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Week ending Saturday, the 17th April 1897. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	162	52,450	858	201	77,605	1,297
Jute	49	29,450	418	25	25,496	282
Firewood	55	43,625	735	109	52,875	788
Other articles	498	1,12,050	1,547	572	1,58,720	2,399
Total ...	764	2,37,575	3,553	907	3,14,696	4,766

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of February 1898.

Date.	Distance. Miles.	River Ganges. Mirzapur. From Allahabad ... 88		Benares. From Allahabad ... 134	From Mirzapur ... 48	Buxar. From Benares 90		Dinapore. From Benares 177	From Buxar ... 87	Monghyr. From Benares 287	From Dinapore 110	Sahibganj. From Benares 381	From Monghyr 94	Rampur Boalia. From Benares 471	From Sahibganj 90	Goalundo. From Benares 591	From Rampur Boalia 120	River Bhagirathi. Berhampore.		River Jalangi. Sarupganj.		River Brahmaputra. Gauhati.	
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Below zero.		Below zero.		Below zero.								Below zero.									
1st ...	...	0·58	205·64	0·42	196·38	1·58	167·47	6·50	140·73	1·67	103·52	4·83	72·83	0·23	41·77	2·00	10·94	1·42	35·16	3·65	7·95	0·90	149·66
2nd ...	...	0·67	205·55	0·46	196·34	1·58	167·47	6·40	140·63	1·67	103·52	4·83	72·83	0·25	41·75	1·83	10·77	1·37	35·11	3·60	7·90	0·95	149·71
3rd ...	...	0·75	205·47	0·50	196·30	1·58	167·47	6·40	140·63	1·67	103·52	4·83	72·83	0·29	41·71	1·75	10·69	1·33	35·07	3·55	7·85	0·95	149·71
4th ...	...	0·83	205·39	0·54	196·26	1·67	167·38	6·30	140·53	1·58	103·43	4·83	72·83	0·33	41·67	1·75	10·69	1·33	35·07	3·55	7·85	0·90	149·66
5th ...	...	0·92	205·30	0·54	196·26	1·67	167·38	6·40	140·63	1·58	103·43	4·83	72·83	0·35	41·65	1·75	10·69	1·29	35·03	3·50	7·80	0·85	149·61
6th ...	...	0·92	205·30	0·54	196·26	1·67	167·38	6·30	140·53	1·58	103·43	4·83	72·83	0·37	41·63	1·75	10·69	1·25	34·99	3·50	7·80	0·80	149·56
7th ...	...	1·00	205·22	0·54	196·26	1·67	167·38	6·30	140·53	1·58	103·43	4·83	72·83	0·39	41·61	1·83	10·77	1·25	34·99	4·00	8·30	0·75	149·51
8th ...	...	1·08	205·14	0·54	196·26	1·75	167·30	6·30	140·53	1·42	103·27	4·83	72·83	0·42	41·58	2·00	10·94	1·21	34·95	4·15	8·45	0·75	149·51
9th ...	...	1·17	205·05	0·54	196·26	1·75	167·30	6·30	140·53	1·42	103·27	4·83	72·83	0·46	41·54	2·00	10·94	1·17	34·91	4·10	8·40	0·85	149·61
10th ...	...	1·00	205·22	0·54	196·26	1·75	167·30	6·40	140·63	1·33	103·18	4·83	72·83	0·48	41·52	2·00	10·94	1·17	34·91	4·00	8·30	0·90	149·66
11th ...	...	0·83	205·39	0·54	196·26	1·75	167·30	6·50	140·73	1·33	103·18	4·83	72·83	0·50	41·50	2·08	11·02	1·12	34·86	4·15	8·45	0·95	149·71
12th ...	...	0·83	205·39	0·33	196·47	1·75	167·30	6·60	140·83	1·33	103·18	4·83	72·83	0·52	41·48	2·08	11·02	1·08	34·82	4·20	8·50	0·95	149·71
13th ...	...	0·83	205·39	0·33	196·47	1·75	167·30	6·55	140·78	1·33	103·18	4·83	72·83	0·54	41·46	2·00	10·94	1·08	34·82	4·20	8·50	1·00	149·76
14th ...	...	0·83	205·39	0·33	196·47	1·75	167·30	6·50	140·73	1·17	103·02	4·83	72·83	0·56	41·44	1·83	10·77	1·08	34·82	4·15	8·45	0·90	149·66
15th ...	...	0·75	205·47	0·33	196·47	1·67	167·38	6·50	140·73	1·17	103·02	4·83	72·83	0·58	41·42	1·67	10·61	1·08	34·82	3·80	8·10	0·95	149·71
16th ...	...	0·58	205·64	0·33	196·47	1·67	167·38	6·90	141·13	1·08	102·93	4·83	72·83	0·62	41·38	1·58	10·52	1·08	34·82	3·50	7·80	0·80	149·56
17th ...	...	0·17	206·05	0·17	196·63	1·58	167·47	7·30	141·53	1·08	102·93	4·83	72·83	0·64	41·36	1·50	10·44	1·08	34·82	3·10	7·40	0·70	149·46
		Above zero.																					
18th ...	...	0·17	206·39	0·17	196·63	1·58	167·47	7·60	141·83	1·08	102·93	4·83	72·83	0·67	41·33	1·50	10·44	1·09	34·82	3·00	7·30	0·60	149·36
19th ...	...	1·00	207·22	0·00	196·80	1·58	167·47	8·20	142·43	1·08	102·93	4·83	72·83	0·71	41·29	1·50	10·44	1·08	34·82	2·95	7·25	0·80	149·56
				Above zero.																			
20th ...	..	2·50	208·72	1·00	197·80	1·50	167·55	8·60	142·83	1·08	102·93	4·83	72·83	0·73	41·27	1·50	10·44	1·06	34·80	3·80	8·10	0·95	149·71
21st ...	...	4·83	211·05	2·00	198·80	1·33	167·72	8·40	142·63	2·58	104·43	4·83	72·83	0·75	41·25	1·50	10·44	1·04	34·78	4·00	8·30	0·85	149·61
22nd ...	...	4·92	211·14	3·00	199·80	0·08	168·97	8·10	142·33	3·17	105·02	4·83	72·83	0·77	41·23	1·67	10·61	1·02	34·76	4·10	8·40	0·70	149·46
						Above zero.																	
23rd ...	...	4·92	211·14	3·00	199·80	0·50	169·55	8·00	142·23	3·17	105·02	4·83	72·83	0·81	41·19	1·75	10·69	1·00	34·74	4·20	8·50	0·75	149·51
24th ...	...	5·00	211·22	3·00	199·80	1·25	170·30	8·20	142·43	3·17	105·02	4·83	72·83	0·83	41·17	1·67	10·61	0·98	34·72	4·10	8·40	0·90	149·66
25th ...	...	4·92	211·14	3·00	199·80	1·50	170·55	8·10	142·33	3·17	105·02	4·83	72·83	0·85	41·15	1·58	10·52	0·96	34·70	4·00	8·30	1·20	149·96
26th ...	...	4·83	211·05	3·00	199·80	1·58	170·63	8·20	142·43	3·17	105·02	4·83	72·83	0·87	41·13	1·58	10·52	0·96	34·70	3·80	8·10	1·30	150·06
27th ...	...	4·67	210·89	2·92	199·72	1·58	170·63	8·10	142·33	3·17	105·02	4·83	72·83	0·87	41·13	1·50	10·44	0·94	34·68	3·60	7·90	1·00	149·76
28th ...	...	4·50	210·72	2·83	199·63	1·58	170·63	8·00	142·23	3·08	104·93	4·83	72·83	0·89	41·11	1·50	10·44	0·94	34·68	3·50	7·80	0·80	149·56

T. H. CLOWES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th April 1898.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks ending 26th February 1898, as compared with the same period of 1897.

STAPLES.	1897.		1898.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	88,11,663	11,69,680	80,66,622	11,06,929	...	...	7,45,041	62,751
Cotton, raw	2,04,946	1,24,162	1,50,189	99,867	...	...	54,757	24,295
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	6,392	8,762	9,005	7,942	2,613	...	...	629
2.— Ditto, Indian	36,711	17,155	33,271	17,187	...	32	3,440	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,61,010	1,74,522	1,56,946	1,68,158	...	...	4,064	6,364
4.— Ditto —Indian	17,576	11,859	17,557	10,308	...	...	19	1,551
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium ...	253	114	97	61	...	...	156	53
2.—Non-intoxicating	9,988	8,622	14,593	11,031	4,605	2,409	...	...
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	15,466	16,184	3,396	3,888	...	...	12,070	12,296
2.—Myrabolams	34,788	7,990	33,864	7,415	...	...	924	575
3.—Cutch	3,294	1,582	2,450	1,045	...	...	844	537
4.—Turmeric	9,628	6,375	14,418	12,491	4,790	6,116	...	...
5.—Aniline dyes	386	76	462	211	76	135	...	...
6.—Others	4,311	705	17,960	3,139	13,649	2,434	...	...
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	1,18,034	19,298	2,82,728	1,02,480	1,64,694	83,182	...	...
2.—Rice in the husk	1,59,681	32,785	1,33,763	12,533	...	...	25,918	20,252
3.—Rice not in the husk	21,47,412	7,67,584	9,32,116	1,91,525	..	...	12,15,296	5,76,059
4.—Jowar and bajra	39,199	7,066	1,42,472	21,554	1,03,273	14,488	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse	6,74,024	2,12,894	2,66,877	54,604	...	...	4,07,147	1,58,290
6.—Others	1,86,003	39,932	1,15,971	24,199	...	...	70,032	15,733
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	98,026	56,669	84,055	55,826	...	...	13,971	843
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	16,576	6,369	11,520	4,841	...	...	5,056	1,528
Horns	1,066	1,013	1,221	517	..	...	745	466
Jute—								
1.—Raw	84,835	20,944	2,60,051	54,735	1,75,216	33,791	...	...
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	86,372	39,305	95,219	49,523	8,847	10,218	...	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick	39,017	13,419	33,481	10,649	...	...	5,536	2,770
2.—Shell	36,166	30,077	20,513	16,239	...	...	15,653	13,838
Leather, manufactured	7,326	8,2[illegible]2	5,894	6,066	..	...	1,432	2,136
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	19,037	6,070	16,352	4,462	...	...	2,685	1,608
2.—Spirits	2,519	2,785	1,682	2,037	...	...	837	748
3.—Wines	3,626	5,453	3,191	4,324	...	...	435	1,129
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	1,158	1,427	3,073	2,442	1,915	1,015	...	...
2.—Brass, ditto	907	551	1,589	1,682	682	1,131	...	...
3.—Copper, wrought	4,640	5,104	1,299	990	...	...	3,341	4,114
4.—Brass, ditto	24,538	11,479	16,749	7,751	...	...	7,789	3,728
5.—Iron	1,90,302	88,155	1,84,260	66,994	...	...	6,042	21,161
6.—Others	13,205	9,043	16,246	11,552	3,041	2,509	...	...
7.—Zinc & spelter	1,525	921	2,436	1,591	911	670	...	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,36,071	58,180	1,31,557	45,128	...	...	4,514	13,852
2.—Castor	4,343	1,096	5,054	1,494	711	398	...	...
3.—Cocoanut	4,945	1,783	4,734	1,903	...	120	211	...
4.—Others	17,786	6,984	15,293	5,992	...	...	2,493	902
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	61,333	15,854	1,69,672	43,013	1,08,339	27,159	...	...
2.—Rape and mustard	1,57,567	37,411	2,49,159	42,767	91,592	5,326	...	...
3.—Til or jinjili	36,525	5,713	82,457	13,904	45,932	8,191	...	...
4.—Poppy	8,076	2,747	6,807	2,149	...	...	1,269	598
5.—Earthnuts	475	166	661	176	186	10	...	...
6.—Castor	34,121	7,102	75,750	17,205	41,629	10,103	...	...
7.—Others	1,845	258	27,943	5,802	26,098	5,544	...	...
Opium	743	675	1,759	1,455	1,016	780	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	12,236	10,779	16,336	8,501	4,100	...	...	2,278
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	50,410	36,151	47,063	33,751	...	...	3,347	2,400
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	15,088	7,087	14,076	6,900	...	...	1,012	187
3.—Others	56,003	34,035	53,001	37,098	...	3,063	3,002	...
4.—Potatoes	76,790	17,142	86,775	15,170	9,985	...	...	1,972
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	521	41	13,020	4,827	12,499	4,786	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof ...	18,735	1,510	5,123	1,128	...	...	13,612	382
3.—Steel rails & fish-plates	4,313	707	1,47,914	23,944	1,43,601	23,237	..	...
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron ...	...	...	42,877	3,875	42,877	3,875	...	...
5.—Other sorts	2,60,964	41,072	1,37,088	21,287	...	...	1,23,876	19,785
Salt	6,32,704	1,22,748	5,80,090	95,250	...	...	52,614	27,498
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	1,19,443	46,464	61,726	23,628	...	...	57,717	22,836
2.—Other saline substances	40,530	4,249	39,673	12,351	...	8,102	857	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	148	42	4	1	...	...	144	41
2.—Indian	3,744	2,004	3,123	1,662	...	...	621	342
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	1	4	2	9	1	5	...	...
2.—Indian	197	187	333	627	136	440	...	...

STAPLES.	1897.		1898.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	22,883	19,536	20,039	15,399	...	...	2,844	4,137
2.—Pepper	1,965	1,780	3,964	3,903	1,999	2,123	...	...
3.—Ginger	1,562	636	2,757	1,109	1,195	473	...	...
4.—Chillies	43,471	25,096	57,676	43,457	14,205	18,361	...	.
5.—Cardamoms	1,287	1,413	1,189	1,128	...	...	98	285
6.—Others	2,448	1,312	1,400	613	...	...	1,048	699
Stone and lime	3,95,868	73,117	4,95,077	72,164	99,231	...	...	953
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	14,976	6,551	19,911	8,157	4,935	1,606	...	...
2.—Unrefined	7,34,563	1,18,906	7,97,485	1,46,213	62,922	27,307	...	...
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	3	1	...		...	...	3	1
2.—Indian	2,564	1,907	1,609	1,703	...	...	955	204
Timber	1,83,663	27,735	1,14,030	16,414	...	...	69,633	11,321
Tobacco	37,089	17,845	29,259	15,649	...	...	7,830	2,196
Wool, raw	4,602	3,956	4,100	1,223	...	..	502	2,733
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	335	476	154	384	...	...	181	92
2.— " Indian	5,722	4,853	1,936	1,616	...	...	3,786	3,237
3.—Shawls	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	33,550	2 287	45,499	2,452	11,949	165	...	...
2.—Indigo seed	1,87,902	70,983	1,17,344	47,882	...	...	70,558	23,101
3.—Mowah flower	39,166	9,181	11,315	2,338	...	...	27,851	6,843
4.—Oil-cake	75,717	13,869	66,473	11,589	...	...	9,244	2,280
5.—Paints & colours	24,122	5,447	11,899	6,500	...	1,053	12,223	
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	84,016	28,353	53,590	19,391	...	...	30,426	8,962
7.—Wooden articles	20,351	6,627	14,532	5,453	...	...	5,819	1,174
8.—Others	8,02,684	2,55,132	10,30,326	2,84,502	2,27,642	29,370	...	...
Total ...	1,77,48,072	40,93,676	1,60,74,244	33,39,037	...	...	16,74,428	7,54,639
Military stores	15,448	22,919	1,03,244	91,567	87,796	68,650	..	
Coal for railway	12,28,842	96,322	6,66,305	44,232	...	...	5,62,537	52,090
Railway materials	19,11,899	64,229	14,46,459	62,196	...	...	4,65,440	2,033
Live-stock	...	40,542	...	16,836	...	...	...	23,706
Total ...	2,09,04,861	43,17,688	1,82,90,252	35,53,870	...	...	26,14,609	7,63,818

O. W. CLARKE, *Assistant Auditor.*

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, *the 7th April 1898.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of January 1898, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1898.		1897.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1898.	1897.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	10,661	8,927	7,078	6,680	19,588	13,758	5,830	......
Cotton, raw	43	471	12	556	514	568	......	54
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	287	...	266	......	287	266	21	......
Ditto, Indian	236	134	200	191	370	391	......	21
Piece-goods, European	2,147	16	2,088	5	2,163	2,093	70	......
Ditto, Indian	35	10	43	27	45	70	......	25
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	......	......	3	2	......	5	......	5
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	51	12	40	6	63	46	17	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	......	4	......	56	4	56	......	52
Myrabolams	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch	47	..	47	......	47	47	......	......
Turmeric	11	94	3	56	105	59	46	......
Aniline dyes	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	27	...	25	......	27	25	2	......
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	35	4	20	1	29	21	8	......
Rice in the husk	3,211	7,376	7,065	6,283	10,587	13,348	......	2,761
Rice not in the husk	4,267	1,004	7,292	1,039	5,271	8,331	......	3,060
Jowar and bajra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse	1,504	2,375	805	8,861	3,879	9,666	......	5,787
Others	59	110	29	......	169	29	140	......
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of sheep, &c.—	24	869	3	662	892	665	227	......
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	4	......	......	4	4	4	......	......
Jute—								
Raw	299	47,594	21	16,829	47,893	16,850	31,043	......
Gunny-bags and cloth	328	608	373	970	936	1,343	......	407
Lac—								
Stick	......	278	......	157	278	157	121	......
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	64	......	80	1	64	81	......	17
Liquors—								
Beer	35	8	44	10	43	54	......	11
Spirits	4	......	3	......	4	3	1	......
Wines	67	......	68	......	67	68	......	1
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto	15	......	9	......	15	9	6	......
Copper, wrought	3	3	9	......	6	9	......	3
Brass, do.	191	43	176	52	234	228	6	......
Iron	1,731	203	1,880	76	1,934	1,956	......	22
Others	104	19	190	......	123	190	......	67
Oils—								
Kerosine	8,086	68	6,791	73	8,154	6,864	1,290	......
Castor	13	..	10	......	13	10	3	......
Cocoanut	60	.	61	......	60	61	......	1
Others	227	5	256	4	232	260	......	28
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	......	251	......	96	251	96	155	......
Rape and mustard	36	482	44	1,928	518	1,372	......	854
Til or jinjili	3	23	7	602	26	609	......	583
Poppy	3	......	......	......	3	......	3	......
Earthnuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	......	8	6	13	8	19	......	11
Opium	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Paper and pasteboard	141	20	130	97	161	236	......	75
Provisions—								
Ghee	69	9	51	6	78	57	21	......
Dried fruits and nuts	......	......	8	......	......	8	......	8
Others	732	834	895	676	1,566	1,571	......	5
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	469	......	743	......	469	743	......	274
Other sorts	103	561	449	......	664	449	215	......
Salt	2,082	32	5,602	237	2,714	5,839	......	3,125
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	5	......	5	......	5	5	......	......
Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	11	......	12	11	12	......	1

Staples.	1898. Up.	1898. Down.	1897. Up.	1897. Down.	Total. 1898.	Total. 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian—								
Muga / Endi	......	......	......	4	......	4	......	4
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	327	1,037	419	614	1,364	1,033	331	......
Pepper	34	2	64	1	36	65	......	29
Ginger	......	38	......	72	38	72	......	34
Chillies	553	1	247	24	534	271	263	......
Cardamoms	......	21	......	61	21	61	......	40
Others	100	19	78	59	119	137	......	18
Stone and lime	989	311	794	211	1,300	1,005	295	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	459	2	204	2	461	206	255	......
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,700	246	1,722	867	1,946	2,589	......	643
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	1,165	......	1,514	1,165	1,514	......	349
Timber	403	174	431	154	577	585	......	8
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	44	604	86	958	648	1,044	......	396
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	28	11	......	39	......	39
Wool, raw	2	224	......	258	226	258	......	32
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	......	7	13	1	7	14	......	7
Shawls	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	6,230	3,508	7,590	2,951	9,738	10,541	......	803
Total ...	48,931	79,824	54,615	53,430	128,755	108,045	40,370	19,660

H. STUART,
Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, *the 14th April 1838.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th March 1898 on 1,705·09 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 325,751	(a) 3,55,652 14 0	44,43,531 20	8,88,146 12 0	26,051 0 0	12,69,850 10 0	93,514	171,641	265,155
Or per mile of railway ...	......	208 9 4	......	520 14 1	15 4 5	744 11 10	......	......	......
For previous 11¼ weeks of half-year.	3,630,445*	39,10,377 13 0*	4,83,37,924 30†	94,29,242 2 0†	2,43,411 0 0‡	1,35,83,030 15 0	1,072,923¾	1,767,783¾	2,840,707¼
Total for 12¼ weeks ...	3,956,196	42,66,030 11 0	5,27,81,456 10	1,03,17,388 14 0	2,69,462 0 0	1,48,52,881 9 0	1,166,437¾	1,939,424¾	3,105,862¼
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	288,482	3,13,732 5 5	42,34,831 30	8,43,036 8 7	20,580 7 3	11,77,349 5 3	90,011	155,631	245,642
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	184 4 10	......	495 3 11	12 1 5	691 10 2	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 12¼ weeks of previous year ...	3,805,593½	40,60,631 8 11	5,02,16,542 10	1,04,54,301 3 7	2,66,498 10 4	1,47,81,431 0 10	1,123,943	1,870,315	2,994,258

(a) The increase is chiefly in outward traffic.
* Deducted No. of passengers 13,711 and Rs. 10,934 }
† Ditto Mds. 1,41,020 and „ 3,893 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 12th February 1898.
‡ Added „ 1,341 }

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd April 1898 on 1,705·09 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-mile run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 320,147	(a) 3,84,193 0 0	44,09,609 10	8,04,138 1 0	24,232 0 0	13,02,563 1 0	96,367	1,67,259	263,626
Or per mile of railway ...	......	225 5 2	......	524 6 3	14 3 5	763 14 10	......	......	......
For previous 12¼ weeks of half-year ...	*3,964,398	*42,83,009 11 0	†5,29,15,458 10	†1,03,16,490 14 0	‡2,74,051 0 0	1,48,73,551 9 0	1,166,437¾	1,939,424¾	3,105802¼
Total for 13¼ weeks ...	4,284,545	46,67,202 11 0	5,73,25,067 20	1,12,10,628 15 0	2,98,283 0 0	1,61,76,114 10 0	1,262,804¾	2,106,683¾	3,369,488½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	288,730½	3,59,208 12 7	41,86,805 30	9,10,717 13 9	20,293 15 2	12,90,220 9 6	93,596	160,765	254,361
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	211 0 3	......	535 0 1	11 14 9	757 15 1	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 13¼ weeks of previous year ...	4,094,330	44,10,840 5 6	5,44,03,348 0	1,13,65,019 1 4	2,86,792 9 6	1,60,71,652 0 4	1,217,539	2,031,080	3,248,619

(a) The increase is chiefly due to pilgrim traffic to and from Gaya.
* Added number of passengers 8,202 and Rs. 16,979 }
† Do. maunds 1,34,002 and deducted „ 898 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 19th February 1898.
‡ Do. „ 4,589 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th March 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,162	5,742 12 0	18,291 0	768 6 0	9 0 0	6,520 2 0	1,077	111	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	......	258 5 4	......	34 9 0	0 6 6	293 4 10	......	......	......
For previous 11¼ weeks of half-year.	284,201*	72,207 11 0*	1,91,393 10†	7,877 5 0†	101 0 0‡	80,186 0 0	12,266	1,352	13,618
Total for 12¼ weeks ...	306,363	77,950 7 0	2,09,684 10	8,645 11 0	110 0 0	86,706 2 0	13,343	1,463	14,806
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,396	4,954 15 7	19,986 10	789 12 0	7 12 0	5,752 7 7	1,092	96	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	223 14 4	......	35 8 5	0 5 7	258 12 4	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 12¼ weeks of previous year ...	299,545	74,303 9 0	2,43,827 20	8,700 13 0	72 13 0	83,079 3 0	13,542	1,198	14,740

* Added No. of passengers 1,217 and Rs. 373 }
† Deducted Mds. 523 and added „ 11 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 12th February 1898.
‡ Added „ 3 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd April 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	24,506	6,222 14 0	20,963 0	921 14 0	10 0 0	7,154 12 0	1,080	108	1,188
Or per mile of railway	......	279 14 11	......	41 7 6	0 7 2	321 13 7	......	......	......
For previous 12¼ weeks of half-year	*306,342	*78,103 7 0	†2,10,375 10	†8,764 11 0	‡111 0 0	86,979 2 0	13,343	1,463	14,806
Total for 13¼ weeks ...	330,848	84,326 5 0	2,31,338 10	9,686 9 0	121 0 0	94,133 14 0	14,423	1,571	15,994
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,217½	6,309 12 5	20,643 0	902 8 0	6 12 0	7,309 0 5	1,097	91	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	287 14 3	......	40 9 7	0 4 10	328 12 8	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 13¾ weeks of previous year ...	324,792½	80,705 5 5	2,04,470 20	9,603 5 0	79 9 0	90,388 3 5	14,639	1,289	15,928

* Deducted No. of passengers 21 and added Rs. 153
† Added maunds 691 and „ 119
‡ Do. Re. 1
on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 19th February 1898.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th March 1898 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 20,181	(a) 19,109 1 0	1,25,213 20	16,649 2 0	87 0 0	35,845 3 0	7,353	5,309	12,662
Or per mile of railway	......	117 12 6	......	102 9 11	0 8 7	220 15 0	....	.. ...	...
For previous 11¼ weeks of half-year.	409,807*	2,41,117 4 0*	12,04,373 3.†	1,84,782 11 0*	1,089 0 0‡	4,26,988 15 0	85,189	51,716	136,905
Total for 12¼ weeks ...	430,288	2,60,226 5 0	13,29,587 10	2,01,431 13 0	1,176 0 0	4,62,834 2 0	92,542	57,025	149,567
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,537½	24,432 13 7	83,601 0	13,068 5 0	58 4 3	37,559 6 10	6,999	3,797	10,796
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	152 4 1	......	81 7 0	0 5 10	234 0 11	......	.....	......
Total for corresponding 12¾ weeks of previous year ...	200,818	1,71,097 1 3	11,54,362 30	1,35,653 14 0	775 4 6	3,07,526 3 3	81,446	45,955	127,401

(*a*) The decrease is due to the movement to Simla of Government of India Offices.
* Added No. of passengers 315 and Rs. 913
† Do. Mds. 8,022 and „ 1,291
‡ Do. „ 2
on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 12th February 1898.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd April 1898 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,130	21,922 15 0	1,07,027 30	15,763 0 0	42 0 0	37,728 10 0	7,977	5,266	13,243
Or per mile of railway	......	135 2 0	......	97 2 7	0 4 2	232 8 9	.....	......	......
For previous 12¼ weeks of half-year	*430,724	*2,60,680 5 0	†13,22,340 10	†2,01,329 13 0	‡1,182 0 0	4,63,192 2 0	92,542	57,025	149,567
Total for 13¼ weeks ...	450,854	2,82,603 4 0	14,29,368 0	2,17,093 8 0	1,224 0 0	5,00,920 12 0	100,519	62,291	162,810
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	20,488	23,401 15 7	87,601 20	12,601 0 0	54 6 6	36,057 6 1	7,258	4,139	11,397
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	145 13 4	......	78 8 5	0 5 5	224 11 2	......	.....	......
Total for corresponding 13¾ weeks of previous year ...	221,306	1,94,499 0 10	12,41,904 10	1,48,254 14 0	829 10 6	3,43,583 9 4	88,704	50,094	138,798

* Added number of passengers 436 and Rs. 454
† Deducted Mds. 7,247 and „ 102
‡ Added „ 6
on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 19th February 1898.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th April 1898 on 818 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	188,670	1,12,110 0 0	6,88,460 0	1,00,470 0 0	8,040 0 0	2,29,620 0 0	32,350	36,784	69,134
Or per mile of railway	231	137 0 0	841 0	134 0 0	*2 0 0	*273 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 13 weeks of half-year†	2,690,500	13,98,687 0 0	1,22,39,511 0	21,44,026 0 0	2,07,857 0 0	37,51,170 0 0	452,580	530,710	983,290
Total for 14 weeks ...	2,879,170	15,10,797 0 0	1,29,27,971 0	22,54,096 0 0	2,15,897 0 0	39,80,790 0 0	484,930	567,494	1,052,424
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	210,073	98,812 0 0	8,55,461 0	1,27,668 0 0	7,870 0 0	2,34,350 0 0	32,423	37,874	70,297
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	258	121 0 0	1,051 0	157 0 0	2 0 0	280 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,894,953	15,47,342 0 0	1,23,50,660 0	17,09,558 0 0	2,16,135 0 0	34,73,065 0 0	473,676	476,510	950,186

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 12th February 1898.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th April 1898 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	23,880	9,270 0 0	25,090 0	2,500 0 0	230 0 0	12,000 0 0	2,622	1,210	2,832
Or per mile of railway	278	108 0 0	292 0	29 0 0	3 0 0	140 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 13 weeks of half-year*	352,098	1,22,784 0 0	556,646 0	58,610 0 0	1,923 0 0	1,83,317 0 0	36,906	22,501	59,407
Total for 14 weeks ...	375,978	1,32,054 0 0	581,736 0	61,110 0 0	2,153 0 0	1,95,317 0 0	39,528	23,711	63,239
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,506	7,387 0 0	65,741 0	4,183 0 0	241 0 0	11,811 0 0	2,824	1,230	4,054
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	331	86 0 0	764 0	48 0 0	3 0 0	137 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	312,199	94,253 0 0	519,722 0	41,804 0 0	2,781 0 0	1,38,838 0 0	36,353	17,273	53,626

* Audited up to 12th February 1898.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd April 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,908	13,581 0 0	68,350 0	4,082 0 0	214 0 0	17,877 0 0	5,007	2,187	7,194
Or per mile of railway	247	108 0 0	547 0	33 0 0	2 0 0	143 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	3,79,889	1,70,870 0 0	779,863 0	53,406 0 0	34,133 0 0	2,58,409 0 0	55,741	29,908	85,64[illegible]
Total for 13 weeks ...	4,10,797	1,84,451 0 0	848,213 0	57,488 0 0	34,347 0 0	2,76,286 0 0	60,748	32,095	92,84[illegible]
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,649	11,437 0 0	65,658 0	4,406 0 0	197 0 0	16,040 0 0	3,656	3,323	6,97[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	253	91 0 0	525 0	35 0 0	2 0 0	128 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,51,029	1,73,549 0 0	972,586 0	56,863 0 0	6,135 0 0	2,36,547 0 0	52,958	35,276	88,23[illegible]

* Audited up to 5th February 1898.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 2nd April 1898 on 854 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 854 miles open	156,900	(a)66,600	(b)5,16,440	(b)70,640	18,290	(a)1,55,530	19,970	(c)26,872	46,842
Or per mile of railway	183·72	77·98	604·73	82·72	21·42	182·12	.. ..	......	.....
For previous 12½ weeks of half-year (d)	1,293,005	5,71,971	62,24,490	8,12,564	2,27,009	16,11,544	2,25,350	294,227	519,577
Total for 13½ weeks ...	1,449,905	6,38,571	67,40,930	8,83,204	2,45,299	17,67,074	2,45,320	321,099	566,419
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 819 miles open	106,646	44,173	5,90,130	64,939	21,949	1,31,061	15,437	(e)24,413	39,850
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	130·21	53·94	720·55	79·29	26·80	160·03	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,428,147	5,69,592	65,77,226	7,29,707	2,26,090	15,25,389	2,02,560	288,576	491,136

(a) Increase is due to Ram Naumi Mela at Ajodhya Ghat.
(b) The decreased weight with increased freight is due to larger quantities of food grains having been carried over short leads last year.
(c) Includes 1,170 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) " audited figures up to week ending 22nd January 1898.
(e) " 2,780 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd April 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	44,652	29,769 0 0	2,22,438 0	7,205 0 0	320 0 0	37,294 0 0	3,880	4,274	8,154
Or per mile of railway	156·13	104·09	777·76	25·19	1·12	130·40	13·57	14·94	28·51
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	317,951	1,89,010 0 0	27,79,663 0	1,04,620 0 0	5,742 0 0	2,99,372 0 0	36,508	53,080	89,588
Total for 13 weeks ...	362,603	2,18,779 0 0	30,02,101 0	1,11,825 0 0	6,062 0 0	3,36,666 0 0	40,388	57,354	97,742
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,273	9,247 0 0	1,66,457 0	7,161 0 0	396 0 0	16,804 0 0	3,864	6,545	10,409
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	55·38	26·57	463·77	19·89	1·10	47·56	11·10	18·18	29·28
Total to corresponding date of previous year	277,917	1,61,509 0 0	20,05,482 0	1,16,978 0 0	6,765 0 0	2,85,252 0 0	53,209	93,335	146,544

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 2nd April 1898.			Receipts for week ending 3rd April 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 2nd April 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1896 to 3rd April 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	26,639	93·14	360	9,602	27·18	...	......	..	...	.. ..	...	......	......
286	10,655	37·26	360	7,202	20·38	286	10,655	.	360	7,202	...	3,453	First two days of April 1898.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 9th April 1898	12,762	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	12,467	0	0
Increase	295	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 9th April 1898	250	3	9
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	244	7	3
Increase	5	12	6
Receipts from 1st January to 9th April 1898	1,63,006	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	1,74,034	0	0
Decrease	11,028	0	0

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 17 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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VICTORIA ZENANA HOSPITAL.

No. 2469Medl., dated Calcutta, the 23rd April 1898.

From—H. H. RISLEY, ESQ., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Department,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 27G.—Medl., dated the 9th March 1898, in which you report that Babu Ashutosh Nath Roy, of Cossimbazar, has forwarded to you a cheque on the Bank of Bengal for the sum of one lakh of rupees as a contribution towards the Building Fund of the new Victoria Zenana Hospital in Calcutta, and recommend that the gift may be suitably acknowledged.

2. In reply, I am to request that you will be so good as to convey to Babu Ashutosh Nath Roy an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for his munificent gift and for the liberality and public spirit displayed by him.

3. The letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1897.

No. 835Marine.

Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th April 1898.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, No. 1006, dated the 24th February 1898, submitting the Report of the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1897.

Establishment.

The duties of the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta were performed by Dr. Forsyth. His work was done in the steam-launch *Relief*. Surgeon-Captains J. Gould, B. C. Oldham, F. O'Kinealy, and Dr. C. Banks were appointed Additional Health Officers of the Port. A steam-cutter was placed at the disposal of the Health Officer for the use of these officers. The Sanitary Inspector carried out his duties in a *bholio*.

Inspection of vessels.

2. The total number of inward and outward bound vessels inspected during the year was 2,091, against 1,566 in the previous year and 1,592 in 1895. The total number of vessels which arrived in port was 1,182, of which 958 were inspected. There were 1,186 departures, of which 1,133 were inspected. All vessels arriving from the ports of Bombay, Goa, Jeddah and Karachee and flying the quarantine flag, as well as those arriving from foreign ports, were inspected on arrival. Indian coasting steamers were inspected only four times during the year.

Ventilation of crew space, &c.

3. The Health Officer mentions six vessels that have had their forecastles improved. In his report for the previous year, he brought to the notice of this Department certain defects in connection with the new types of vessels which have recently been introduced by the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Clan Line. The defects having been brought to the notice of the British India Steam Navigation Company, they undertook to secure improved ventilation of cabins and to provide an awning for the protection of officers, and the Health Officer, in September last, stated that he would refer to the subject again in his Annual Report for 1897. In the report under consideration, however, no further information is given on the point. The attention of the Health Officer will be drawn to the matter, and he will be asked to state whether the necessary improvements have been carried out.

Sickness and mortality among European seamen.

4. The number of European seamen who arrived in the port during the year was returned at 19,608, against 17,053 in the previous year. The daily average number in port was 1,202, against 1,124 in 1896. The total number of admissions into hospital amounted to 995; the death-rate per mille was 21·63 against 28·46 in the year previous, and the quinquennial mean of 17·21. Including the deaths out of hospital, the death-rate per mille was 33·27 during the year, against 40·92, 31·44 and 26·33 in the three preceding years. Of the admissions into hospital, 13 were due to cholera, 11 of which ended fatally. There were 52 admissions from bowel-complaints, and one from small-pox, but none of these ended fatally. There were three admissions from sunstroke, with one death. There were seven cases of drowning during the year.

The following table shows the number of admissions into hospital from venereal diseases during the year 1897 and the previous ten years:—

Year.	Admissions.	Admission rate per 1,000.
1887	228	120·4
1888	183	121·1
1889	186	114·3
1890	248	147·7
1891	185	129·7
1892	479	224·5
1893	386	185·4
1894	343	231·6
1895	342	238·9
1896	215	191·2
1897	239	198·8

Sickness and mortality among the Native floating population.

5. There were altogether 208 deaths, 68 in and 140 out of hospital among the Native floating population, against 219 deaths in 1896 and 123 in 1895, the death-rate per mille (8·11) being lower than that of 1896, which was 8·54. Of this total, 116 deaths were from cholera, 50 of which occurred in hospital against 156 deaths from this cause in 1896. There were 8 deaths from small-pox, 47 deaths from fever and 13 from bowel-complaints.

Pilgrim traffic.

6. The S.S. *Sultan* sailed from Calcutta for Jeddah on the 21st January 1897, with 60 pilgrims on board. The S.S. *Pekin* left Jeddah on the 28th May 1897, with 1,021 pilgrims, touched at Bombay on the 10th June, and arrived at Diamond Harbour on the 29th June with 443 pilgrims. No complaints were made.

Infectious diseases.

7. The S.S. *Africa* arrived from Rangoon on the 15th January 1897, with one case of small-pox on board. The case was removed to the Campbell Hospital, and the vessel disinfected ; unprotected members of the crew and passengers were also vaccinated.

Plague.

8. One hundred and ninety-four vessels arrived during the year from the plague-infected ports of Bombay, Goa, Jeddah and Karachee, flying the quarantine flag at the fore. None of these vessels had a suspicious case on board.

Corpses and carcasses floating in the river.

9. The number of corpses and carcasses found floating in the river shows an increase. The number of corpses was 167, against 165 in 1896, 133 in 1895, 79 in 1894 and 72 in 1893. The number of carcasses was 2,718, against 2,707 in 1896, 2,216 in 1895, 2,179 in 1894 and 1,932 in 1893. The matter will be brought to the notice of the Judicial Department.

Water-supply.

10. Municipal filtered water was supplied to the shipping throughout the year, and no complaints regarding the quality of the supply were made.

Food.

11. The stores for the Native crew of the S.S. *Clan Linpsay* were examined, and 50 bags of rice were condemned.

Three members of the crew of the ship *Kentmere* complained of the salt-beef supplied to them as being bad. On examination, it was found to be of excellent quality.

The master of the ship *North Star* submitted flour from the ship's stores for report. It was found damaged by water and unfit for use.

On a complaint made by the Serang and a lascar of the S.S. *Clan Macpherson* regarding the rice issued to them, 40 bags (about 80 maunds) were rejected as not being up to sample.

Four of the crew of the ship *Levernbank* complained to the Magistrate of the food being unfit for consumption and short in quantity. On examination, the supply was found sufficient and the quality good.

At the request of the master and agent of the ship *County of Dumfries*, 18 bags of the ship's biscuits were examined and condemned.

Conservancy.

12. The brick-field at Ghoosery and the foreshore opposite the East Indian Railway Company's Coal Depôt and Messrs. John, King and Company's premises were kept in a satisfactory state. The channel at Mullick Ghat, and the latrines on its banks, however, were not in a satisfactory condition. The matter will be brought to the notice of the Port Commissioners, Calcutta.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Col.*, R.E.,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RABI CROPS IN BENGAL, 1897-98.

THE following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT., M. FINUCANE,
The 20th April 1898. *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Note on the outturn of the rabi crops in Bengal for 1897-98.

Explanatory.—The present report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of all kinds of *rabi* crops (food and non-food) and of such special crops as sugarcane, tobacco, *ganja* and opium, for which no separate reports are published.

The normal areas shown in column 5 of the appended statement have been revised with reference to the average areas found to have been sown during the past five years, and also in accordance with revisions made by local officers in the course of the past year.

2. *Character of the Season.*—Good rain fell during the monsoon season of 1897, and left sufficient moisture in the soil for the sowing of the *rabi* crops. In October, every district of these Provinces received considerably more than the normal fall of rain. In November the rain was well distributed, all Divisions of these Provinces receiving slight rain. In December, the rainfall was below the normal in all districts. In January, Bengal Proper received rain in excess of the normal, while in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur rain was deficient. In February, the rainfall was above the normal in North Bengal and Bihar, and below the normal in other parts of these Provinces. Most of the fall was received on or about the 6th and 11th, except in the hill districts of North Bengal, where light showers were more frequent. The latter half of February was almost entirely rainless. Slight showers of little consequence were received in a few districts in March.

3. *Area cultivated.*—According to the revised estimates shown in column 5 of the appended returns, it will be seen that the total normal area under *rabi* crops and under the special crops mentioned in paragraph 1 of this note amounts to 14,649,500 acres.

The total area sown with all the above crops during the year under report is estimated at 14,234,300 acres, against 13,632,500 acres sown in 1896-97. The increase in area in 1897-98 amounts thus to 601,800 acres.

The area sown during 1897-98 with *rabi* food-crops, *i.e.*, exclusive of sugarcane, is estimated at 9,023,100 acres, against 8,813,600 acres, estimated to have been sown during the previous year. There is thus an increase of 209,500 acres (2·3 per cent.) in the area cultivated in 1897-98. An examination of similar entries against sugarcane will a

show an increase of area in 1897-98, amounting to 129,000 acres. The estimated area in 1897-98 under *rabi* non-food-crops and under tobacco, opium and *ganja*, amounts to 4,249,200 acres, against 3,985,900 acres, the corresponding area in 1896-97.

The increase in all the above cases in the area cultivated in 1897-98, as compared with the area sown in 1896-97, is due to the more favourable character of the season at the time of sowing during the year under review. And it must be noted that the increase was really greater than would appear from the figures given, as a revision of figures in the Shahabad district has led to a decrease in the areas returned, und a similar revision appears also to have been made in Monghyr.

4. *Character of the crop.*—The outturn in 1897-98 of all the *rabi* crops of these Provinces, and of the special crops referred to already, is estimated at 15½ annas against 10½ annas estimated for 1896-97. The outturn of the *rabi* food-crops, inclusive of sugarcane, is estimated at 16¼ annas for 1897-98, as compared with an outturn of 10¾ annas estimated for 1896-97. The outturn of *rabi* non-food-crops, inclusive of tobacco, *ganja* and opium, is estimated at 14 annas for 1897-98, against 11 annas, the corresponding estimate for the previous year. The increase in the outturn of 1897-98 is due in all cases to the more favourable character of the season throughout the growth and development of the crops. From the Opium Administration Report for the year 1896 97, it appears that the yield of opium per bigha in 1896-97 was about equal to the average of the yield of the previous ten years. It is probable, therefore, that the crop of 1897-98, which is returned as being a little better than the crop of 1896-97, will reach the full average crop of 16 annas. The estimates returned by District Officers, viz., 14 annas for 1897-98 and 13 annas for 1896-97, appear to be low, in view of the figures given in the Opium Administration Report.

N. N. BANERJEI,

Assistant Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

COUNTERSIGNED.

P. C. LYON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 9th April 1898.

Estimate of outturn of rabi crops, 1897-98.

DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi crops*.	Approximate normal area *under each specified rabi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified rabi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified rabi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officer.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Annas.	Annas.		
…rdwan ...	1,726,080	1,382,600	Wheat	1,300	1,100	1,300	4	16	The increase in area and outturn is due to seasonable rainfall. The *rabi* crops, this year are, if anything, above the average.	The sudden rise in the area under *boro* rice has not been explained by the Collector. It will be enquired into.
			Barley	8,800	8,500	9,600	5½	16		
			Boro or summer rice ...	200	300	6,200	10	16		
			Gram	9,000	8,000	7,600	6½	16		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	66,000	51,800	65,900	7¾	16½		
			Other *rabi* food-crops (*e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others).	45,000	41,500	49,800	8¾	17		
			Sugarcane	26,000	25,400	27,400	10	16		
			Total food-crops ...	156,300	136,600	167,800	8¼	16¼		
			Tobacco	500	500	600	7	16		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	50,000	45,100	49,100	4	16		
			Total non-food crops ...	50,500	45,600	49,700	4	16		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	206,800	182,200	217,500	8¼	16¼		

DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi crops.*	Approximate normal area *under each specified rabi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified rabi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified rabi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officer.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Annas.	Annas.		
Birbhum ...	1,121,920	885,000	Wheat	5,000	100	5,400	4	14	The ploughing and sowing were done under favourable conditions. If the winter rain had come a little earlier, the outturn would have been fully 16 annas.	
			Gram	7,000	300	6,000	4	15		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	4,500	500	4,000	5	15		
			Sugarcane	9,000	6,000	5,000	9	15		
			Total food-crops ...	25,500	6,900	23,400	8½	15		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	4,500	500	4,000	5	15		
			Total non-food crops ...	4,500	500	4,000	5	15		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	30,000	7,400	27,400	8½	15		

Bankura ...	1,677,400	642,800	Wheat	5,500	2,800	6,000	6	14	The weather was very favourable at the time of sowing, but the long drought since the latter part of October has stunted the growth of wheat and other crops to a certain extent. The area cropped and the outturn of the year are, however, greater than those of the previous year.	There was a large increase in the area under sugarcane during 1897-98.
			Barley	2,000	1,000	3,200	5	14		
			Boro or summer rice ...	800	500	800	4	13		
			Gram	6,500	1,000	8,600	6	13		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	9,000	1,200	8,500	7	13		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	3,500	1,400	3,800	6	13		
			Sugarcane	15,000	6,500	17,000	10	16		
			Total food-crops ...	42,300	14,400	47,900	6	14		
			Tobacco	1,500	500	2,500	6	14		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	32,000	8,800	29,500	6	14		
			Total non-food-crops ...	33,500	9,300	32,000	6	14		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	75,800	23,700	79,900	6	14		
Midnapore ...	3,2[illegible],800	2,111,500	Wheat	2,100	1,600	2,600	11	13	There has been an increase in the area brought under cultivation this year, and a large outturn is expected. This is due to better rainfall during the year under review.	
			Barley	800	700	800	10	13		
			Boro or summer rice ...	3,000	1,700	2,100	11	11		
			Gram	1,500	1,100	1,500	8	11		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	160,000	157,300	159,000	9	11		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	45,000	42,500	42,600	11	12		
			Sugarcane	15,000	18,000	18,400	10	14		
			Total food-crops ...	230,400	223,600	227,200	9½	12		
			Tobacco	4,000	3,100	3,100	8	10		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	140,000	138,200	143,300	8	11		
			Total non-food crops ..	144,000	141,300	146,400	8	11		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	374,400	365,100	373,600	9	11½		

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							Annas.	Annas.		
Hooghly ...	1,087,300	702,300	Wheat	100	35	100	7	9	There having been sufficient and timely rainfall, the area cultivated is larger and the outturn greater than in the previous year.	
			Barley	500	400	500	6	13		
			Boro or summer rice ...	5,000	4,300	4,100	10	13		
			Gram	300	200	300	7	9		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	25,000	19,000	25,700	9	13		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	7,500	6,200	7,000	7	15		
			Sugarcane	13,200	12,300	13,400	12	14		
			Total food-crops ...	51,500	42,400	51,100	10	13½		
			Tobacco	1,400	1,400	1,500	13	15		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oil-seeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	4,000	2,700	2,900	7	13		
			Total non-food crops ...	5,400	4,100	4,400	10	14		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	56,900	46,500	55,500	10	13½		

24-Parganas ...	1,344,640	1,088,900	Wheat	300	100	200	5	16	The increase in the area under *rabi* crops this year as compared with that of last year is due to more favourable rainfall. The same cause also accounts for the increase in the estimated outturn.	
			Barley	100	......	100	......	16		
			Boro or summer rice ...	3,500	3,200	3,900	16	16		
			Gram	6,000	3,300	6,300	4¼	14		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	30,000	18,700	30,100	5¼	13¼		
			Other *rabi* food-crops (*e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others).	500	500	500	16	12		
			Sugarcane	4,000	3,400	4,000	10¼	14		
			Total food-crops ...	44,400	29,200	45,100	6¼	14		
			Tobacco	3,000	2,400	2,800	10¼	14¾		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	3,500	1,000	3,400	6	13¾		
			Total non-food crops ...	6,500	3,400	6,200	8	14		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	50,900	32,600	51,300	6¼	14		
Nadia ...	1,788,160	1,303,000	Wheat	25,000	6,600	31,400	2¾	11	The increase in the area sown, as well as in the outturn, is due to seasonable rainfall. The area sown with sugarcane has doubled this year. The outturn would have been more satisfactory had there been rain during the sowing season.	The normal areas given in the district reports hitherto have been very largely reduced. The Collector will be asked to report further as to the figures to be shown in future reports.
			Barley	7,[illegible]00	4,600	7,500	2¼	12		
			Boro or summer rice ..	400	100	100	5	10		
			Gram	8[illegible],000	58,900	84,500	3¼	12¾		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	50,000	25,[illegible]00	54,500	6	11		
			Other *rabi* food-crops (*e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others).	1,000	800	1,100	4	10½		
			Sugarcane	14,000	9,100	18,300	8	12		
			Total food-crops ...	177,900	108,700	197,400	5	11½		
			Tobacco	20,000	17,600	16,600	4¾	11¾	There has been a slight decrease in the area sown with tobacco. The weather was not very favourable for the crop at the sowing season.	
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	100,000	16,200	109,400	2¾	11¾		
			Total non-food crops ...	120,000	33,800	126,000	3¼	11¾		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	297,900	142,500	323,400	4¼	11½		

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							Annas.	Annas.		
Murshidabad	1,373,440	865,500	Wheat	130,000	92,600	150,500	3	15	The increase in area and outturn is due to the timely rainfall of the year. Sugarcane is cultivated in the *Rarh* tracts only. Tob cco is cultivated to a limited extent.	
			Barley	55,000	41,200	61,200	3	15		
			Boro or summer rice ...	1,200	1,200	1,200	8	10		
			Gram	90,000	61,200	91,000	7	13		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	95,000	86,300	96,000	7	15		
			Other *rabi* food-crops (*e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others).	3,000	2,000	3,000	8	15		
			Sugarcane	17,000	16,100	16,500	11	14		
			Total food-crops ..	391,200	300,500	419,400	5½	14½		
			Tobacco	900	800	800	11	14		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	1,000	500	1,000	4	15		
			Total non-food-crops ...	1,900	1,300	1,800	7½	14½		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	393,100	301,900	421,200	5¼	14½		

Jessore ...	1,872,000	1,116,800	Wheat	2,600	700	2,100	2	9	Sugarcane was much affected by deficiency of rainfall at the time of ploughing, sowing and growth of the plants. In respect of the other crops, rainfall was on the whole favourable.	
			Barley	3,500	900	3,600	4	12		
			Boro or summer rice ...	9,600	24,000	9,600	16	16		
			Gram	13,000	3,500	14,800	5	13		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	100,000	49,000	98,000	5	16		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	500	500	500	1	13		
			Sugarcane	15,000	10,500	16,300	11	12		
			Total food-crops ...	144,200	89,100	144,900	8	15		
			Tobacco	21,000	6,800	22,100	11	14		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	80,000	65,000	77,200	8	15		
			Total non-food crops ...	101,000	71,800	99,300	8	15		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	245,900	160,900	244,200	8	15		
Khulna ...	3,103,942	870,000	*Boro* or summer rice ...	85,000	85,800	85,000	12	15	Timely rainfall has increased the outturn. If there be more rain before harvesting, the outturn is expected to be 16 annas.	The Collector promises a further report in explanation of the decrease in the normal area, and the area sown this year, under 'Other *rabi* non-food crops.'
			Gram	100	100	100	......	12		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	10,000	11,000	10,700	9	13		
			Sugarcane	2,000	3,100	2,000	14	16		
			Total food crops ...	97,100	108,000	97,800	12	15		
			Tobacco	4,500	5,000	4,900	10	14		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	20,000	59,400	20,000	10	8		
			Total non-food crops ...	24,500	64,400	24,900	10	9		
			GRAND TOTAL ..	121,600	164,400	122,700	11	14		

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							Annas.	Annas.		
Rajshahi ...	1,690,865	1,217,000	Wheat	75,000	69,400	76,900	6	13		
			Barley	15,000	9,200	11,200	4	12		
			Boro or summer rice ...	100,000	116,600	116,900	13	14		
			Gram	17,000	12,100	13,300	6	11		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	90,000	89,300	90,000	7	12		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	800	500	800	10	12		
			Sugarcane	7,000	4,900	8,000	9⅓	13		
			Total food-crops ...	304,800	302,000	317,100	10	13¼		
			Tobacco	1,200	1,500	1,500	7	13		
			Ganja	1,000	800	700	15	13		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late,) all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	145,000	133,700	146,800	8	13		
			Total non-food crops ...	147,200	136,000	149,000	8	13		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	452,000	438,000	466,100	9⅓	13¼		

Dinajpur ...	2,536,080	1,672,500	Wheat	1,800	1,800	1,800	11	16	The decrease in outturn of food-crops and tobacco is due to late sowing.
			Gram	18,000	18,000	18,000	9	16	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	1,200	1,200	1,200	10	16	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	23,000	22,800	22,800	12	14	
			Sugarcane	24,000	24,500	24,500	13	18	
			Total food-crops ...	68,000	68,300	68,300	11	16	
			Tobacco	14,000	14,000	14,000	14	14	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	100	100	100	10	16	
			Total non-food crops ...	14,100	14,100	14,100	14	14	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	82,100	82,400	82,400	11½	15½	
Jalpaiguri ...	1,894,600	1,004,200	Wheat	3,200	4,000	2,400	5	12	The deficiency of rainfall after sowing time has affected the outturn of these crops. The outturn of wheat is, however, a little better than what was originally expected.
			Barley	3,200	4,000	2,500	5	12	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses	20,000	20,600	19,800	11	12½	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others	5,700	5,600	5,100	12	12½	
			Sugarcane	3,000	3,200	3,200	10	12¾	
			Total food-crops ...	35,100	37,400	33,000	9½	12½	
			Tobacco	90,000	93,600	93,100	11	12	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	30,000	30,600	30,000	10	11	
			Total non-food crops ...	120,000	124,200	123,100	10¾	11¾	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	155,100	161,600	156,100	10½	12	

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							Annas.	Annas.		
Darjeeling ...	744,960	189,400	Wheat	5,100	5,100	5,100	8	11	The increase in the outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	The decrease in the normal area under sugarcane is due to the result of enquiries made by the Settlement Officer.
			Barley	2,500	2,500	2,500	8	11		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses	8,300	8,300	7,000	8	10		
			Other *rabi* food-crops *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others	8,000	7,700	8,700	8	12		
			Sugarcane	400	2,800	400	12	12		
			Total food-crops ...	24,300	26,400	23,700	8	11		
			Tobacco	600	1,500	600	12	10		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	7,000	7,600	7,600	9	9		
			Total non-food crops ...	7,600	9,100	8,200	9	9		
			Grand Total ...	31,900	35,500	31,900	8½	10½		

Rangpur ...	2,281,040	1,602,700	Wheat	34,000	32,700	30,700	11	14	The increase in the area sown and outturn of the several crops is due to favourable rainfall during the year. The floods of October affected the state of sugarcane to a certain extent in the Gaibanda subdivision. The rainfall about the latter part of September and in the beginning of October also interfered with the tobacco crop and affected the growth of the seedlings.
			Barley	1,000	1,000	1,100	12	15	
			Gram	4,500	4,500	4,500	14	15	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses	95,000	59,600	61,000	14	16	
			Other *rabi* food-crops *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others ...	6,900	6,900	6,900	12	14	
			Sugarcane	90,000	80,800	80,800	16	15	
			Total food-crops ...	231,400	185,500	185,000	14½	15	
			Tobacco	190,000	190,800	182,100	16	14	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	105,000	108,800	112,800	12	13 to 14	
			Total non-food crops ...	295,000	299,600	294,900	14½	14	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	526,400	485,100	479,900	14½	14½	
Bogra ...	929,280	660,000	Gram	5,000	5,000	5,000	10	16	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses	42,000	000	42,000	12	18	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others	12,000	15,000	15,001	20	20	
			Sugarcane	12,000	12,000	12,000	20	20	
			Total food-crops ...	71,000	74,000	74,000	15	19	
			Tobacco	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	16	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	110,000	111,000	108,000	13	13½	
			Total non-food crops ...	111,000	112,000	109,000	13	13½	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	182,000	186,000	183,000	14	16½	

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							Annas.	Annas.		
Pabna ...	1,176,960	882,500	Wheat	16,000	11,000	16,000	8	16	The rainfall in the end of January and in February has produced a good result in the outturn. Linseed, mustard and *til* are shown in "other *rabi* non-food crops."	
			Barley	16,000	12,800	14,000	8	14		
			Boro or summer rice ...	7,500	7,500	7,500	8	11		
			Gram	16,000	13,800	14,800	6	14		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	135,000	101,600	102,000	6	15		
			Sugarcane	66,000	66,000	66,000	14	13	A kind of worm, called *bonga*, is said to have caused damage to the sugarcane crop of the low lands, and hence the outturn will probably be less than that of last year.	
			Total food-crops ...	246,500	213,000	220,300	8½	14½		
			Tobacco	7,000	7,000	7,000	12	16		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	160,000	172,000	169,500	12	16		
			Total non-food-crops ...	167,000	179,000	176,500	12	16		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	413,500	392,000	396,800	10	15		

Dacca ...	1,788,480	1,089,700	Barley	1,900	1,900	1,900	7½	9
			Boro or summer rice ...	40,000	41,900	39,100	12¾	13¼
			Gram	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	8
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	110,000	109,000	107,000	6¾	10
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	7,000	7,000	7,000	7¾	10
			Sugarcane	25,000	25,300	25,300	11	11½
			Total food-crops ...	184,900	186,100	181,300	8	11
			Tobacco	12,000	10,600	10,600	11½	11½
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	180,000	160,700	180,000	9½	11¾
			Total non-food crops ...	192,000	171,300	190,600	9½	11¾
			GRAND TOTAL ...	376,900	357,400	371,900	8¾	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified rabi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified rabi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified rabi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent the year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Mymensingh	4,052,480	2,405,700	Wheat	8,000	8,000	8,000	8	10	The seasonable rain has been very beneficial to the *rabi* crops in general.	
			Barley	13,100	13,100	13,100	8	14		
			Boro or summer rice ...	115,000	121,000	126,000	12	15		
			Gram	500	500	500	6	12		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	244,000	244,100	244,100	10	13		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	43,000	43,600	43,600	6	14		
			Sugarcane	35,000	33,600	33,600	10½	12		
			Total food-crops ...	458,600	463,900	468,900	10	13		
			Tobacco	43,000	42,200	42,400	8	11		
			Other *rabi* non food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	490,000	489,000	489,000	11	11		
			Total non-food crops ...	533,000	531,200	531,400	11	11		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	991,600	995,100	1,000,300	10½	12		

Faridpur ...	1,460,460	1,097,500	Wheat	2,000	2,200	1,600	5	16	The decrease in areas under wheat, barley, *boro* and other *rabi* non-food crops in column 7 is due to scarcity of seed. The rainfall in January last improved the state of all *rabi* crops, and at least an average crop all round is expected.
			Barley	8,000	8,000	7,000	6	16	
			Boro or summer rice ...	15,000	16,000	15,000	7	16	
			Gram	8,000	8,000	8,000	6	16	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	152,000	152,000	152,000	5	16	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	500	500	500	10	16	
			Sugarcane	42,000	42,000	42,000	8	16	
			Total food-crops ...	227,500	228,700	226,300	6	16	
			Tobacco	500	500	500	6	16	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	60,000	61,000	57,000	5	16	
			Total non-food crops ...	60,500	61,500	57,500	5	16	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	288,000	290,200	283,800	6	16	
Backergunge	2,335,360	1,343,800	*Boro* or summer rice ...	3,200	3,200	3,200	8	16	The increase in the outturn is due to sufficient rainfall at the sowing season. At some places pulses and oilseeds suffered from a flight of locusts. Otherwise crops are up to the average.
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	29,500	29,500	29,500	7	14	
			Sugarcane	20,500	20,500	20,500	10	16	
			Total food-crops ...	53,200	53,200	53,200	8½	15	
			Tobacco	600	600	600	8	16	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	70,000	69,100	69,100	8	14	
			Total non-food crops ..	70,600	69,700	69,700	8	14	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	123,800	122,900	122,900	8½	14½	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area *last year* under *each specified rabi* crop in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified rabi* crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officer.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Tippera ...	1,594,240	1,167,300	*Boro* or summer rice ...	16,000	15,800	16,500	14	16	The increase of outturn this year is due to timely rainfall. The sugarcane and tobacco crops are grown here to a small extent and are of very inferior quality.	
			Gram	500	400	400	6	10		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	60,000	57,500	57,800	9	13		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	500	400	500	12	13		
			Sugarcane	14,000	12,800	12,200	13	13		
			Total food-crops ...	91,000	86,900	87,400	10½	13		
			Tobacco	9,000	8,300	8,000	10	12		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats &c.	76,000	75,900	75,200	11	16		
			Total non-food-crops ...	85,000	84,200	83,200	11	15½		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	176,000	171,100	170,600	10¾	11½		
Noakhali ...	1,068,800	818,800	Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	67,000	67,100	67,100	8	9		
			Sugarcane	18,000	17,900	17,900	8	9		
			Total food-crops ...	85,000	85,000	85,000	8	9		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	25,000	20,700	28,400	7½	10		

District			Crop						Remarks	
			Total non-food-crops ...	25,000	20,700	26,400	7½	10		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	110,000	105,700	113,400	8	9½		
Chittagong ...	1,120,880	351,800	*Boro* or summer rice ...	95,000	92,400	95,000	7	6	The cyclone and storm-wave of the 24th October 1897, damaged the crops and delayed their cultivation.	
			Gram	1,300	1,300	1,300	6	11		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	1,600	1,500	1,700	7½			
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	12,000	12,000	12,000	6	8		
			Sugarcane	6,000	5,900	5,000	7	4		
			Total food-crops ...	115,900	113,100	115,000	7	8		
			Tobacco	11,000	11,300	10,000	10	10		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	22,000	22,000	21,000	7½	8		
			Total non-food crops ...	33,000	33,300	31,000	8¼	8¼		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	148,900	146,400	146,000	7	8		
Patna ...	1,388,640	983,500	Wheat	105,000	102,600	106,400	12¾	15½	The rainfall being opportune throughout, the outturn has been this year far better than last year's. The Sub-Deputy Opium Agent reports that the poppy crop was not unfavourably affected by rainfall either at sowing or ploughing time. High winds have also done very little damage this year.	No explanation has been given of the large decrease in other *rabi* non-food crops.
			Barley	66,000	67,400	65,000	11	15¼		
			Boro or summer rice ...	1,200	1,200	1,000	13	14		
			Gram	71,000	73,600	67,100	12	15½		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	110,000	111,700	105,600	12¾	16½		
			Other *rabi* food crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	10,000	13,400	12,400	11	15½		
			Sugarcane	3,000	3,000	3,200	12	15½		
			Total food-crops ...	366,200	372,300	350,700	12	15½		
			Tobacco	2,000	2,000	2,000	11	14		
			Opium (poppy)	19,000	19,300	19,500	16	15½		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	60,000	66,100	29,500	12½	16		
			Total non-food crops ...	81,000	87,400	51,000	13½	15½		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	447,200	459,700	401,700	12¼	15½		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officer.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	n nas.		
Gaya	3,015,680	2,207,600	Wheat	131,500	132,200	142,200	16	16	The increase in area shown in column 7 over that sh wn in column 6 is reported to be due to timely rainfall at the time of ploughing and sowing of the crops. There has been an extended cultivation of potato throughout the district.	
			Barley	70,000	71,5C0	69,500	16	16		
			Gram	95,000	98,000	96,000	16	16		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	175,000	178,900	175,200	14	16		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	10,000	10,900	10,900	16	15½		
			Sugarcane	29,000	28,500	28,500	16	16		
			Total food-crops ...	511,500	515,000	522,300	15¼	16		
			Opium (poppy)	51,000	51,800	52,000	16	12		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	170,000	171,900	174,600	15	15		
			Total non-food crops ...	221,000	223,700	226,600	15¼	14¼		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	732,500	738,700	748,900	15½	15½		

Shahabad ...	2,795,530	1,841,800	Wheat	120,000	153,500	120,000	10	13½	The short outturn (*i.e.*, below the average) is due to an attack of caterpillars which destroyed the peas, and to *harda* which affected wheat, barley and gram.	The areas shown for last year were manifestly incorrect and the Collector has accordingly completely revised his normal areas and estimated the area sown this year with reference to the normal figures.
			Barley	60,000	84,000	61,000	12	13		
			Boro or summer rice ...	7,000	56,800	6,700	12	13		
			Gram	70,000	123,000	82,100	11	13		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	85,000	136,600	86,400	10	13		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	30,000	102,000	33,500	10	12½		
			Sugarcane	35,000	32,800	39,000	12	13		
			Total food-crops ...	407,000	692,700	428,700	11	13		
			Tobacco							
			Opium (poppy)	1,500	23,000	1,200	12	14		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	21,000	19,500	20,000	12	12½		
				30,000	59,700	33,100	12	13		
			Total non-food crops ...	52,500	102,200	54,300	12	13		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	459,500	794,900	483,000	11	13		
Saran	1,697,925	1,382,500	Wheat	130,000	89,500	123,900	13	17	On account of sufficient moisture in the land and favourable rainfall in the month of February, the *rabi* crops have yielded above the average outturn. Barley, pulses and sugarcane are specially good. Opium promised very well, but blight and west winds interfered somewhat with the outturn.	The Collector has not remarked especially on the decrease in the area under sugarcane.
			Barley	188,000	168,600	185,200	13	17		
			Boro or summer rice ...	600	3,000	600	9	17		
			Gram	43,000	39,200	45,000	9	17		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	130,000	104,900	159,100	13	17		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	70,000	39,300	77,000	11	17		
			Sugarcane	50,000	52,200	21,200	12	17		
			Total food-crops ...	611,600	486,700	615,000	12¼	17		
			Tobacco	1,700	2,800	1,300	13	16		
			Opium (poppy)	42,000	42,500	41,300	9	14		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	50,000	45,400	50,300	12	17		
			Total non-food crops ...	93,700	90,700	92,900	10½	16		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	705,300	577,400	707,900	12¼	17		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officer.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
hamparan ...	2,560,840	1,482,000	Wheat	118,000	87,000	118,000	12	19	Plentiful rain at the sowing time has improved prospects greatly and there is promise of an excellent outturn.	
			Barley	60,000	50,000	162,000	14	19		
			Gram	125,000	122,000	125,000	11	19		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	63,000	56,000	63,000	12	19		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	29,000	28,900	28,900	7	20		
			Sugarcane	20,000	20,000	20,000	14	19		
			Total food-crops ...	415,000	363,900	416,900	12	19		
			Opium (poppy)	60,000	50,000	60,000	12	15		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	3,000	3,000	3,100	12	19		
			Total non-food crops ...	63,000	53,000	63,100	13	16		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	478,000	416,900	480,000	12	19		

Muzaffarpur ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wheat	71,000	71,000	71,000	11	18	The weather from the ploughing and sowing time has been very favourable, and hence the outturn of the crop is expected to exceed 16-annas.
			Barley	300,000	305,300	305,300	10	20	
			Boro or summer rice ...	7,000	7,000	7,000	8	16	
			Gram	37,000	36,900	36,900	14	18	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	280,000	277,300	277,200	12	18	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	83,000	83,000	83,000	12	20	
			Sugarcane	9,000	9,100	9,100	10	16	
			Total food-crops ...	787,000	789,500	789,500	11	19	
			Tobacco	18,000	17,200	17,200	12	16	The weather being favourable, a large area has been sown with poppy, and hence the area under other non-food crops has fallen short.
			Opium (poppy)	15,000	13,500	15,000	12	16	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	100,000	106,500	104,800	12	20	
			Total non-food crops ...	133,000	137,200	137,000	12	17	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	920,000	926,700	926,500	11	18¾	
Darbhanga ...	2,194,400	1,890,100	Wheat	100,000	90,000	109,600	12	15¼	The increase in area and outturn is due to the abundance of moisture at the sowing season.
			Barley	70,000	46,400	70,100	12	15¼	
			Gram	42,000	37,000	43,800	12	15½	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	150,000	137,300	146,400	16	16	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	80,000	67,300	81,000	15	16	
			Sugarcane	73,000	72,000	72,800	14	15½	
			Total food-crops ...	515,000	450,000	523,700	15	15¾	
			Tobacco	55,000	65,500	53,600	16	15¾	
			Opium (poppy)	3,000	1,800	3,100	13	17	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	150,000	133,900	146,500	13	15¼	
			Total non-food crops ...	208,000	201,200	203,200	14	15¾	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	723,000	651,200	726,900	14¾	15¾	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area *last year* under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Estimated area *this year* under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officer.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Monghyr ...	2,609,440	1,582,800	Wheat	100,000	97,900	99,900	11¼	14	The estimated outturn of all crops is greater than it has been for many years. Poppy has been damaged to some extent by rainfall and west winds in February.	The great reduction in the areas sown with gram and other *rabi* cereals this year is not explained. It is probably due to a revision of the figures, as those which indicate the normal and last year's sowings appear too high.
			Barley	120,000	105,300	137,800	10¾	14		
			Gram	280,000	287,500	133,400	11¾	14		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	600,000	632,600	279,600	12	14		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	50,000	9,500	54,900	10	15		
			Sugarcane	10,000	5,800	12,100	13¼	15		
			Total food-crops ...	1,160,000	1,137,600	717,700	11½	14		
			Tobacco	10,000	6,900	15,700	12¾	14		
			Opium (poppy)	19,000	19,100	19,100	16	14		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	33,000	21,100	54,700	12	12		
			Total non-food crops ...	62,000	47,100	89,500	13	13		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	1,222,000	1,184,700	807,200	12	14		

Bhagalpur ...	2,704,640	2,097,000	Wheat	193,000	199,900	190,200	13	16	Rainfall at the time of sowing accounts for the increase in area and for the favourable outturn.
			Barley	68,000	53,500	68,900	13	16	
			Gram	70,000	63,100	71,700	13	16	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	120,000	101,900	120,300	12	16	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	38,000	38,400	38,400	12	16	
			Sugarcane	63,000	61,700	63,700	14	17	
			Total food-crops ...	552,000	516,500	553,200	13	16	
			Tobacco	8,000	7,500	8,100	12	16	
			Opium (poppy)	600	100	600	12	16	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	71,000	62,600	71,300	12	16	
			Total non-food crops ...	79,600	70,200	80,000	12	16	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	631,600	586,700	633,200	13	16	
Purnea ...	3,196,520	1,730,000	Wheat	24,000	24,500	21,500	11	15	During the ploughing and sowing seasons rainfall was evenly distributed. The prospect therefore is very promising. More lands than during the present year were put under cultivation last year on account of the failure of *aghani* paddy, and hence the decrease in area this year.
			Barley	6,500	7,000	6,000	10	14	
			Boro or summer rice ...	500	500	500	8	15	
			Gram	25,000	27,700	24,700	11	15	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	170,000	190,000	180,000	11	16	
			Other *rabi* food-grains, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	25,000	25,000	25,000	14	16	
			Sugarcane	13,000	13,500	13,500	14	15	
			Total food-crops ...	264,000	288,200	271,200	11	15¼	
			Tobacco	88,000	90,000	89,000	14	16	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton, (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	205,000	204,800	204,800	14	14	
			Total non-food crops ...	293,000	294,800	293,800	14	14¼	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	557,000	583,000	565,000	12¼	15	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area *last year* under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Estimated area *this year* under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Malda ...	1,216,640	811,500	Wheat	60,000	47,000	85,500	12	16	The outturn of this year is better owing to timely rainfall during the sowing and growing seasons.	
			Barley	25,000	24,000	27,000	12	16		
			Boro or summer rice ...	6,000	7,000	7,100	16	17		
			Gram	7,000	7,000	7,100	10	14		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	95,000	93,000	80,300	12	16		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	1,500	1,500	1,500	10	16		
			Sugarcane	5,000	4,000	4,000	12	14		
			Total food-crops ...	199,500	183,500	212,500	12	16		
			Tobacco	10,500	10,000	11,000	16	17		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseed (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	8,000	6,000	8,500	12	14		
			Total non-food crops ...	18,500	16,000	19,500	14	15½		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	218,000	199,000	232,000	12	16		

Sonthal Parganas.	3,600,160	1,327,300	Wheat	14,600	8,300	11,900	8	14⅘		
			Barley	15,000	10,700	12,700	8½	14½		
			Boro or summer rice ...	1,100	600	600	8	14		
			Gram	22,000	20,600	19,700	9⅓	14⅓		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	72,000	63,000	70,000	9	13⅗		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	2,000	2,000	2,000	10	14		
			Sugarcane	16,000	15,700	15,700	11⅓	14⅞		
			Total food-crops ...	142,700	120,900	132,600	9⅛	14		
			Tobacco	600	600	600	10	14		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	1,300	1,100	1,300	6	16		
			Total non-food crops ...	1,900	1,700	1,900	7⅛	15⅓		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	144,600	122,600	134,500	9½	14		
Cuttack ...	2,325,120	1,161,200	Wheat ...	1,500	1,000	2,100	4	12	The general increase in area and outturn is due to favourable weather. The decrease in area under summer rice is alleged to be due to want of rain. It will probably be an average crop. The rain in November last did some damage to wheat, barley and other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	The figure shewing the normal area for *boro* rice is probably too high, although the previous figure has already been reduced.
			Barley ...	1,600	600	800	4	12		
			Boro or summer rice ...	47,000	51,700	38,800	12	16		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	100,000	91,500	97,900	7	14		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	3,300	3,300	3,000	13	12		
			Sugarcane	5,000	4,300	4,600	9	16		
			Total food-crops ...	157,800	152,400	147,000	7½	14		
			Tobacco	7,500	6,200	10,300	13	16		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	29,000	22,600	25,900	11	16		
			Total non-food crops ...	36,500	28,800	36,200	11⅛	16		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	194,300	181,200	183,200	8	14½		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each *specified rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area *last year* under each *specified rabi* crop in acres.	Estimated area *this year* under each *specified rabi* crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officer.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Balasore ...	1,333,404	837,100	Wheat	500	300	100	Annas. 8	Annas. 10		
			Boro or summer rice ...	1,300	4,000	400	12	9		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	23,000	21,700	21,000	9	14		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	5,000	5,200	5,400	9	16		
			Sugarcane	4,000	4,000	3,900	8	15		
			Total food-crops ...	33,800	35,200	31,400	10	13		
			Tobacco	100	100	100	10	16		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	9,000	8,600	8,800	9	16		
			Total non-food crops ...	9,100	8,700	8,900	9	16		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	42,900	43,900	40,300	10	14		
Angul and Khondmals.	1,076,940	247,600	Wheat	100	100	100	6	16	The year was favourable to the *rabi* crops.	
			Gram	48,000	24,000	48,000	2	16		
			Sugarcane	2,000	2,000	2,000	12	16		
			Total food-crops ...	50,100	26,100	50,100	2½	16		

			Tobacco	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	16	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c	38,000	25,000	38,000	12	16	
			Total non-food crops ...	39,000	26,000	39,000	12	16	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	89,100	52,100	89,100	7½	16	
Puri ...	1,582,720	812,300	*Boro* or summer rice ...	6,500	5,000	6,000	12	12	The season was fairly favourable to most of these crops. Want of rain during the sowing season has had a slightly prejudicial effect on mung, chana, sugarcane and the oilseed crops.
			Gram	5,500	4,900	6,000	4	8	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	60,000	30,800	62,200	8	11	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	1,000	200	900	6 12	7 12	
			Sugarcane	3,500	3,000	4,000			
			Total food-crops ..	76,500	43,300	79,100	8	11	
			Tobacco	4,000	4,000	4,000	12	12	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	8,000	6,100	8,000	5	10	
			Total non-food crops ...	12,000	10,400	12,000	6¾	10¾	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	88,500	54,300	91,100	7¾	11	
Hazaribagh ...	4,493,440	2,478,500	Wheat	8,100	8,000	8,000	9	16	The increase in the outturn is due to favourable rainfall.
			Barley	1,100	1,100	1,100	9	16	
			Gram	50,000	50,600	50,600	10	16	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses	74,000	73,700	73,700	9	16	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	3,000	3,100	2,800	11	16	
			Sugarcane	32,000	32,100	32,100	12	16	
			Total food-crops ...	168,200	168,600	168,300	10	16	
			Tobacco	800	800	800	8	16	
			Opium (poppy) .. .	5,000	4,900	4,900	12	16	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oil-seeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	275,000	276,400	276,400	16	16	
			Total non-food crops ...	280,800	282,100	282,100	15	16	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	440,000	450,700	450,400	13	16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area *last year* under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Estimated area *this year* under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officer.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Lohardaga ...	4,569,600	2,888,300	Wheat	1,300	500	1,400	12	12	Owing to the favourable condition of the season, the area sown this year and the outturn are greater than those of last year.	
			Barley	300	100	300	6	12		
			Boro or summer rice ...	3,000	1,000	3,000	6	12		
			Gram	200	100	200	6	12		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	20,000	10,000	20,000	6	12		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	600	200	600	6	12		
			Sugarcane	200	......	200	......	10		
			Total food-crops ...	25,600	11,900	25,700	6	12		
			Other *rabi* non-food-crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	75,000	40,100	70,100	5	12		
			Total non-food crops ...	75,000	40,100	70,100	5	12		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	100,600	52,000	95,800	5½	12		

Palamau ...	3,139,200	768,000	Wheat	14,700	4,500	14,900	5	11	Low outturn is due to want of rain at the sowing season. There was no rain from October 1897 to 11th February 1898.
			Barley	13,000	8,300	11,900	8	11	
			Gram	35,000	12,800	30,400	8	12	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	30,000	11,100	17,000	9	10	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	5,600	5,000	5,500	6	12	
			Sugarcane	100,000	3,200	99,600	12	12	
			Total food-crops ...	197,700	44,900	178,700	8½	11¾	
			Opium (poppy)	700	600	700	13	14	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	38,000	29,700	31,800	6¾	10	
			Total non-food crops ...	38,700	30,300	32,500	6¾	10	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	231,400	75,200	211,200	8½	11½	
Manbhum ...	2,654,080	1,422,400	Wheat	5,000	1,600	3,200	3½	17	The prospects have throughout been favourable.
			Barley	3,200	100	3,200	7	17	
			Boro or summer rice ...	100	......	100	......	20	
			Gram	2,600	2,600	2,600	3½	17	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	55,000	45,800	56,800	3½	20	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	200	100	300	6	18	
			Sugarcane	20,000	2,400	19,100	8	18	
			Total food-crops ..	86,100	52,600	85,300	5	19	
			Tobacco	4,000	400	3,700	7	18	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	80,000	6,800	78,200	5	19	
			Total non-food crops .	84,000	7,200	81,900	5	19	
			GRAND TOTAL ..	170,100	59,800	167,200	5	19	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *rabi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Approximate area *last year* under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Estimated area *this year* under each specified *rabi* crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officer.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Singhbhum ...	2,401,920	1,182,100	Wheat	2,500	1,600	2,600	8	16		
			Barley	600	200	800	4	16		
			Boro or summer rice ..	600	25	600	1	16		
			Gram	5,000	3,800	5,000	4	16		
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	110,000	11,500	113,600	7	16		
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	1,400	1,400	1,400	4	16		
			Sugarcane	1,000	500	1,000	4	16		
			Total food-crops ...	121,100	19,000	125,000	6	16		
			Tobacco	1,000	1,900	1,000	7	16		
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	12,000	3,800	11,700	4	16		
			Total non-food crops ...	13,000	5,700	12,800	4½	16		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	134,100	24,700	137,800	5¼	16		

Tot 1 Bengal	90,784,126	57,424,900	Wheat	1,517,800	1,360,100	1,574,200	10	15¼	
			Barley	1,206,600	1,113,900	1,221,400	11	17	
			Boro or summer rice ...	582,390	572,300	604,400	9½	14½	
			Gram	1,348,900	1,231,300	1,182,800	9	15	
			Other *rabi* cereals and pulses.	4,108,100	3,780,900	3,740,500	10⅔	16½	
			Other *rabi* food-crops, *e.g.*, potatoes, yams, melons and others.	673,400	655,100	699,800	10⅓	16¼	
			Sugarcane	969,300	833,000	962,000	12¾	15	
			Total food-crops ...	10,406,400	9,646,630	9,985,100	10½	16¼	
			Tobacco	650,400	662,900	646,900	11¾	14	
			Opium (poppy)	236,300	223,100	236,200	13	14	
			Ganja	1,000	900	700	15	13	
			Other *rabi* non-food crops, *e.g.*, cotton (early and late), all kinds of oilseeds (which are harvested in the spring), spices, oats, &c.	3,355,400	3,099,100	3,365,400	11	14	
			Total non-food crops ...	4,243,100	3,965,900	4,249,200	11	14	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	14,649,500	13,632,500	14,234,300	10¼	15½	

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 25th April 1898.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·63, Kalna ·79, Katwa ·84, Raniganj ·20. Weather hot. More rain wanted for ploughing. Fields being manured. *Aus* paddy being sown in the Kalna subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-pox reported from a few villages. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13 to 16	per rupee.
Kalna	13 to $13\frac{5}{16}$	
Katwa	$13\frac{7}{8}$	
Raniganj	14	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·12, Rampur Hât 1·14. Weather very hot. Rain much facilitated ploughing in the subdivision. Manuring still going on. Prices stationary. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·10, Vishnupur 2·06. Weather occasionally cloudy and very hot. Transplantation of sugarcane has commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee at Sadar and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·05, Contai 1·62, Tamluk 1·65. Prospects of *boro* paddy, indigo and *til* good. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Contai	15	
Tamluk	$11\frac{7}{16}$	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·50, Serampore ·64, Jahanabad 1·18. More rain wanted for tillage. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Common rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar ·75, Ulubaria 1·33. Weather hot with strong south-easterly wind. Harvesting of *boro* at Uluberia continues. The recent rain has facilitated ploughing of lands. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·15, Barasat 1·01, Basirhat ·41, Diamond Harbour 1·22. Weather hot. No crops on the ground. Some useful rain has fallen, but more rain is wanted for tillage of lands. A few cases of cattle-disease reported from thana Mathurapur. Fodder and water sufficient in all places except Barasat, where want of water is beginning to be felt. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13	per rupee.
Barasat	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Basirhat	$13\frac{7}{8}$	
Diamond Harbour	12	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·63, Kushtia 1·92, Meherpur 2·41, Chuadanga 1·28, Ranaghat 1·09. The rain has facilitated ploughing and sowing of *aus* and jute, and has improved the condition of indigo and sugarcane. Common rice selling at 10 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in thana Chakdah.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·14, Kandi 2·35, Jangipur ·88. Weather hot. The rain has done good to the cultivation of the *bhadoi* crops. Plantation of sugarcane going on. State of indigo and mulberry hopeful. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder sufficient. More rain wanted for the cultivation of crops. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Kandi	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Jangipur	$13\frac{3}{4}$	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Magura nil, Jhenida ·38, Narail ·61, Bangaon ·07. Weather hot, cloudy and windy. Cultivation going on More rain badly wanted. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder reported to be insufficient, and water somewhat scarce in places in the Jhenida subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Jhenida	11	
Magura	11¼	
Narail	11⅞	
Bangaon	12 to 13	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·43, Bagerhat ·26, Satkhira ·47. Weather hot and windy. *Boro* being harvested. Cultivation of *aus* commenced. Water and fodder available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11 to 13	per rupee.
Satkhira	11¾	
Bagerhat	12¾	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·60, Nator 1·80, Naugaon ·84. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice ranges from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 1·62. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy and jute going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·39, Alipur Duars ·63. Days hot, nights pleasant. Sowing of *bhadoi* and jute going on. Harvesting of tobacco finished. No want of fodder and drinking-water. Common rice sells from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 2·08, Kurseong 3·42, Siliguri ·37. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—Indian-corn and potatoes progressing well. *Terai—Bhadoi* and jute being sown, and sugarcane being planted. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

Hills—10 to 12 seers per rupee.
Terai—13 to 15 ,, ,, ,,

Bhutta sells from 17 to 30 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·27, Gaibanda ·73, Kurigram 1·84, Nilphamari ·47. Ploughing for jute and sowing of *aus* continue. Weeding of *aus* going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Good drinking-water reported scarce in places in Gaibanda.

Bogra.—Average rainfall ·81. Sowing of *aus* and jute commenced. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling from 11¼ to 14½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·32, Sirajganj 1·57. Weather hot and windy. Crop prospects good. *China* is being harvested. Common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·77, Manikganj 1·77, Narainganj ·85. Weather hot. Sowing of *aus* and jute commenced. Harvesting of *boro* proceeding. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Want of good drinking-water in the interior. Common rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·00, Jamalpur ·60, Tangail 3·16, Kishorganj ·48. Weather cloudy and oppressive. *Aus* and jute being sown. *Boro* paddy being reaped. Rain is badly wanted. A shower in Tangail did a lot of good. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. No cattle-disease. Rice selling at an average of 11 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·32, Goalundo 1·20, Madaripur ·32. Weather hot. Strong wind blowing from south-east. *Aus* paddy being sown. Prospects favourable. Common rice sells at 10½ to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·08. Weather warm. Rain has done good to crops. More rain wanted. Common rice sells from 9 to 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather very hot. Sowing retarded for want of rain. Scarcity of water reported from some places. Fodder sufficient. Rice sells from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Ploughing continues. Rain much wanted. No cattle-disease. Condition of fodder and water getting poor. Price of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvesting still going on. Outturn below the average. Rain wanted. Drinking-water scarce in the wave-swept area. Rice selling at 11 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. *Rabi* harvest almost finished. Sugarcane and *china* doing well. Prices almost stationary. In Patna common rice (new) sells at 15½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. Sugarcane and *china* continue good. *Mahua* flowers being gathered. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at 14 seers, barley 20 seers, gram 19 seers, *arhar* 19 seers, and wheat 13½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather hot. Threshing of *rabi* continues. Sugarcane is being irrigated. Cattle-disease reported from some places in Sasaram. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *China* and indigo doing well. Fields being prepared for *bhadoi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Average prices are—common rice 12·14 seers and *makai* 21·12 seers, against 9·2 seers and 10·5 seers respectively last year.

Champaran.—No rain. *Rabi* harvest finished. *Bhadoi* sowing just commenced. Preparation of land for *bhadoi* and *aghani* in progress. Common rice and maize sell at 12½ and 21½ seers per rupee respectively, against average 15 and 20½ seers.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Threshing of *rabi* crops still in progress. Prospects good. Prices are—common rice 10 to 13 seers, wheat 14 seers, barley 23 seers, *makai* 19 seers, gram 16 to 17 seers, and *rahar* 18 to 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·12, Samastipur ·13, Madhubani ·03. Weather hot. Preparation of land for *bhadoi* going on. Early paddy and *mung* looking well. More rain wanted for sowing of *bhadoi*. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03, Jamui ·27, Begusarai nil. Weather hot. Sugarcane being watered. No other standing crops. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai subdivision. Rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	... ...	11 to 13 seers per rupee.
Begusarai	... ...	11 to 12 „ „
Jamui	... ...	13 „ „

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Kishanganj ·32, Araria ·09. The recent rain was of much use for agricultural operations. Lands are being ploughed for *bhadoi* crops. A few cases of cattle-pox reported from Araria subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee at Sadar, Kishanganj, and Araria.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Banka ·47, Madhipura 1·22, Supaul ·67 in preceding week. Weather hot. The rainfall has benefited the standing sugarcane. *Rabi* harvesting practically over. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* sowings. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Malda.—No rain. Weather hot. Threshing of *rabi* crops not yet finished. Rain still wanted for cultivation of *bhadoi* crops and jute. Common rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rain in all subdivisions except Godda. District average rainfall ·82. The rain has done good to mango and sugarcane and to stock of fodder. *Mahua* harvest practically over; good outturn. Price of rice 13½ to 14 seers, and of maize 16 to 22 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease in Pakour only.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·80, Jajpur ·64, Kendrapara 2·36, Banki 1·76. Weather cloudy and hot. *Dalua* ripening and being harvested in places. New sugarcane in progress. Tobacco being gathered. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

		Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	... ...	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	... ...	18	6	
Kendrapara	... ...	18	6	
Banki	... ...	16	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. *Dalua* being harvested. Cotton flowering. Sugarcane growing well. Ploughing commenced. Price of rice varies from 14 to 19 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 13 and 16 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar ·60. Ploughing of paddy lands commenced. Coarse rice selling at 20 seers per rupee at Angul and 12 seers at Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Puri ·83, Khurda 1·56. *Dalua* paddy being reaped. *Mung* being harvested. State of sugarcane, cotton, and other miscellaneous crops generally good. Cultivation going on for next *sarad* crop. Cattle-disease not reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Puri	15	12	per rupee.
Khurda	14	7	
Interior of district	15 to 19	7 to 11	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·51. Conditions favourable. Rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—*Mahua* gathering continues. Rice sells at Ranchi 12 seers, and in the interior from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Slight rain in east and west of district accompanied by hail. Weather very hot. *Rabi* harvest over; outturn 12 annas. *Mahua* still falling, but in small quantities. Rice selling at 12 to 13 seers per rupee. Slight cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·50, Gobindpur ·03. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Purulia. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers and at Gobindpur 13½ seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall ·52. Rice plentiful, and the price is from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain over a considerable part of the Province during the week. Ploughing and early sowings are in progress, but more rain is required in parts. The young crops of sugarcane, indigo and *china* millet are doing well. The spring rice is being harvested, and the gathering of the *mahua* flowers in the Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur Divisions is almost over. There was a slight rise in the price of rice in a few districts, but on the whole the prices remained practically the same as in the previous week. Cattle-disease is reported from places in Burdwan, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Shahabad, Monghyr, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas, Lohardaga, Palamau and Manbhum. Fodder-supply is generally sufficient. Scarcity of drinking-water is reported from places in Central and Eastern Bengal.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 26th April 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*retail*) of *Food-grains and Salt in the Head-*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division	Number.	DISTRICTS	Wheat: Present return	Wheat: Next preceding return	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year	Barley: Present return	Barley: Next preceding return	Barley: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, best sort: Present return	Rice, best sort: Next preceding return	Rice, best sort: Corresponding return of last year	Rice, common: Present return	Rice, common: Next preceding return	Rice, common: Corresponding return of last year	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*): Present return	Jowar or Cholum: Next preceding return	Jowar or Cholum: Corresponding return of last year
BENGAL			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burdwan Division	1	Burdwan	12 0	..	9 8				11 0	11 4	8 4	13 0	13 5	9 12	...	..	.
	2	Birbhum	11 4	12 0	8 5			.	8 4	10 0	7 8	13 8	13 8	9 0			...
	3	Bankura	13 2	13 0	9 0	20 0	.	10 0	11 4	11 8	10 0	15 0	15 5	11 0	...		...
	4	Midnapore ..	8 8	8 8	8 0	.		.	10 8	11 0 to 11 8	8 0	13 2	13 12 to 14 0	10 0			
	5	Hooghly	10 0	10 0	10 0	.			7 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 0	9 8			
	6	Howrah					.		9 8	9 12	8 4	12 2	12 6	9 12	..		...
Presidency Division	7	24-Parganas						..	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0 to 13 0	11 8 to 13 0	9 0	.	...	...
	8	Calcutta	10 5	10 0	8 0	13 5	13 5	11 13	7 4	6 10	6 6	10 0	8 6	8 0	14 8	14 8	11 13
	9	Nadia	11 13	12 13	9 0	14 9	.	11 0	5 15	5 15	6 11	12 10	12 14	9 10		.	
	10	Murshidabad	12 8	13 8	9 0	23 0	20 0		10 8	10 0	8 8	12 12	14 0	8 12			.
	11	Jessore	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	8 8	12 4	13 0	10 0			..
	12	Khulna							10 14	11 14	9 0	12 6	13 0	10 8		...	.
Rajshahi Division	13	Rajshahi	14 1	15 0	9 0	21 12	22 8	14 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 2	8 1		...	.
	14	Dinajpur	12 0	8 11 1e	8 6				9 9 3e	10 3	7 12 4e	13 9	14-5-2e	9 9 3e	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri	9 0	8 4	8 8	...			5 0	5 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	.	.	..
	16	Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 0	11 0	8 4			...
	17	Rangpur	7 0	7 0	8 0			.	8 8	8 8	6 0	12 8	12 8	8 0	...	...	...
	18	Bogra	12 0	12 0 old 7 8	7 8				7 8	9 0	6 12	12 0	12 0	8 4	..	...	...
	19	Pabna	15 0	15 0	9 6	22 8	20 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 4	..	...	.
Dacca Division	20	Dacca	14 0	8 0	8 8	26 0	26 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	8 4	11 12	11 12	9 8	.	.	.
	21	Mymensingh	8 0	8 0	7 0	...		..	7 8	7 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	.	.	.
	22	Faridpur				...	...	.	5 7	5 8	5 4	11 10	11 12	9 0		...	...
	23	Backergunge				.	.	.	11 12	11 12	7 14	12 0	12 0	8 12	..	...	...

A. In the sadr subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are: Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch), Katwa 10 seers 10 chitaks (karkatch), Raniganj 10½ seers.
B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9¼ seers per rupee.
D. In these subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are.—Tamluk 10 seers (panga), Ghatal 10½ seers (panga), Contai return not received.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Serampore 10½ seers, Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.
F. At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅔ chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are.—Chetla 10½ seers, Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Baduria 10⅔ seers, Magrahat 10 seers.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10⅔ seers (panga), Chuadanga 10 seers (panga), Moherpur 10 seers (karkatch), Ranaghat 10½ seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are.—Lalbagh 11 seers; Kandi 10¾ seers; Jangipur 10⅔ seers.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are.—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 9¾ seers; Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks, Bongaon 9 seers 2 chitaks.

...ts of Bengal on the 15th April 1898.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
13 5	13 5	8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13 8	14 8	10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

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Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
				BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
11 4	3 6 0	3 6 6	3 6 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
10 8	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	Bankura.	3	
10 0	Panga 3 10 0	3 9 0	3 14 0	Midnapore.	4	
10 8	Crushed. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0			
9 8	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
9 8	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Howrah.	6	
9 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	24-Parganas	7	Presidency Division.
10 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	Calcutta.	8	
10 8	Panga. 3 10 0	3 9 0	3 13 0	Nadia.	9	
11 0	Karkatch. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Murshidabad.	10	
9 4	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 13 3	Jessore.	11	
8 0	Panga. 4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Khulna.	12	
9 0	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
9-6-3⁄	Panga. 3 12 0	4 0 [illegible]	4 4 0	Dinajpur	14	
9 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 1 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
7 0	Panga. ...	...	...	Darjeeling.	16	
10 0	Panga. 4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
8 4	4 2 8	4 2 8	4 4 0	Bogra.	18	
9 12	Panga. 3 13 6	3 13 0	4 1 6	Pabna.	19	
10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
8 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	Mymensingh.	21	
8 12	Panga. 4 4 0	4 4 0	4 10 0	Faridpur.	22	
9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	Backergunge.	23	

...are :—Bagerhat 10 seers ; Satkhira 9½ seers.
...r rupee are :—Nowgong 9¼ seers ; Nator 9 seers.
...rupee.
...seers per rupee.
...upee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Karigram 8 seers ; Nilphamari
...ers per rupee.
...ail prices of salt per rupee are :— Madanganj 10 seers 10 chitaks
...aks, Mirkadim 10 seers 10 chitaks.
... rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers 6 chitaks ; Jamalpur 9 seers
...s.
...are :—Goalundo 10 seers (panga) ; Madaripur 10¼ seers.
...are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—concluded.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Chittagong Division. 24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10 0	10 12	8 0	12 8	12 0	9 0	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 4	11 8	9 0	...	...	..
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 10	8 0	11 12	11 12	10 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
Patna Division. 27	Patna ...	14 0	13 0	10 8	23 0	20 0	13 0	11 8	13 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	9 12	24 0	25 0	...
28	Gaya ...	14 0	13 0	9 4	23 0	21 0	12 4	8 0	7 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	8 0	17 8	18 0	10 0
29	Shahabad ...	13 8 & 14 0	10 8 to 11 0	9 8 & 10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	7 0	12 4 & 12 8	8 8 & 9 0	11 8 & 13 0	13 8 & 14 0	9 8	...	...	...
30	Saran ..	13 0	13 0	10 0	18 0	21 0	12 14	7 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	13 8	9 12	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	14 0	11 0	8 4	24 0	...	12 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	13 8	14 0	9 8	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	13 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	12 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	12 0	11 0	8 4	16 0	13 8	11 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division. 34	Monghyr ...	New 16 12¼ Old 11 8¾	15 6	9 7	21 0	21 0	...	6 4⅘	6 4⅘	6 4	12 1⅓	12 13⅘	8 6	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	13 12	12 10	9 2½	20 0	17 12	12 10	11 [illegible]	11 6	7 10	13 12	13 14	8 13½	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	12 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	7 8	15 8	15 8	8 4	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	14 0	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	...		...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	11 0	8 8	7 12	13 0	14 0	...	9 0	10 0	7 12	13 0	13 0	9 4	...	.	...
ORISSA.																
Orissa Division. 39	Cuttack ...	8 13	8 9	7 9	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 9	15 2	15 12	12 8	...	..	...
40	Balasore ...	13 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 8	10 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	.	...	...
41	Puri ...	8 2	7 14	6 9	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 14	15 12	17 2	13 2	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
Chota Nagpur Division. 42	Hazaribagh ...	11 0	10 12	8 8	16 0	13 4	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	12 0	12 4	8 12	...	...	...
43	Lohardaga ...	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 10 8	5 8 to 8 3	...	...	...	9 0	9 0 to 10 0	7 0	11 8 to 12 0	12 0	8 8 to 8 12	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	14 5	14 1	8 12	23 8	23 10	14 1	12 6	11 8	7 5	13 0	13 0	7 7	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	11 0	12 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers ; Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chittacks.
At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt (panga) is 8½ seers per rupee.
In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11 seers ; Bihar 10 seers ; Dinapore return not received.
In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 9 seers ; Aurangabad 9⅞ seers.
In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Sasaram 10½ seers ; Bhabua 9½ seers ; Buxar return not received.
In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11½ seers ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 2 chittacks.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th April 1898.

[...]ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

[B]AJRA OR CUMBU. [P]ennisetum typhoideum. — Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	MARUA OR RAGI. (Eleusine Coroocana.) — Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	11 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	11 0
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	12 0
...	...	...	...	18 0	...
6 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Bengal on the 15th April 1898—(concluded).

[...] return.	Corresponding return of last year.	WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—concluded.		
0	10 0	Panga. 4 7 1⅓	4 7 1⅓	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
0	8 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	Noakhali.	25	
10	8 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	Chittagong.	26	
					BIHAR.		
0	10 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
0	9 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	Gaya.	28	
8	10 0	Panga. 3 10 6	3 13 9	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
4	9 8	3 13 6	3 12 0	4 3 0	Saran.	30	
8	9 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 6 0	Champaran.	31	
0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
0	9 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	Darbhanga.	33	
6	9 15	Panga. 3 9 0	3 9 0	4 3 0	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
8	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
[illegible]	9 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
[illegible]	10 4	Karkatch. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
					ORISSA.		
[illegible]	10 12	Karkatch. 3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	Cuttack	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
3	10 5	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	Balasore.	40	
7	12 8	Karkatch 3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	Puri	41	
					CHOTA NAGPUR.		
[illegible]	8 0	Panga. 4 7 0	4 6 0	4 5 3	Hazaribagh	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
[illegible]	9 0	Panga. 4 2 0	4 2 0	4 7 0	Lohardaga.	43	
[illegible]	9 0	Panga. 1 ...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
[illegible]	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 10 0	4 0 0 to 4 4 0	Manbhum.	45	
[illegible]	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singbhum.	46	

[...] rupee.
[...]pee are :—Hajipur 9¾ seers and Sitamarhi 10 seers.
[...]pee are :—Samastipur 11 seers, Madhubani 10 seers 6 chitaks.
[...]pee are :—Begusarai 10¼ seers, Jamui 10 seers.
[...]s the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
[...]tail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
[...]per rupee are :—Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (panga),
[...] (karkatch), Deoghur return not received.
[...]ail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
[...]rupee.
[...]rupee.
[...]r rupee.

[...] general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 4 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	New. 3 12 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	3 4 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 9 0	3 6 0	4 12 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	3 5 3	3 5 3	4 12 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 4 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 14 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	2 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 4 0
7	Chittagong ...	4 0 0	3 12 0	5 4 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 7 0	3 0 0	4 6 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 11 0	1 9 0	1 14 6	3 0 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 2 6	3 5 3	3 1 3	4 7 0	2 13 6	3 1 3	4 9 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 5 3
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 8 6	3 8 0	5 5 0	2 14 0	2 13 6	4 8 0	2 14 0	3 3 0	4 6 0	2 0 0	2 3 0	3 2 9
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 6	3 6 6	4 5 6	2 8 6	2 5 6	3 1 0	4 0 0	4 8 6	4 13 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 7 0	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	5 11 0	3 5 0 to 3 8 0	3 5 0	4 8 6 to 4 11 0	3 5 0 to 6 10 6	3 12 9 to 6 10 6	5 2 0 to 7 4 0	...	...	...

Calcutta,
The 26th April 1898.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 4 0	2 3 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 6	2 10 0	3 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 8 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	5 0 0	4 14 0
1 10 0	1 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 6	2 3 0	3 1 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 0	1 13 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 6	2 11 0	3 5 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 10 6	2 8 6	2 14 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	3 10 0 to 5 0 0	5 0 0 to 5 11 0

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
34 0 0	34 0 0	30 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	7 4 0	7 0 0 per kahan.	6 8 0
32 0 0	30 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No import	No import	32 0 0	Madhukhali. 4 8 0 Pulta. 6 4 0	4 8 0 6 4 0	5 4 0 6 4 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece — 0 8 0 to 2 0 0 Cleaned hides, per piece — 0 12 0 to 2 12 0	0 8 0 to 2 0 0 0 12 0 to 2 4 0	0 12 0 to 2 2 0 1 0 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	...
40 0 0	40 0 0	28 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	7	7 bundles per rupee.	8
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 per maund.	8 8 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	32 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...	...
30 0 0	25 0 0	22 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0 per maund.	0 6 0
32 0 0	27 13 3	22 13 9	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 2 0	32 0 0	29 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	34 8 0	30 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0
32 0 0 to 40 0 0	30 7 0 to 37 10 3	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0 per piece.	2 0 0	0 3 4	0 3 4 per maund.	0 4 0

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th April 1898

Straw.			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers.									Marts.
						Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 6 0	5 4 0 per kahan.	5 0 0	...	...	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 0 Panga.	3 9 0	1. Calcutta.
5 0 0	5 0 0 per kahan.	7 0 0	...	...	..	.	...		0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 6	3 6 0	2. Burdwan.
1 10 0	1 10 0 per kahan.	2 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0 to 5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10 0 3 7 0	3 9 0 Panga. 3 7 0 Crushed.	3 11 0 3 12 0	3. Midnapore.
1 0 0	1 0 0 per maund.	0 12 0	...	..	...	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 13 6	3 13 0 Panga.	4 1 6	4. Pabna.
7	7 bundles per rupee.	8	..	...	..	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5 Rangpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	6. Dacca
...	...	...		...	.	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	..	...	.	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	4 8 0	7. Chittagong.
0 5 0	0 5 0 per maund.	0 7 0	...	..	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	10. Bhagalpur.
2 10 0	2 10 0 per kahan.	3 3 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 0	3 1 0	3 1 0 Kurkutch.	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
	No fixed rate.		...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0 Panga	4 7 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of December 1897.

Whence imported.	Food-grains. Rice and Paddy. Rice.	Food-grains. Rice and Paddy. * Paddy.	Food-grains. Rice and Paddy. Total (in rice).	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Food-grains. Total.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous Products. Gunny-bags.†	Oil-seeds. Linseed.	Oil-seeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	2,04,440	6,146	2,08,281	59	2,298	25	2,10,663	1,472	18,380	1,318	......	......	......	89	35,89,463	137	......	......	149	1
Birbhum	2,39,020	......	2,39,020	......	87	......	2,39,107	300	6,440	......	......	......	......	5	......	3	......	......	121	......
Midnapore	2,53,502	2,016	2,59,762	......	613	......	2,60,375	140	3,645	468	......	......	12	185	11,654	33	16	......	......	......
Hooghly	1,45,114	11,702	1,52,428	......	2,109	......	1,54,537	1,66,378	339,596	1,011	4,882	......	290	......	4,638	......	22	942	5,088	2,072
24-Parganas	3,28,265	39,553	3,52,985	33	67	......	3,53,088	1,79,197	590,475	......	944	......	740	......	9,794	......	1,600	40,833	2,349	921
Nadia	18,474	195	18,596	106	50,776	1,196	70,674	1,36,220	14,382	24,155	1,514	47	459	46	......	4,052	2	2,125	3,124	1
Murshidabad	69,039	......	69,039	......	3,949	......	72,988	24,527	3,395	508	938	......	......	545	......	1,057	......	11	......	......
Jessore	14,235	4,800	17,235	......	383	......	17,618	15,995	525	623	310	......	......	......	......	32	......	6,296	3,051	......
Khulna	4,615	3,625	6,880	......	50	......	6,930	10,470	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7,840	......	......
Rajshahi	4	......	4	......	303	......	307	1,46,637	1,605	2,448	1,034	......	......	190	......	735	......	......	......	......
Dinajpur	703	......	703	......	......	......	703	1,13,384	383,460	......	1,087	......	......	......	......	2	5	......	......	......
Jalpaiguri	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,41,916	389,625	......	1,488	39,272	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,904	......
Darjeeling	101	......	101	......	......	......	101	36,541	241,045	......	......	15,192	......	......	......	......	......	......	20	......
Rangpur	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,73,270	26,530	......	572	......	......	......	......	61	......	22	15,060	......
Bogra	18	163	120	......	26	......	146	1,01,492	1,050	......	1,268	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pabna	1,118	......	1,118	......	......	......	1,118	4,26,292	12,400	11	3,681	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	246	......
Cooch Behar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6,842	4,235	......	408	1,925	......	......	......	......	......	......	99	......
Dacca	371	......	371	......	100	......	471	10,57,489	2,695	425	496	......	3,543	......	......	......	2	......	......	......
Mymensingh	21	......	21	......	......	......	21	3,37,318	805	144	5,179	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Faridpur	2,250	275	2,422	......	1,213	......	3,635	1,48,599	2,835	644	3,753	......	......	......	......	20	......	......	......	......
Backergunge	1,92,560	......	1,92,560	......	258	......	1,92,818	505	......	......	2,004	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tippera	4,940	......	4,940	......	8	......	4,948	11,816	175	......	313	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	9,059	......	9,059	......	......	......	9,059	100	......	......	......	......	130	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	7	......	7	......	......	......	7	......	1,490	......	......	890	421	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Bengal ...	14,92,856	68,475	15,35,652	201	62,240	1,221	15,99,314	34,67,200	2,035,698	31,755	29,931	67,327	5,605	1,060	36,14,969	6,132	1,647	58,219	32,211	2,995
BIHAR.																				
Patna	6,259	......	6,259	1,915	63,438	7,432	79,044	......	2,640	45,450	13,675	......	9	......	......	101	......	8,351	1,352	900
Gaya	1,107	......	1,107	408	2,204	......	3,719	......	805	638	1,556	......	......	......	......	......	......	10,514	......	404
Shahabad	1	......	1	1,777	6,350	......	8,128	......	......	2,685	......	......	......	......	......	634	......	5,892	......	......
Saran	......	......	......	212	1,275	......	1,487	1,626	280	3,082	2,093	......	......	......	......	3,765	......	113	......	......
Champaran	1,081	......	1,081	......	957	1,150	3,188	......	945	20,056	6,375	......	......	......	......	7,073	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	......	......	......	......	148	1,652	1,800	......	105	20,935	3,075	......	2	......	......	7,190	......	......	703	......
Darbhanga	8,816	......	8,816	......	523	267	9,608	......	455	30,296	14,128	368	......	......	......	3,915	......	29	965	63
Monghyr	5,807	......	5,807	2,605	30,348	2,964	41,724	145	560	6,360	6,770	......	39	......	......	2,557	......	......	9	11
Bhagalpur	18,894	......	18,894	3,297	3,068	19,764	45,023	1,632	560	18,372	40,591	......	75	......	......	1,929	......	42	......	......
Purnea	517	......	517	......	759	285	1,561	1,52,803	73,080	5,093	13,113	......	......	......	......	4,036	......	......	2,351	......
Malda	2	......	2	30	203	53	288	3,809	......	10	359	......	1	25	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	8,362	12	8,370	2,260	14,447	3,848	28,925	7,979	1,085	7,329	41,725	......	7	17	......	1,924	......	48	200	......
Total of Bihar ...	50,846	12	50,854	12,504	1,23,720	37,415	2,24,493	1,67,994	80,515	1,60,366	1,43,460	368	133	42	......	33,124	......	24,989	5,580	1,378

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice and Paddy. Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	OIL-SEEDS. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Refined.	Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	2,181	......	2,181	......	427	......	2,608	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore	80,506	15,966	90,449	......	1,705	35	92,189	114	2,600	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Orissa ...	82,689	15,906	92,630	......	2,132	35	94,797	114	2,600	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh	351	......	351	......	5,704	......	6,055	......	420	......	380	193	......	......	3,05,655	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhum	29,817	16	29,827	......	337	......	30,164	5	3,220	59	1,244	878	......	......	14,42,834	......	......	21	......	......
Singhbhum	11,797	......	11,797	......	......	......	11,797	......	490	......	......	......	......	823	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpur.	41,965	16	41,975	......	6,041	......	48,016	5	4,130	59	1,624	1,071	......	823	17,48,489	......	......	21	......	......
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	16,68,356	84,409	17,21,111	12,705	1,94,133	88,671	19,66,620	36,35,313	2,122,943	1,92,180	1,75,015	58,766	5,738	1,925	53,63,468	39,256	1,647	83,229	37,791	4,373
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam	1,070	......	1,070	......	200	......	1,270	6,221	5,155	1,698	15,883	1,06,258	640	74	......	......	......	......	......	......
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1,189	......	1,189	3,45,032	66,618	13,338	3,25,177	1	1,260	33,198	21,272	1,141	59,695	......	......	23,484	12	946	171	60
Punjab	51	......	51	8,639	18,948	9,876	37,504	......	......	......	700	380	5,142	2	......	49	......	17	5	......
Central Provinces ...	25,997	......	25,977	......	......	......	25,997	......	7,070	......	338	......	1,501	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rajputana and Central India.	2,876	......	2,876	......	1,724	729	5,329	......	245	......	374	......	306	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12,693	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,819	......	......	......	113	......	10	......
Madras	......	......	......	......	14,637	......	14,637	......	......	......	......	......	1,527	......	......	......	2,061	......	195	166
Burma	39,453	......	39,453	......	......	......	39,453	......	15,000	......	......	......	4,331	......	......	......	......	......	......	57
Other places	34,893	......	34,893	......	732	15,349	50,974	......	26,100	......	......	......	4	1	6,724	......	1,25,761	77,934	......	844
Grand Total of Imports in December. 1897	17,75,885	84,409	18,26,640	2,66,366	2,96,992	76,963	24,66,961	36,41,535	2,177,773	2,27,076	2,13,582	1,66,545	97,396	2,002	53,70,152	62,789	1,29,394	1,62,126	38,172	5,500
1896	11,94,340	1,10,552	12,63,435	4,94,999	2,10,738	88,901	20,08,068	27,30,702	2,268,168	99,491	1,22,576	1,53,681	1,25,765	817	40,76,704	57,249	42,563	1,06,029	34,376	5,466

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 17th to 23rd April 1898.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1898.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
April	17th	143·5	10·4	29·745	79·8	89·6	20·2	69·4	72·3	0·693	68·3	68	E, SSW, and variable.	51	Nil	Morning partially cloudy, day and night clear.
,,	18th	148·7	8·6	·771	81·8	92·3	18·9	73·4	76·7	·854	74·5	80	SW, S, and variable	135	0·07	Partially cloudy, o, g, d, p, t, <, [strong wind], [dew].
,,	19th	146·8	10·3	·821	80·8	89·4	19·2	70·2	74·9	·792	72·2	76	Variable ...	46	0·08	Partially cloudy, d.
,,	20th	155·8	4·8	·823	84·4	92·6	17·4	75·2	78·2	·881	75·4	76	ESE and variable	39	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, [dew].
,,	21st	150·5	10·7	·746	84·6	95·6	19·4	76·2	76·7	·813	73·0	70	SSW and SW ...	125	,,	Day partially cloudy, night clear.
,,	22nd	148·5	10·8	·694	84·8	94·7	20·0	74·7	78·1	·876	75·2	75	S by W and SSW	173	,,	Chiefly clear, [dew].
,,	23rd	151·5	10·9	·750	85·5	93·1	15·6	77·5	77·8	·850	74·3	69	SSW and S ...	175	,,	Morning partially cloudy, day and night clear.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·764
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·748
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	66·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	89·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	84·6
The extreme variation of temperature	26·2
The maximum temperature	95·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	14
	%
The mean relative humidity	73
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	70
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd April 1898	0·15
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·55
The total fall from 1st January to 23rd April 1898	1·40
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	4·03

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; [strong wind], strong wind; [dew], dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 25th April 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 17th to 23rd April 1898.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	HYGROMETRY. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1898.		Inches.	°	°		°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
April ...	17th ...	29·818	81·4	92·5	22·2	70·3	83·1	73·6	·701	68·6	62	Nil.
" ...	18th ...	·834	84·6	94·5	20·1	74·6	85·6	78·1	·862	74·8	70	"
" ...	19th ...	·909	81·1	91·5	20·9	70·6	82·5	74·5	·747	70·5	67	"
" ...	20th ...	·900	85·7	95·0	18·7	76·3	89·2	78·0	·809	72·9	58	"
" ...	21st ...	·817	86·7	97·0	20·7	76·3	89·6	79·5	·871	75·1	63	"
" ...	22nd ...	·760	85·9	96·0	20·2	75·8	89·6	80·5	·919	76·7	66	"
" ...	23rd ...	·820	86·8	95·0	16·4	78·6	89·6	80·5	·919	76·7	66	"

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·837
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	84·6
The extreme variation of temperature	26·7
The maximum temperature	97·0
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	65
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd April 1898	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 25th April 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of February 1898, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1897-98.						TOLLAGE, 1896-97.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
Orissa Circle.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Taldanda Canal System	1,215	7	3	12,335	14	0	1,176	13	3	21,051	15	4
Kendrapara ditto	11,518	3	7	1,07,913	0	1	10,055	7	1	1,01,032	12	7
High Level Canal, Range I	4,016	14	6	20,106	5	9	2,428	13	6	17,883	3	6
Ditto, " II	669	11	3	3,052	13	0	452	14	9	3,183	2	0
Ditto, " III	197	8	0	887	7	8	105	12	3	834	7	9
Jajpur Canal ...	49	15	6	276	8	6	41	0	9	266	4	9
Total Orissa Circle ...	17,667	12	1	1,44,572	1	0	14,260	13	7	1,44,251	13	11
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal ...	10,772	5	0	1,19,984	1	6	9,408	9	6	1,38,243	14	0
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	7,403	15	6	82,516	7	9	4,913	1	0	81,179	0	6
Total South-Western Circle	18,176	4	6	2,02,500	9	3	14,321	10	6	2,19,422	14	6
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	1,946	5	3	20,617	8	6	2,125	10	9	18,882	11	9
Arrah ditto ...	3,366	15	9	28,360	8	3	4,641	14	9	26,111	4	0
Buxar ditto ...	910	5	9	8,374	15	3	689	2	3	8,465	6	6
Total Sone Circle ...	6,223	10	9	57,353	0	0	7,456	11	9	53,459	6	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	42,067	11	4	4,04,425	10	3	36,039	3	10	4,17,134	2	8

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1897-98.						TOLLAGE, 1896-97.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total Receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total Receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total Receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total Receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	4,788	466	4,291 11 3	54,788	5,878	42,149 10 1	3,640	724	2,904 4 3	36,962	6,196	31,279 8 2
Total Orissa Circle	4,788	466	4,291 11 3	54,788	5,878	42,149 10 1	3,640	724	2,904 4 3	36,902	6,196	31,279 8 2

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1897-98.						EARNINGS, 1896-97.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals ...	21,959	7	4	1,86,721	11	1	17,165	1	10	1,75,531	6	1
Midnapore Canal ...	10,772	5	0	1,19,984	1	6	9,408	9	6	1,38,243	14	0
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	7,403	15	6	82,516	7	9	4,913	1	0	81,179	0	6
Sone Canals ...	6,223	10	9	57,353	0	0	7,456	11	9	53,459	6	3
Total ...	46,359	6	7	4,46,575	4	4	38,943	8	1	4,48,413	10	10

CALCUTTA,
The 26th April 1898.

T. H. CLOWES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of February 1898, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1897-98.						Tollage, 1896-97.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	39,454	6	6	3,03,340	1	6	37,856	12	3	3,10,146	7	6
Tolly's Nala ...	7,668	8	3	63,652	3	0	7,417	10	3	74,414	8	9
Total ...	47,122	14	9	3,66,992	4	6	45,274	6	6	3,84,561	0	3
Orissa Coast Canal ...	10,025	15	6	72,501	6	3	4,767	7	3	72,948	2	9
Nadia Rivers ...	5,457	0	0	83,498	7	9	3,392	1	6	89,823	13	3
Grand Total ...	62,605	14	3	5,22,992	2	6	53,433	15	3	5,47,333	0	3

CALCUTTA,
The 26th April 1898.

T. H. CLOWES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd April 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 23rd April 1898.			Week ending Saturday, the 24th April 1897.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	182	55,075	872	221	16,180	206
Jute	34	16,200	262	9	2,225	53
Firewood	87	85,800	1,308	84	60,075	900
Other articles	707	1,90,025	2,613	503	1,38,505	1,955
Total ...	1,010	3,47,100	5,055	817	2,16,985	3,114

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th April 1898 on 818 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	181,420	93,640 0 0	7,20,570 0	1,12,240 0 0	6,660 0 0	2,12,560 0 0	35,586	33,855	69,441
Or per mile of railway	222	114 0 0	881 0	137 0 0	*2 0 0	*253 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 13 weeks of half-year† ...	2,598,653	15,19,100 0 0	1,32,03,096 0	22,61,765 0 0	2,23,983 0 0	40,04,848 0 0	489,854	564,492	1,054,346
Total for 14 weeks ..	3,080,073	16,12,740 0 0	1,39,23,666 0	23,74,005 0 0	2,30,663 0 0	42,17,408 0 0	525,440	598,347	1,123,787
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	181,388	91,620 0 0	7,28,863 0	1,01,028 0 0	7,553 0 0	2,00,201 0 0	33,192	36,595	69,787
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	223	112 0 0	895 0	124 0 0	3 0 0	239 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,076,841	16,38,962 0 0	1,30,79,523 0	18,10,615 0 0	2,23,638 0 0	36,73,265 0 0	506,868	513,105	1,019,973

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 26th February 1898.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th April 1898 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	18,940	6,890 0 0	24,550 0	2,500 0 0	170 0 0	9,560 0 0	2,895	937	3,832
Or per mile of railway ...	220	80 0 0	285 0	29 0 0	2 0 0	111 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 13 weeks of half-year*	378,283	1,27,479 0 0	595,626 0	60,886 0 0	2,803 0 0	1,91,168 0 0	39,528	23,711	63,239
Total for 14 weeks ...	397,223	1,34,369 0 0	620,176 0	63,386 0 0	2,973 0 0	2,00,728 0 0	42,423	24,648	67,071
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,270	5,113 0 0	32,613 0	2,962 0 0	93 0 0	8,168 0 0	2,781	1,305	4,086
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	201	60 0 0	379 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	95 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	329,470	99,366 0 0	552,335 0	44,766 0 0	2,874 0 0	1,47,006 0 0	39,134	18,578	57,712

* Audited up to 26th February 1898.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th April 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,221	14,015 0 0	58,899 0	4,115 0 0	978 0 0	19,108 0 0	5,213	1,981	7,194
Or per mile of railway	250	112 0 0	467 0	33 0 0	8 0 0	153 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 13 weeks of half-year*	4,10,797	1,84,451 0 0	842,313 0	57,488 0 0	34,347 0 0	2,76,286 0 0	60,748	32,095	92,843
Total for 14 weeks ...	4,42,018	1,98,466 0 0	901,612 0	61,603 0 0	35,325 0 0	2,95,394 0 0	65,961	34,076	1,00,037
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,629	12,411 0 0	57,113 0	4,145 0 0	62 0 0	16,618 0 0	3,865	3,114	6,979
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	279	99 0 0	457 0	33 0 0	1 0 0	133 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,83,458	1,85,961 0 0	10,29,599 0	61,007 0 0	6,107 0 0	2,53,165 0 0	56,828	38,390	95,215

* Audited up to 5th February 1898.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th April 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,144	11,610 0 0	47,534 0	3,472 0 0	130 0 0	15,212 0 0	5,213	1,979	7,192
Or per mile of railway ...	241	93 0 0	380 0	28 0 0	1 0 0	122 0 0	......	.....	......
For previous 14 weeks of half-year *	445,166	1,98,829 0 0	9,04,384 0	62,735 0 0	35,337 0 0	2,96,901 0 0	66,862	33,066	99,928
Total for 15 weeks ...	475,310	2,10,439 0 0	9,51,918 0	66,207 0 0	35,467 0 0	3,12,113 0 0	72,075	35,045	1,07,120
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,832	11,100 0 0	63,988 0	3,943 0 0	327 0 0	15,370 0 0	4,543	2,873	7,416
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	239	89 0 0	512 0	31 0 0	3 0 0	123 0 0	...	.....	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	516,290	1,07,061 0 0	10,93,687 0	64,950 0 0	6,524 0 0	2,68,535 0 0	61,366	41,263	1,02,629

* Audited up to 19th February 1898.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 9th April 1898 on 854 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 854 miles open	125,600	(a)52,200	5,40,420	(b)79,630	20,580	(b)1,52,410	19,294	(c)27,151	46,445
Or per mile of railway	147·07	61·13	632·81	93·24	24·10	178·47	......	......	.....
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year (d)	1,460,063	6,44,884	67,87,606	8,90,761	2,44,013	17,79,658	248,213	318,521	566,734
Total for 14½ weeks ...	1,585,663	6,97,084	73,28,026	9,70,391	2,64,593	19,32,068	267,507	345,672	613,179
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 819 miles open	134,061	58,958	5,74,167	68,780	20,714	1,48,452	15,901	(e)25,406	41,307
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	163·69	71·99	701·06	83·98	25·29	181·26	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,562,208	6,28,551	71,51,393	7,98,487	2,46,804	16,73,842	218,461	313,982	532,443

(a) Decrease due to less passengers having been carried.
(b) The decreased weight with increased freight is due to larger quantities of food-grains having been carried over short leads last year.
(c) Includes 1,190 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) " audited figures up to week ending 29th January 1898.
(e) " 1,908 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th April 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	32,021	22,871 0 0	2,87,324 0	7,814 0 0	280 0 0	30,465 0 0	3,315	4,190	7,505
Or per mile of railway	111·96	78·22	1,004·63	27·32	0·98	106·52	11·59	14·65	26·24
For previous 13 weeks of half-year(a)	362,919	2,17,557 0 0	29,36,900 0	1,12,553 0 0	7,161 0 0	3,37,271 0 0	40,478	57,477	97,955
Total for 14 weeks ...	394,940	2,39,928 0 0	32,24,224 0	1,20,367 0 0	7,441 0 0	3,67,736 0 0	43,793	61,667	105,460
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,989	12,494 0 0	2,22,326 0	6,957 0 0	288 0 0	19,739 0 0	3,000	7,388	10,388
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	66·06	35·90	617·57	19·32	0·80	56·02	8·62	20·52	29·14
Total to corresponding date of previous year	300,906	1,74,003 0 0	22,27,808 0	1,23,935 0 0	7,053 0 0	3,04,991 0 0	56,209	100,723	156,932

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 5th March 1898.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 9th April 1898.			Receipts for week ending 10th April 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 9th April 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1896 to 10th April 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	30,465	106·52	360	19,739	56·02	286	41,120	...	360	26,941	...	14,179	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 16th April 1898	17,540	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	16,166	0	0
Increase	1,374	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 16th April 1898	343	14	9
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	316	15	8
Increase	26	15	1
Receipts from 1st January to 16th April 1898	1,80,546	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	1,90,200	0	0
Decrease	9,654	0	0

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The Calcutta Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

The 30th April 1898.

No. 2647 Medl.—The following questions, asked at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on 30th April 1898, on the subject of the plague in Calcutta, with the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's speech, are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I. *Question by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.*—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement with regard to the suspicious cases of plague which have recently appeared in Calcutta? Are they cases of true bubonic plague? Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the Report of Dr. Haffkine on the subject.

II. *Question by the Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen.*—In view of the panic and alarm caused in Calcutta by the reports of several cases of plague in the City and of the exodus that has already commenced, I have the honour to enquire to what extent the Government will be prepared to mitigate the stringency of the rules in regard to the arrangements required to be made for segregation and disinfection, in the case of respectable people, especially as regards *purdah* women and children, in the event of an outbreak of the plague?

(*a*) Have any cases occurring in Calcutta been reported to Government as cases of plague?

(*b*) Has Government taken any steps to ascertain if there are or were real cases of plague? If so, what are these steps?

(c) Has Dr. Haffkine pronounced any opinion as to the nature of the bacilli he may have found in the blood and fluid of the glands of patients that were sent to him? Is Government aware that there are differences of medical opinion as regards the bacteriological diagnosis of plague; that the true bacillus of plague, if there is any, has not yet been positively determined; that some say it is Kitasato's bacillus, others that it is Yersin's,—which is the true plague bacillus? Others again have said that there is a third variety which is found in plague cases, and that it is yet uncertain which is the real pathogenic bacillus. Under these circumstances, would it not be premature to declare Calcutta to be a plague-stricken city? If Government had acted on the opinion of the late Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, Dr. Simpson, Calcutta would long ago have been declared as such. Would it have been proper to do so?

III. *Question by the Hon'ble Mr. Turner.*—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the alleged cases of plague in Calcutta during the past week, or cases of disease resembling plague, and will the Government be pleased to state the result of the enquiries made in connection with the said cases?

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Risley.

I WILL answer all the questions relating to plague together. The facts are as follows:—On the night of the 16th April a sudden death from fever, accompanied by swelling of the glands of the left groin, occurred in Kapalitola, a crowded locality near Bow Bazar. The *post-mortem* examination showed symptoms which were regarded by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Health Officer of Calcutta as suspicious. On the other hand an experienced local practitioner considered the case to be one of septicæmic fever of a type known to him as not uncommon in Calcutta. The deceased was a native of Eastern Bengal, resident in Calcutta, and there was no evidence whatever of his having had any communication with persons coming from the areas in Bombay and the Panjab which are infected with plague. The house in which he died was thoroughly disinfected; all persons who had been in contact with him were removed to a segregation camp in Narkooldanga; and all clothes which might convey infection were burned, compensation being at once paid to their owners. Cultures were made from the important organs and were sent to Monsieur Haffkine at Bombay for bacteriological examination.

On the following day three other persons in Kapalitola were found to be suffering from somewhat similar symptoms. One of these, a boy two years and-a-half old, has since died, and the other two are under observation. Seven other persons who had been in contact with the deceased were discharged after detention for ten days, during which time they showed no suspicious symptoms.

A Dom who assisted at the *post-mortem* examination got accidentally pricked in the finger, and has been dangerously ill, but is now reported to be recovering.

On the 27th April three more cases occurred in the neighbourhood of Kapalitola, one of which was fatal.

On the 24th April four cases, of which three were fatal, occurred in Market Street and Municipal Office Street, and on the same day a man died with suspicious symptoms at 39, Ezra Street. On the 27th four more cases occurred in the same locality, two of which have proved fatal. There were three cases, one fatal, on the 28th; and two more, one of which died, occurred yesterday.

On the 25th April a bearer in the employ of Messrs. Kilburn and Company died suddenly at 4, Fairlie Place, and on the following day a second bearer of the same firm died in Jaun Bazar.

On the morning of the 28th a man employed in Clive Street was admitted into the contagious ward of the Campbell Hospital with suspicious symptoms, and died the same evening.

On the 27th April four cases were admitted into the Medical College Hospital from Phear's Lane, Chunam Gully and Champatola.

Owing to the admitted existence in Calcutta at all times of the year of a form of fever accompanied by bubonic swellings, which on occasions proves fatal, and in view of the fact that the general death-rate of the town for the week ending the 23rd April was only 31·3 per thousand per annum as compared with 38·9, the mean death-rate of the corresponding period for the last five years, there seemed until yesterday morning to be room for doubt as to the character of the suspicious deaths which have occurred during the last fortnight. That, I fear, can now no longer be said. Monsieur Haffkine, whose authority on the subject of plague is undoubted, now reports by telegram: "Cultivation sent from Calcutta produced typical plague involution forms. Identity with plague microbe undoubted." The Lieutenant-Governor has conferred with all the Medical Officers of Government who have seen the suspicious cases, and they are unanimous in pronouncing them to be true plague. As I have already stated, no connexion can be traced between the persons affected, all of whom are residents of Calcutta, and any travellers who have arrived from the areas now infected in the Bombay Presidency and the Panjab. All such travellers are most carefully inspected at Chausa and Chakardharpur. Their railway tickets are punched with a peculiar mark before they leave the infected area, and persons holding such tickets are kept under observation throughout the journey and for ten days after their arrival in Calcutta. No suspicious cases have been discovered among the persons from Bombay and the Panjab who are now under observation here, and the Health Officer, after making special inquiry into the point, has been unable to trace any connection between the local cases and the arrivals from infected areas. Rats, however, have been found dead in considerable numbers in the press-room of the East Indian Railway and in godowns connected with the coasting trade with Bombay, and it is possible that the infection has been imported by these animals.

The fact already mentioned, that the general death-rate of the town is exceptionally low, affords grounds for believing that the cases which have now been reported are the first which have occurred, and that if the people co-operate cordially with the Government it may be possible to prevent the disease from gaining a firm footing in the town. The possibility of plague appearing in Calcutta has long been foreseen, and a scheme for dealing with it was prepared by the Chairman of the Corporation in consultation with the Government some months ago. As part of that scheme twenty-five doctors and as many nurses were procured from England, and it was arranged that until their services were required in Calcutta they should be employed and paid by the Bombay Government. The Bombay Government has now been asked by telegram to send two doctors and two nurses at once for duty in Calcutta, and more will be called for as occasion may demand. Meanwhile from the very first as ample precautions have been taken as if the first case had been known to be a case of plague. A plague hospital and a segregation camp had already been prepared; the suspected cases were removed to the hospital, and the contact cases isolated at the camp. All houses believed to be contaminated have been disinfected as thoroughly as possible, and places in which dead rats have been found have been thoroughly cleansed.

The measures to be adopted in dealing with an outbreak of plague are stated briefly in Chapter XVI, Report on the Plague in India, 1896, 1897, recently published by the Government of India. They are the following:—

(a) The prompt detection of cases by carefully enforced death registration, house-to-house visitation, and such other means as are found practicable.

(b) The segregation of the sick and their careful nursing and treatment in well-ventilated and sanitary hospitals.

(c) The segregation, after disinfection of clothing, bedding, &c., under medical supervision and in sanitary surroundings, of the persons who, by association with the sick, have been especially exposed to the risk of infection.

(*d*) The evacuation of infected houses and localities, the inmates being lodged in carefully supervised health camps.

(*e*) The thorough cleansing and disinfection of infected houses and localities before the inmates are permitted to return.

(*f*) The enforcement of general sanitary precautions, such as extensive cleansing of dwellings, freer admissions of light and air, destruction or modification of insanitary buildings, improvement of drainage and conservancy, abatement of overcrowding, and opening out of congested localities.

Plague Regulation No. 9 of the 10th November 1897 gives effect to these principles in Calcutta, but mitigates them in the case of the upper classes by providing in rule 46 for the formation of private hospitals and segregation camps subject to the necessary precautions.

To these must now be added inoculation with the prophylactic virus prepared by Monsieur Haffkine in his Laboratory at Bombay. Monsieur Haffkine asserts that inoculation by this material "prevents from 80 to 90 per cent. of deaths from plague and reduces the plague from an epidemic form to the position of a sporadic disease." Surgeon-Major-General Harvey was deputed by the Government of India last month to Bombay specially to examine the results of M. Haffkine's inoculations. This Government asked to be informed of Dr. Harvey's conclusions, and enquired further whether, if those results were favourable, the Government of India would agree to any modification of the segregation system. The Government of India have replied that Surgeon-Major-General Harvey's report is being forwarded by post. It is stated to be generally favourable to the system of inoculation; but the Government of India consider that the inoculation of the inmates of an infected house cannot take the place of the evacuation of the house, which is essential for the purpose of disinfection. They hold that the inmates of an infected house may be given the option of being inoculated instead of being removed to an observation camp for the full period of incubation; but after inoculation it will be necessary to keep them in a segregation camp during the course of the inoculation in order that they may be properly sheltered and kept under medical surveillance. As soon as the process of inoculation is over they may be released from segregation. The Government of India also consider that the inmates of houses round an infected house may, if they submit to inoculation, be exempted from both evacuation of the houses and segregation of their inmates. These concessions do not affect the treatment of persons actually suffering from plague in uninoculated households, who must be segregated either in public or private hospitals. But now that the efficacy of the Haffkine virus has been demonstrated, the experiment will be tried of exempting all families, which have been entirely inoculated prior to the occurrence of any case of plague among them, from liability to segregation. That is to say, if a member of a completely inoculated family is attacked by plague, neither he nor his family will be liable to removal to a segregation camp. This privilege will be subject to the strict proviso that any case that may occur in the family must be reported to the Health Officer within twelve hours of the patient falling ill, and that the directions of the Health Officer as to the isolation of the patient within the house and the daily disinfection of all parts of it are faithfully carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes it to be distinctly understood that while on the faith of the experience in Bombay he strongly commends the method of inoculation to the people, inoculation will be pressed on no one. Every man will be left entirely free to satisfy himself of its efficacy and of the propriety of asking for it in the circumstances of his own household. Every assistance will be given to those who do apply, but the matter is left absolutely and entirely to the discretion of the people themselves.

This Government has already recognised and given effect to the principle that all hospitals, whether Government hospitals or private caste hospitals, should be so arranged as to provide accommodation for the immediate family of the patients. It is of the first importance that the sick people should not be separated from their families. In the plans that have been drawn up for the plague hospitals now under construction the unit is the family block, which

is divided into two parts communicating with each other—one for the patients and the other for the members of the family who accompany them. Each such block will be self-contained and secluded; and will be so arranged that female patients can be admitted without any violation of their *purda*. The physicians of the family will be admitted at all times, and any method of treatment that is desired may be resorted to. There can be no question that the most dangerous place for the members of an uninoculated family is the house or room in which the plague-stricken person was attacked, and that they will be far safer in the hut in which he is being treated because it is open to light and air.

Finally, I may explain that the third question asked by the Hon'ble Babu Narendra Nath Sen is based upon a misapprehension of the scientific aspects of the subject. Only one plague bacillus is known. It was discovered almost simultaneously and independently by Kitasato and Yersin during the Hong-Kong epidemic of 1894. Their discovery has been verified during the present epidemic in India by Monsieur Haffkine, Mr. Hankin, various Medical Officers of the Government of India, the members of the scientific missions sent to Bombay by the Governments of Germany, Austria, Russia and Egypt, and by other foreign scientific authorities. But this bacillus produces three different forms of plague—simple, septicæmic and pneumonic—according as it attacks different parts of the human system. The bacilli discovered by Dr. Simpson were not plague bacilli at all. They were common atmospheric bacilli, and Dr. Cunningham showed conclusively that they did not come from the blood of the persons supposed to be suffering from plague, but were the result of contamination by the air.

Speech by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

To the very clear and calm statement which has been read to you by Mr. Risley, I think it is desirable that I should, on an occasion so important, add a few words of my own.

You have heard that not till yesterday were we able to say whether the dropping cases which have occurred during the last ten days were or were not plague. It is, alas, now certain that they were plague, and, as was our duty, we have told you frankly and at once.

But I want you to take courage, and to give courage to those whom you represent and influence.

You know now that in a population of 800,000 people there has been only the absolutely infinitesimal occurrence of a couple of dozen cases in ten days. They are few and sporadic, and every one has been dealt with as it occurred, with the entire precautions that the plague rules require. We think, therefore, we may assume that the plague has been taken firmly and in time. We have had the immense advantage over Bombay in 1896 that we were on our guard, and that the plague had not established itself before it was recognised. It has come at a time of year which is the least advantageous to the spread of it, and in a season which, as Mr. Risley has shown to you, is exceptionally healthy. There is therefore every reason to hope and believe that we shall succeed in preventing the plague from assuming an epidemic form; and in all the encouraging features of the case no sensible person will feel the smallest grounds for alarm. I am sure you will all join with me in circulating to your constituents this consoling and reassuring character of the case.

In another and very important matter I will ask you to give your aid in reassuring the people. Whenever segregation is necessary, it will be carried out with the strictest regard to the feelings of human nature. No wife shall be separated from her husband, no husband from his family, and the better classes will receive every encouragement in the arrangement of private hospitals in their own compounds or in garden houses in the suburbs to which they can remove themselves and their families in case of attack. But in addition to all this mitigation of the Bombay rules, we have announced to you to-day the success of a new method. Inoculation, I repeat, will be pressed on nobody, but in this method, when once you have assured yourselves of its efficacy, lies, I am

satisfied, the assurance of safety to our city. I have made a great experiment. We have intimated to you that when families have been completely inoculated, we will leave them alone, even if plague attacks a member of it. It is a risk, but a risk worth running. We accept it because we believe the inoculated patient will have the very mildest form of attack, and he will not be a material danger to his family or his neighbours.

The policy of segregation is a painful necessity; the policy of inoculation we suggest to you is, at last, and for the first time in the great battle with plague in India, a policy of hope.

Therefore it is, gentlemen, that I bid you be of good cheer. Our plague is meanwhile a mere tiny business, for which we have made the most careful preparations, and which we hope to keep a tiny business. But should it be otherwise, we start our battle under conditions and with methods which give us assured hopes of such a victory as has not yet been won in India.

I am told that large numbers of people are leaving Calcutta under the apprehension that quarantine is about to be established. They may be re-assured. There is no such intention whatever.

The Calcutta Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1898.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

PLAGUE REGULATION No. 14.

Calcutta, the 2nd May 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897, and by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 302, dated the 4th February, and in supersession of Plague Notification No. 3, dated the 17th August 1897, so far as it relates to Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare that all vessels and persons leaving the port of Calcutta for ports out of India or for the ports of Rangoon, Madras and Aden shall be subjected to the rules in the Regulation hereinafter set forth:—

RULES.

1. *Medical inspection and bill of health.*—No vessel shall leave the port of Calcutta for any port out of India or for the ports of Rangoon, Madras and Aden, until she has been inspected by the Health Officer, and the Master or person in charge of such vessel has obtained from such officer a bill of health in the form given below, stating that the Master or person in charge, officers, crew and passengers (if any) of such vessel have been inspected by him by day on shore at the time of embarkation and are free from infectious disease dangerous to life and from the bubonic plague. Provided that in the case of passengers a certificate in the form annexed as Appendix I, by a Commissioned Medical Officer appointed for this purpose, and dated not more than 12 hours before the departure of the vessel, shall be accepted in lieu of examination by the Port Health Officer. Such certificates shall be annexed to, and form part of, the bill of health.

2. *Removal of infected persons.*—Should the Health Officer be of opinion that any person so inspected is suffering from the bubonic plague or is not free from the infection of the plague, such person shall be removed to a plague hospital or place of observation appointed by Government.

3. *Disinfection of suspected articles.*—All contaminated or suspected articles shall be thoroughly disinfected on shore, under the supervision of the Health Officer, in the manner prescribed in Appendix II.

4. *Fresh bill of health when necessary.*—After the Master or person in charge of the vessel has obtained a bill of health under the provisions of these rules, no person shall be admitted on board such vessel before she leaves the port, unless such vessel is again inspected by the Health Officer of the port, and another bill of health obtained from such officer by the Master or person in charge of such vessel.

5. *Port Clearance.*—(*a*) Except as provided for in clause (*b*) of this rule, no port clearance shall be delivered to any vessel bound from Calcutta to any port out of India, or to the ports of Rangoon, Madras and Aden, unless and until the Master or person in charge thereof shall produce the bill of health so to be obtained as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the Collector of Customs to refuse delivery of the port clearance, without the production of such bill of health.

(*b*) Provided that the Collector of Customs may grant port clearance under section 66 of the Sea Customs Act on a guarantee being given by the Agents of a vessel that within 48 hours of departure they will produce a duplicate copy of the bill of health as finally granted, signed by the Health Officer, and that if for any reason the Health Officer should refuse to grant the bill of health, they will bring the vessel back to her moorings.

6. *Health Officers.*—In these rules "Health Officer" means the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta, and includes an Assistant Health Officer and any person appointed by name or in virtue of his office to perform the duties of an Assistant Health Officer.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BILL OF HEALTH.

THIS is to certify that the ship (or steamer) sailing under the flag and under the command of as Master, of tons, bound for with a crew of persons* and passengers, is at the time of leaving this port in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and that no case of infectious disease dangerous to life, or of bubonic plague, exists among her officers, passengers, or crew, all of whom have been inspected by me, with the exception of the persons named below, by day on shore at the time of embarkation.

* Including officers and able-bodied seamen.

It is further certified that the town and port of Calcutta are at present† *free from* plague, epidemic cholera, yellow fever and all other dangerous epidemic disease.

† Or as the case may be.

The persons named below, who are personally known to me, or whose identity has been proved to my satisfaction, have produced the annexed Certificates from Commissioned Medical Officers duly appointed in this behalf.

APPENDIX I.

CERTIFICATE.

I DO hereby certify that I have examined , who is personally known to me or whose identity has been proved to my satisfaction, a passenger on the ship , not more than twelve hours before the departure of the ship from the port of , and find him in good health, except as noted in the margin, and free from any symptoms of bubonic plague.

Rank.

Official designation.

Specially appointed under Rule I of Plague Notification No. 14, dated the 2nd May 1898, to examine passengers leaving the port of by sea.

APPENDIX II.

UNDER-CLOTHING, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, etc., which are contaminated or *suspected,* should be disinfected in stoves at *normal pressure, or at a pressure of from one and-a-half to two degrees, with or without the presence of steam.*

Before a stove is passed as efficient for the purposes of disinfection, it should be subjected to a test, with the aid of a signal thermometer, showing the moment when the temperature in the middle of a mattress rises to at least 100° (centigrade).

To ensure that the disinfection is effective, this temperature must be maintained for from 10 to 15 minutes.

Disinfecting solutions—

(*a*) Solution of corrosive sublimate, of 1 part in 1,000, with the addition of 10 parts of chloride of soda.

The solution should be coloured with aniline dye or indigo. It should not be placed in metal vessels.

(*b*) A 5 per cent. solution of pure crystallized carbolic acid, *or 5 per cent. of crude commercial carbolic acid, in a warm solution of soft soap.*

The carbolic solutions will be useful, more particularly for disinfecting articles, such as metals, instruments, etc., which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 100° centigrade, nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate. They may also be used at ports not provided with a disinfecting stove of the prescribed pattern.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2648Medl.—The 2nd May 1898.—Under Rule 1 of Plague Notification No. 14 dated the 2nd May 1898, the following Medical Officers are authorized to examin passengers leaving the Port of Calcutta for Ports out of India and for the Ports of Rangoon Madras and Aden :—

Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta

Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* 1st Surgeon to th College Hospital, Calcutta.

Surgeon-Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital.

Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital Calcutta.

Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, and *ex-officio* 2nd Physician, Medica College Hospital.

Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-offici* 2nd Surgeon to the College Hospital.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2649Medl.—The 2nd May 1898.—Under Rule 6 of the Rules contained in Plagu Regulation No. 14, dated the 2nd May 1898, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoin Dr. C. Banks, Superintendent of Emigration, to be an Assistant Health Officer of the Por of Calcutta in addition to his own duties.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2651Medl.—The 2nd May 1898.—Under Rule 6 of the Rules contained in Plagu Regulation No. 14, dated the 2nd May 1898, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoin Surgeon-Captain Vaughan, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, to be an Assistant Health Office of the Port of Calcutta in addition to his own duties.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 18 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]*

CONTENTS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Monday, the 4th April, 1898.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. PRATT.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. C. TURNER.
The Hon'ble NORENDRA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble KALI CHARAN BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble T. W. SPINK.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The debate on this Bill was resumed:—

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"SIR,—My first duty is to congratulate the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill on the lucid and exhaustive statement with which he has prefaced his introduction of the Bill. Greatly as I differ from him with regard to his views about the Bill, and strongly as I condemn the measure, I am bound to recognize the tact, judgment and ability, and above all the conciliatory attitude, which are so conspicuous throughout the speech. My hon'ble friend rests his case not so much upon the failure of the Commissioners as upon the alleged inherent weakness of the system under which they had to work. It is the system rather than the men that he attacks. I commend this part of his speech. He has thus endeavoured, so far as it lay in his power, to clear the atmosphere and relieve the controversy of those personal elements which at one time threatened to darken the issues involved; for I can conceive no greater misfortune than that we should in approaching this grave consideration allow our minds to be perverted—our judgments to be warped—by any sentiment of personal or party bias or by any lingering recollection of a controversy which I hope and trust has now been forgotten. We should endeavour, in considering this question, to rise to the height of judicial impartiality and level-headedness, for the issues involved are of grave and far-reaching importance. If this Bill should unhappily become the law of the land, and if its principles are to be engrafted upon the system of Local Self-Government which prevails in the Mufassal, then I have no hesitation in saying—I say it with regret, but say it I must—that one of the greatest blessings which we enjoy under British Rule, and with the inauguration of which, Sir, your name is so honourably associated—the inestimable boon of Local Self-Government—will have become a thing of the past.

"Well, Sir, if I have rightly understood the attitude of my friend—and it is an attitude which challenges the system rather than the men—then the question which we have to ask ourselves is this—what are the grounds upon which he bases his conclusions? My hon'ble friend says in substance that the municipal system of Calcutta has been tried and has been found wanting, that the conservancy arrangements have broken down, that the constitution does not ensure prompt and continuous Executive action, and that it is unequal to the strain of a grave and sudden emergency. This represents the sum and substance of his indictment against the Corporation. Great as is the authority which undoubtedly belongs to my hon'ble friend as the Head of the municipal administration of these Provinces, I think we shall be guilty of no disrespect towards him, if we ask him to produce his evidence and to place before us the materials upon which he has based his opinion and upon the strength of which he invites this Council to endorse his judgment. Sir, if we examine the matter a little closely, we shall find that my hon'ble friend has undertaken a task beset with serious difficulties. It will not be enough for him to show that in regard to the municipal administration of Calcutta there has been a failure here—a defect there—a break-down elsewhere. He must carry his evidence much further than that. He must show that the system has so completely failed—the situation is so desperate—that no partial remedy will suffice—that there must be a radical and fundamental change—that the system must be broken up, the site cleared for the erection of a new and a totally different superstructure. Nay more—he must advance a stage yet further. My hon'ble friend must show that in the actual circumstances of Calcutta, menaced by the plague, the only remedy that is left open to us as sensible and wise men is to adopt the discredited municipal system of Bombay which was not able to keep out the plague. A more desperate position—one more entirely at variance with the dictates of reason and sound sense—it would be difficult to conceive. My friend may well feel staggered, I will not say at the temerity of the enterprise, but at the gravity of the task which he has imposed upon himself, and if he is not able to do justice to it, his great ability will not be at fault—the badness of the cause will be responsible for it.

"Well, Sir, my hon'ble friend has laid before the Council the Report of the Sanitary Inspectors appointed by the Plague Committee. I have not the smallest desire to whittle down the evidence of these distinguished experts; but I have a complaint to make—a complaint with which I am sure the Council will sympathize—as to the procedure which my hon'ble friend has thought fit to adopt. The Hon'ble Member has not done the Corporation the justice which the Corporation is entitled to receive at his hands. My friend has read out the indictment but not the explanation—the charge but not the answer of the Corporation. It is not for one moment to be supposed that the Corporation allowed judgment to go by default. At more than one meeting did the Corporation consider the Report of the Sanitary Inspectors—more than one explanation did they submit with regard to that report. Some of the allegations were admitted, others were challenged, with regard to the rest explanatory notes were submitted. I crave the indulgence of the Council to be allowed to proceed with the details of the Explanation submitted by the Corporation.

'(a) *Overcrowded and badly-built houses.*—The general statements made under this head are mainly correct, but it is to be noted that most of the houses and huts attended to by the Medical Board were constructed before the present rules came into force.'

"I maintain therefore that the Commissioners are not responsible for this defect. But let us proceed:—

'(b) *Defects of public latrines.*—These defects are fully admitted and will be remedied as soon as the *unfiltered water-supply* is increased. It is to be hoped that this will be accomplished in six to nine months.'

"The unfiltered water supply has now been increased:—

'(c) *Defects of private latrines.*—In the opinion of the Commissioners the state of things described by the Medical Board is not common in *pucka* houses, except in those of old standing, and as regards privies in bustees they would remind Government that previous to 1884 there were practically no privies in bustees at all. As soon as the unfiltered water-supply is increased notices will be served upon the owners of houses in which there are bad privies to have them connected with the sewers. The Commissioners think it also necessary to add that in the case of some poor people the Commissioners have paid from Municipal Funds for the connection of their privies with the sewers. Paragraph 3 of the Health Officer's Note deals fully with this subject.'

"Now, Sir, there are 50,000 latrines in Calcutta. Could the Sanitary Inspectors have seen one-tenth or even one-hundredth part of these latrines? In some quarters and among a certain class of experts, I am afraid, there is too great a disposition to jump to sweeping conclusions when they happen to be in harmony with their preconceived ideas. Could the laws of induction have been more openly set at defiance by scientific men who ought above all to be scrupulously careful of them?—

'(d) *State of house drains and drain-pipes.*—It is fully admitted that these are in many cases choked and out of repair, but an establishment of Inspectors is kept up for the inspection of house-drainage.'

"Now I come to statements that are challenged by the Commissioners.—

'(e) *State of surface drains.*—The Commissioners are not prepared to admit the general statement that latrines are allowed to discharge into surface drains. Occasionally it is found that such a practice exists. With reference to paragraph 3 of the Sanitary Officer's report, they would call attention to paragraph 5 of the Health Officer's Note (a copy of which is sent herewith) on the surface drains, and to paragraph 20 of the Chief Engineer's Note sent (herewith).

'(f) *Neglect of road scavenging.*—As regards the sufficiency of the staff there is a considerable difference of opinion, and the whole question has attracted the careful attention of the Commissioners. As regards the question of the pollution of the subsoil, although there is no doubt that in certain places this is the cause of many most noxious smells, yet it is a matter of doubt whether in many cases it is not the sewers which are mainly responsible. As to the means suggested to minimize the evils of pollution, it will be observed from paragraph 12 of the Health Officer's Note that he is strongly opposed to the use of perchloride of mercury, and that in the face of such opposition the Commissioners have not hitherto thought it advisable to give this experiment a trial.

'(g) *State of compounds and courtyards.*—The Commissioners generally differ very much from the remarks of the Medical Board on this subject if they are intended to apply generally to all localities, but they fully admit their applicability to Wards 5 and 7 (Burra Bazar and Jorabagan) as a whole, and for this reason have allotted to those wards a special establishment. Action is being persistently taken under section 318.'

"I would in this connection call attention to the remarks which the Commissioners make on this head in a subsequent communication dated the 21st April, 1897. They say:—

'With regard to the remarks in this paragraph, the Commissioners would point out that it is not apparent whence the Board got its information about the number of coolies, &c., employed, but from the Health Officer's report dated 15th March, it appears that on that day 1,588 men were on the roll, of whom 1,317 were present at work, and also 329 carts. The whole of the sum alloted has now been spent. As regards the question of the supervising staff living in or near the wards where they work, the Commissioners fully agree with the remarks of the Medical Board; but they would point out that the cost of providing quarters is very expensive.

'(h) *Pollution of wells.*—With regard to this, the Commissioners wish to point out that in recent years a very large number of wells has been filled up, and this filling up will be proceeded with as soon as the water of the wells has been analysed and the increased supply of unfiltered water provided. The Commissioners are of opinion that if the existing wells are filled up before this is done, that very great hardship will be suffered by many house-holders.

'(i) *State of cow-sheds and stables.*—Although a great deal undoubtedly remains to be done in the question of improving them, latterly there has been a most decided improvement in some instances, and it is to be believed that recent modifications in the bye-laws will lead to still further improvement.

'(j) *The state of hackney carriage stands.*—The Commissioners are fully aware of the bad state of these stands, and scarcity of money has alone prevented them from making many of the improvements required.'

"It is the old question of the eternal want of pence from which Administrations higher than that of the Municipality suffer even more grievously than the Municipality does:—

'(k) *Conditions of bustees.*—The Commissioners fully admit that there is a great deal of room for improvements in bustee, that they would call attention to the fact that a great deal has lately been done and that improvements are being steadily pushed on. More money than is required by the law to be spent on this head has been spent.'

"In ten years' time the Commissioners have spent 13 lakhs of rupees upon *bustee* improvement. When I joined the Corporation in 1876, a sum of only Rs. 10,000 was set apart for *bustee* improvement. Since then it must be admitted there has been an enormous growth in expenditure upon this most important sanitary purpose—

'*Disposal of house-refuse.*—With reference to this the Commissioners would invite attention to paragraph 13 of the Health Officer's Note. Considerable difficulty is experienced in including native house-owners to allow the retention of the refuse food on their premises during the day, and it will be probably necessary to amend the Act on this subject.'

"Now here are statements and counter-statements—statements made by high authority and counter-statements made by authority equally high and equally entitled to weight. What are we to do in the midst of this conflict of testimony—this divergence of opinion—this war of opposing views? We are left in a dilemma, and we have a complaint to make against the Government that it has not lent us a helping hand to rescue us from this uncertain and dubious position. The natural, the normal procedure which the Government should have adopted in a case of this kind was to have appointed a Commission which would have sifted the matter, taken evidence and submitted a report. That would have been in accordance with precedent, for when in 1884 a complaint was made by some of the rate-payers of Calcutta regarding the sanitary administration of the town, a Commission was appointed with Mr. Justice Beverley as President. If such a Commission were appointed and it found in favour of the views of the Sanitary Inspectors, why, Sir, that would have silenced all criticism, removed all doubts and would have enormously strengthened the hands of the Government in any legislation which it might have thought fit to undertake. I cannot conceive any possible objection to the appointment of a Commission except on the score of delay. But, Sir, the constitution of the Calcutta Municipality has now been allowed to exist for a period of thirty-five years, extending over the lifetime of a generation, and if it were allowed to survive for a year or two longer, no great catastrophe would have happened, the world would certainly not have come to an end. Further, a Commission might have been appointed with instructions—with the mandate—to report within a definite time. The Beverley Commission to which I have referred was appointed in August, 1884; it reported in

January, 1885. The Building Commission submitted its report with praiseworthy promptitude. Is a public body—I ask—like the Calcutta Corporation to be condemned unheard—a public body with a brilliant record of active and useful service for the good of the town? Such a proceeding does not recommend itself to one's sense of justice and fair play, and will not, I am sure, be endorsed by this Council.

"In judging of the report of the Sanitary Inspectors and of its effect upon the course of legislation, the fact must not be overlooked that there is scarcely any European town, be it the richest or be it the most perfect in regard to its sanitary arrangements, to some portion or other of which these or similar remarks might not apply. Take London, the capital of the British Empire, the richest city in the world. London and Calcutta cannot of course be compared in regard to their sanitary arrangements. They cannot be mentioned in the same breath; but not many years ago, in 1883, an account appeared of the back-slums of London in a well-known book, 'The Bitter Cry of Outcaste London,' which would put to shame the most vivid description of the insanitary condition of the worst parts of Calcutta. I will, Sir, with your permission read an extract from the book:—

'We do not say the condition of their homes, for how can those places be called homes, compared with which the lair of a wild beast would be a comfortable and healthy spot?

'Few who will read these pages have any conception of what pestilential human rookeries are, where tens of thousands are crowded together amidst horrors which called to mind what we have heard of the middle passage of the slave-ship. To get into them you have to penetrate courts reeking with poisonous and malodorous gases arising from accumulations of sewage and refuse scattered in all directions and often flowing beneath your feet; courts, many of which the sun never penetrates, which are never visited by a breath of fresh air, and which rarely know the virtue of a drop of cleansing water. You have to ascend rotten staircases which threaten to give way beneath every step, and which in some places have already broken down, leaving gaps that imperil the limbs and lives of the unwary. You have to grope your way along dark and filthy passages with vermin swarming. Then if you are not driven back by the intolerable stench, you may gain admittance to the dens in which these thousands of beings, who belong as much as you to the race for whom Christ died, here live together. Have you pitied the poor creatures who sleep under railway arches, in carts or casks, or under any shelter which they can find in the open air? You will see that they are to be envied in comparison with those whose lot it is to seek refuge here.'

"Sir, in judging of the system of municipal government which it is now proposed to supersede, we must take into consideration the sanitary condition of Calcutta such as it was in 1876, when the municipal system of this City for the first time came under the control of the elected Commissioners. This was what Dr. Payne, the Health Officer, said of the sanitary condition of Calcutta in 1876:—

'On the evidence of its mortuary record the town is surpassed in fatality by many eastern towns and by some in the west, and yet it is impossible to conceive a more perfect combination of all the evils of crowded city life in the primitive filthiness and disorder than is presented in the native portion of Calcutta. Dirt in the most intense and noxious forms that a dense population can produce covers the ground, saturates the water, infects the air and finds in the habits and incidents of the people's lives every possible facility for re-entering their bodies; while ventilation could not be more shunned in their houses than if the climate were arctic instead of tropical. If then Calcutta be not a deadly place, filth in its utmost intensity must be innocuous and sanitation a pretentious sham.'

"Going back to a point of time still earlier in the history of the municipal administration of Calcutta—to a point of time when the municipal system was entirely controlled by the Government, we have revealed to us a state of insanitation which in the words of Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Strachey, constituted a scandal to a civilized administration; and yet it is now seriously proposed to establish a form of municipal administration which makes the nearest approach to complete Government control! Let me read an extract from the report to which I have referred:—

'For many years past the sanitary condition of Calcutta has been a constant subject of complaint, and this condition has probably never been much worse than it is at the present time. The state even of the southern division of the town, which contains the fine houses of the principal European inhabitants, is often most offensive and objectionable, while with regard to the northern or native division of Calcutta, which contains some hundred thousand people, it is no figure of speech but the simple truth, to say that no language can adequately describe its abominations. In the filthiest quarters of the filthiest towns that I have seen in

other parts of India or in other countries, I have never seen anything which can be for a moment compared with the filthiness of Calcutta. This is true not merely of the inferior portions of the town or of the bye-ways and places inhabited by the poor classes, but it is true of the principal thoroughfares and of the quarters filled with the houses of the richest and most influential portion of the native community. If a plain unvarnished description of the northern division of Calcutta, bordered by their horrible open drains in which all the filth of the city stagnates and putrifies, were given to the people of England, I believe that they would consider the account altogether incredible.'

"And again:—

'It is not my wish to attempt to describe in detail the condition of Calcutta. To all who are here upon the spot the facts are notorious. The state of the capital of British India, one of the greatest and wealthiest cities in the world, is a scandal and disgrace to a civilized Government.'

"Such was Calcutta in 1863—such was Calcutta in 1876—such was the legacy which the Justices received from the Government and which, with the sanitary arrangements somewhat improved, they bequeathed to the elected Commissioners. And what use, let me ask, did the elected Commissioners make of this filthy bequest? Why, Sir, they turned it to splendid account. They introduced sanitary improvements which have converted a city which from a sanitary point was a scandal to a civilized administration into a city which is one of the healthiest in India, to which our countrymen flee in hundreds and thousands, driven from their malaria-stricken homes in the mufassal, as to a health-resort. The elected Commissioners completed the drainage and water-works which had been initiated by the Justices. They have taken in hand the drainage and the water-works of the suburban area—they have reclaimed *bustees*, filled up foul tanks and have opened out new roads. The net result of their sanitary works has been that the price of land has been doubled within the last few years; and this, Sir, not owing to the expansion of trade and commerce,—for the growth of trade during the last five years shows a falling off, according to the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur before the Supreme Council, as compared with its growth in the five years preceding—but to the advance of sanitation and the consequent improvement in the health of the people. The position which I have ventured to assume as regards the great sanitary improvements which have been effected under the present municipal system is supported by high and competent official authority. To the testimony of these distinguished men I desire to refer. Let me quote what Mr. Cotton, now Chief Commissioner of Assam, said as a Member of the Beverley Commission:—

'I have devoted myself at considerable length to this historical retrospect in order to demonstrate once for all how utterly unfounded is the charge brought against the Corporation that the action taken by it is fitful, spasmodic and at haphazard. It is true that at one time there was a period of inaction, but the reason for that is fully explained. The policy of the Corporation is rather, as Dr. McLeod described it, one of gradual and progressive reform. The whole case is, as the Army Sanitary Commission describe it, as complete as it well could be. I do not think the true friends of Local Self-Government, who are watching with unconcealed anxiety the struggle for existence which marks the infant growth of a great principle, could find anywhere in this country more satisfactory tokens of encouragement and hope than exist in the metropolis. The small tree is here firmly planted. I am not careful to enquire whether a better practical administration of the affairs of the town might not be possible. It is possible that the municipal work of the city might be more efficiently administered under the ideally perfect control of a benevolent despotism. But be that as it may, the policy of Government is now cast in another mould. We have another object in view, the education and training of the people, and for this end we are content to put up with many failures in practical administration. And so even if there had been failure in Calcutta, if the Municipal Commissioners had been found wanting, if there had been short-comings, I would have appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor in his consideration of the Report of this Commission to deal with those imperfections tenderly and with patience. But I have shown, and my colleagues have shown, that there has been no failure. The Corporation of Calcutta as a representative body commands the confidence of the vast majority of the ratepayers; it has already done very much in the direction of sanitary reform; it has not retrograded in giving effect to a single sanitary improvement; stimulated by the healthy action of public opinion and profiting by the greater experience gained year by year, it has afforded, by the systematic enterprise of the past three years, the most solid guarantee that it will continue to advance on the path of progress.'

"I will not refer to the acknowledgment of the work of the Corporation made by the Commission itself. My hon'ble friend the member representing

the Corporation quoted it at length; but I will pass on to the evidence of Mr. Henry Lee, the Chairman of the Corporation, who thus observed in the Administration Report for 1891-92 :—

'The most damaging criticism that is commonly levelled against the principal of Local Self-Government in Bengal is that it prevents and obstructs a reasonable out-turn of work. I maintain that the record of the Calcutta Commissioners refutes this criticism. The system of municipal government that has been in vogue here for many years past doubtless entails greater demands on the time and patience of the Executive officers than did the old autocratic or oligarchical system. And such demands have been growing and will continue to grow year by year. But so long as the strain can be borne, and the Executive and the consultative or administrative officers of the governing body work harmoniously together, they produce a regular and satisfactory harvest of good works, of which there is no need to be ashamed.'

"One other quotation I desire to make in this connection, and that will be from the Government Resolution dated the 20th November, 1893; it is a Resolution of the Government of Sir Antony MacDonnell :—

"Sir Antony MacDonnell has perused with much interest the report reviewed in the preceding paragraphs; it records the execution of much useful work, especially in the direction of sanitation and of structural improvements, such as the extension of drainage and water-supply and the improvement of *bustees*, and for their share in carrying out these measures the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Executive officers of the Corporation, the Engineer and the Health Officer. The Commissioners themselves have, as a whole, displayed a care and attention to their duties which is very meritorious and has in some cases risen to the level of devotion. The year, though not actually one of straitened resources, was yet clouded by the shadow of impending pecuniary difficulties, and the policy of the Commissioners has doubtless on some occasions been guided by this circumstance, which has induced them to shrink from expenditure on objects which have strong claims upon them. In executive matters the Lieutenant-Governor perceives an occasional want of vigour, especially in the collection of rates, the enforcement of the law in regard to license fees, and the recovery of expenses from the owners of *bustees*. But these defects admit of remedy; and on suitable opportunities they will no doubt be remedied. Leaving them out of consideration, Sir Antony MacDonnell very cordially acknowledges the services the Corporation have rendered to the city, and thanks them for the careful control which they have exercised over the various departments of the muncipal administration.'

"From the testimony of high officials, let us pass on to the testimony of facts, and here is a statement which, to save the time of the Council, I will not read, but will hand over to the Reporters. It shows the out-turn of sanitary work done by the elected Municipality which it is now proposed to supersede:—

	Calcutta of 1876.	Calcutta of 1888.	
Brick sewers in miles ...	39 21	42·57	
Pipe sewers in miles ...	47·34	144·50	
Amount spent in drainage ...	Rs. 69,10,972	Rs. 96,97,724	
Average quantity of water supplied to the town ...	6,541,154 gallons per day.	16,000,000	gallons with 4,000,000 gallons for the Suburbs.
Total number of houses connected	9,675	17,580	
Amount spent in filtered water-supply	Rs. 71,56,986	1,22,86,455	including unfiltered supply.
Unfiltered supply was ...	721,675 gallons per day.	2,501,830	
Length of roads was ...	132 miles.	147	miles, besides 34½ miles of public lanes over sewer ditches.
Watering of streets ...	12,237,941 feet.	16,173,033	feet.
Gas lamps	2,718	4,488	
Oil lamps	700	803	
Tanks which remained to be filled up.	331	Tanks which were filled up 240.	

	Calcutta of 1876.	Calcutta of 1888.
Conservancy	Rs. 1,55,100	Rs. 3 lakhs.
Bustee conservancy ...	Nil	Refuse is removed and the roads and drains swept in the interior of bustees just as well as anywhere else.
All refuse was thrown into open ditches filled with putrifying matter and a black greasy slime of several feet in depth.	......	All the open ditches sewered, everything is swept once a day. The refuse is all removed once a day. The greasy slime of the ditches gone.
Bathing platforms ...	Nil	86
Public squares	14	19

"The foregoing synopsis shows the vast improvements the Commissioners effected up to 1888, and since the amalgamation further improvements have been effected which are enumerated below—

	Rs.
Drainage and miscellaneous	7,86,686
Suburban improvement	13,97,087
Bustee and town improvement	8,98,785
Net cost till 31st March, 1896, of Harrison Road ...	27,43,346
Water-supply extension	34,10,071
	92,38,975

"But it is said that the Corporation is unequal to the strain of a grave and sudden emergency. I dispute the proposition. There is absolutely no evidence in support of this view of the matter. Whatever evidence there is, distinctly negatives it. Well, Sir, there never was a greater crisis in the history of Calcutta than when it was feared that the plague would spread into the Capital. How did the Corporation act on that occasion? It acted with vigor and promptitude. It was on the 24th September, 1896, that it was reported in the newspapers that the bubonic plague had appeared in Bombay. The same day, there being a meeting of the Corporation, the matter was considered by the Commissioners. On the following day, the matter was again discussed by the General Committee. The Commissioners did not indulge in mere talk. That was not a season for talk or declamation, but for vigorous and decisive action. The Commissioners at once placed themselves in communication with the Government of Bengal, which at that time was staying at Darjeeling, with the Commissioner of Police, with the Port Trust and the Railway Authorities. The Government was asked to enforce a strict system of inspection in respect of all passengers coming from Bombay to Calcutta. Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer, was directed to visit different parts of the town daily instead of three times a week—his subordinates were to pay special attention to the cleansing of the town, for which they were authorized to entertain special establishments, and suspected cases were forthwith to be reported to the Health Officer. At my instance, a sum of three thousand rupees was placed at the disposal of the Health Officer for any preventive measures which he might think fit to take. An extra Conservancy establishment was entertained at an outlay of Rs. 5,500 a month. This establishment was eventually raised to 1,500 coolies and 329 carts. Eight Medical Inspectors were appointed and the services of a Chief Superintendent of Conservancy were entertained on a salary of one thousand rupees a month. Nor was this all. Arrangements were made for an isolation hospital, and ambulance carts were provided. The operations of the Commissioners in this respect cost them a sum of two lakhs of rupees. Sir, the late Health Officer, Dr. Simpson, was always a severe critic of the Corporation, but the measures of the Corporation elicited praise even from him. This was what he said in his Administration Report:—

'From the above account it will be seen that no pains have been spared to protect Calcutta against an outbreak of plague or to be in a state of preparedness to stamp it out, should the disease have unfortunately gained a foothold in this City.'

"But, Sir, it has been said—and I regret to have to remark that the statement appears in the letter of the Local Government addressed to the Government of India, and it has been repeated by the Hon'ble Member representing

the Chamber of Commerce—that the Commissioners did all this under pressure. The Government letter says 'it was not till the 22nd January, and then under the strongest pressure from the Government and the Board, that the Commissioners sanctioned a grant of Rs. 30,000 towards a further temporary establishment for cleaning up the town.' Sir, I venture to challenge this statement. It is not in accord with the facts of the case. Instead of the Commissioners being pressed by the Government, they were pressing an indifferent Executive, strangely insensible to the exigencies of the crisis, to do their duty. This view of the matter will be amply supported by a reference to the proceedings of the Commissioners. A question was asked at the meeting of the Commissioners on the 19th January, 1897, by my friend, Babu Nalin Behari Sircar, one of the ablest and most active among the Commissioners, whom I am glad to see here, and the answer given by the Chairman will leave no doubt on the mind of any one that the Commissioners were fully alive to the exigencies of the situation, and they did not need any pressure from the Government or from any one else. Babu Nalin Behari Sircar asked:—

'What special measures have been taken by the Corporation since October last to remove these *accumulated deposits of past years*? If no special efforts have been put forward, will the Chairman kindly explain why this has not been done? (3) Is not the Chairman aware of a Resolution passed by the General Committee and unanimously confirmed by the Commissioners in meeting, to the following effect:—"That having regard, however, to the prevalence of the disease in Bombay, and to the intimate business relations that exist between the two Cities, the Commissioners are decidedly of opinion that a thorough cleansing of the town should be effected as soon as possible by employing a special establishment, and that they are prepared to spend any reasonable amount for the purpose." (4*a*) What action has been taken by the Executive on this Resolution of the Commissioners passed so long ago as 25th October, 1896? (*b*) If nothing has been done, will the Chairman kindly explain why this Resolution of the Commissioners has not yet been given effect to, particularly when the chances of an outbreak of plague in Calcutta are not so remote now as they were in October last? (5*a*) When does the Chairman propose to bring forward before the Commissioners specific proposals for entertaining other special establishments for the speedy and prompt removal of accumulations of dirt from *all* such parts of the town as abound in them? (*b*) Will it be next week?'

"I will not take up the time of the Council by reading in full the answer that was given. I will confine my attention to the part which bears upon the point I am endeavouring to explain. Mr. Williams said:—

'Before asking the Commissioners for extra establishment beyond the Special Cleansing Staff granted in October, the Health Officer considered it desirable, in order not to put the Commissioners to unnecessary expense, to ascertain what the existing staff could do under the excellent and energetic supervision of Dr. Banks. Dr. Banks, after making himself thoroughly acquainted with the capabilities of the existing establishment and of the local insanitary condition of the City, which of course required time, came to the conclusion that the establishment was inadequate—an opinion with which the Health Officer agrees. Dr. Banks has now placed before the Chairman a carefully considered statement in which he proposes a very considerable increase on the present establishment, and amounting to an extra expenditure of over two lakhs per annum. But the discussion of these proposals is likely to take up some time.'

"These proceedings took place on the 19th January. The Medical Board addressed the Government on the 20th, probably after having seen the proceedings of the Commissioners which appeared in the newspapers of the 20th. What the Commissioners did on the 19th January, it is very obvious, could not have been prompted by any communication which the Medical Board addressed to the Government on the following day.

"Now contrast the proceedings of the Bombay Corporation with those of the Calcutta Corporation which it is to supersede. The acting Chairman, Babu Nilamber Mookerjee, addressed a telegram to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay making enquiries about the suspicious cases reported in the Calcutta newspapers. What was the answer that he received? Well, Sir, the Municipal Commissioner reported from Poona that there had been one or two suspicious cases Here was the plague, the deadliest and the most insidious enemy which Bombay has had to fight against in the whole course of the century, slowly making its way through the doomed City, and the Head of the Executive of the Corporation—and that Executive is to be our model—was at Poona from where he suspected one or two cases! Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that such a thing would have been impossible on the part of the Chairman of the

Calcutta Municipality under the existing constitution. The supineness of the Bombay Executive in the earlier stages of the plague recently formed the subject of a motion for a vote of censure by the Commissioners, and the motion was carried in a modified form. What therefore is proposed is this—that the municipal system of Calcutta, which was tried by the stress and the strain of the plague, and which on the whole was not found wanting, is to be superseded by a municipal system which notoriously failed to meet the crisis! Well, Sir, I have always thought that experience was the guide of the practical administrator; but we are now going to discard the lessons of experience, and take a big jump into the unknown with results that are unknown. We are truly fallen upon evil times and upon evil tongues and by darkness and danger compassed round.

"But, Sir, it is stated that our municipal constitution is unequal to the requirements of modern sanitation. Where is the evidence in support of this view of the matter? Here, again, the lessons of experience raise a strong presumption in favour of the Commissioners being well qualified and of the municipal system being well-adapted to meet the sanitary requirements of a large city like Calcutta. It is admitted that the scavenging is pretty well done; and you were good enough to say in your Palmer's Bridge speech that in the lanes and streets where municipal carts can have access, the cleaning is fairly well done. Whatever insanitation there is, is largely due to defects in the structural arrangements of the City; and for those defects neither the Commissioners nor the system under which they work is responsible. The Commissioners did not create Burra Bazar—they did not make the filthy *bustees*—they did not open out the narrow lanes All that came as a legacy to them from the Justices and the Government. The building regulations did not come into force till 1889, and we have it on the testimony of Dr. Simpson and of the Building Commission that if these regulations had been fully given effect to, even then they would not have gone very far. Whatever building regulations you may now pass, based on the most advanced continental models which the extensive researches of my hon'ble friend may open up to him, they cannot be permitted to have any retrospective effect. The sentiment of a civilized community would rise in revolt against any retrospective legislation. Whatever laws you pass cannot affect the existing pucka buildings of Calcutta. It is not laws, but funds that are needed. You have to open up the congested areas of Burra Bazar and Jora Bagan. The Government ought to recognize its responsibility in the matter. Calcutta is the capital of the Province and of the Empire, and the responsibility of the Government to open up the congested parts of the Metropolis was fully recognized, so far back as 1805 by Lord Wellesley, but it has merely been a recognition in name—no practical effect has been given to it. The question of structural improvements is a financial and not a constitutional question, and it is to be solved, not by depriving the Corporation of its constitution, but by providing funds. My hon'ble friend, the Member representing the Chamber was good enough to express much sympathy with the building regulations. Will the mercantile community consent to the imposition of the Octroi? In Bombay the Octroi duties come up to about nine lakhs of rupees a year. If we had such a fund at our disposal at Calcutta, the financial difficulty, which is the difficulty in connection with this and most other problems, would have disappeared.

"But, Sir, it has been said that the constitution of the Municipality does not ensure prompt and continuous Executive action. Sir, if there has been any failure in this respect, I have no hesitation in saying that the Government is responsible for it. The Government appoints the Chairman. Since 1890, we have had five Chairmen—in eight years we have had five Chairmen. How can you possibly expect prompt and continuous Executive action when the Head of the Executive is being constantly changed? And, Sir, the duties of the Chairman of the Corporation are of an onerous description They are very different from the duties that ordinarily appertain to district administration. They have to be learnt, and by the time the Chairman has learnt them, a new incumbent appears on the scene to relieve him of his responsibilities! How can you possibly expect Executive vigour and efficiency under such a state of things? Did the great and distinguished men, who in the past have filled the office of Chairman, ever complain of the weakness of their position—was ever such a

complaint uttered by men like Sir Henry Harrison, Mr. Beverley, Mr. Cotton or Mr. William Souttar? If Sir Henry Harrison at all thought that his position was weak as Chairman, nothing could have been easier for him than to have amended the law when he was in charge of the Bill in 1888, on the lines now suggested.

"Further, it has been observed that the Municipality has no constitution, and that it is all fluid and indefinite and that it is impossible to fix responsibility. Sir, I must be permitted to express my surprise at this statement. Why, Sir, in section 4 and in subsequent sections of the Municipal Act we have sketched out for us the outlines of a firm, clear and consistent constitution. You may not like it—you may disapprove of it. All that I can understand, but the constitution is there, set forth in clear and definite lines which any one who runs may read. Equally extraordinary is the statement that it is difficult to fix responsibility. Well, Sir, I have been connected with the Corporation for the last 22 years. I have been associated with numerous Committees of enquiry connected with various departments of the Corporation, and speaking for myself, and I may add on behalf of my colleagues, I will say this—that we have never had the smallest difficulty in fixing responsibility for the various sins of omission and commission that were discovered. Why, Sir, only the other day we had a Committee enquiring into the Warrant Department, and we had not the smallest difficulty in finding out who were to blame and who were not to blame. In this connection, I would desire to call attention to a Note issued by Sir Henry Harrison, delegating his powers to his subordinates and fixing their responsibility. For the first time under the Act of 1888, the Chairman was empowered to delegate his powers to his subordinates—he did not possess this power under the Act of 1876 or under the still earlier Act of 1863. On the passing of the Act of 1888 Sir Henry Harrison drew out a statement assigning duties and fixing responsibility with that statesmanlike breadth and sagacity for which he was so conspicuous. I will read an extract or two from this statement:—

'The *Secretary* is empowered to sign all letters issuing on behalf of the Commissioners, or of the Chairman, and all orders, after satisfying himself that the order has been passed by an officer entrusted with due authority to pass it. He is entrusted with the seal of the Corporation and with the custody of valuable documents, contracts and records. He will expressly see that all notices of meetings are duly issued, and that the terms of the Act regarding such notices are complied with.

'The *Engineer* will exercise the powers necessary for the efficient performance of the duties of a Chief Engineer in a large City. He will directly supervise and control what are ordinarily known as the Water Works Department, the Drainage Department and the Road Superintendent's Department. He will also have under his orders the Workshop Superintendent and Workshop Establishment, the Municipal Railway Establishment and the Salt Water Lake Establishment. The maintenance and repairs of all the municipal buildings and machinery is also placed under his general supervision.

'*Drainage Inspector.*—Section 290 (inspect drains, &c., issue one hour's notice of intention to clean out drain and remedy defect).

'Of course, it does not follow that these subordinates will always exercise, *without reference to the Engineer*, the powers assigned to them; the Engineer should make them clearly understand that they should always consult him in all matters of importance as heretofore, and he will be generally responsible to the Commissioners and myself for all orders issued by his subordinates. The object of assigning power is not to limit responsibility, but to enable the subordinate's action to be legally valid. The same remark applies to the powers conferred on the Engineer.

'The *Health Officer* will, in a general way, exercise the powers necessary for the efficient performance of the duties of the Chief Executive Officer of Health in a large city. He will directly supervise and control what are ordinarily known as the Conservancy Department, the Nuisance Department, and the Bustee and Sanitary Departments. He will also have under his orders the Assistant Health Officer and his own office, the Food Inspectors, the Medical Inspectors, the Analyst to the Corporation, the Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination and his establishment, all officers and subordinates engaged in the registration of births and deaths, whether at the registration offices or at the burning-ghats and burial grounds, the Gowkhanna Superintendent and establishments, and the Superintendent of the Slaughter-house. All the markets of the town are also placed under his general supervision.'

"Now I ask could there be anything more clear and definite than this delegation of duties and the responsibility which such delegation necessarily involves, and yet it is said that it is difficult to know where the responsibility resides?

"Thus it will be seen that the grounds upon which it is sought to justify the supersession of the Calcutta Municipality will not stand the test of scrutiny. When tried in the crucible of reason and common sense, they vanish into thin air. You propose to give us the constitution of the Bombay Municipality. But the fact is overlooked that the entire system of Local Self-Government in Bombay is retrograde when compared with the system which prevails in these Provinces. You, Sir, very well remember the attitude of the Bombay Government in regard to Lord Ripon's scheme of Local Self-Government, and the remonstrance which has become historical which as Home Secretary you addressed to that Government. I will read an extract from your letter:—

'The Governor General in Council is at a loss to conceive what can have led the Government of Bombay to suppose that the Government of India had any intention either of subverting altogether the existing system in Bombay, or of conferring unlimited powers upon municipalities and local boards. In the separate communication to the Government of Bombay noted on the margin, stress is laid upon the advantages which the existence of a widely spread system of municipal and local fund boards gave to that Presidency in following out of the principles advocated by the Supreme Government. Not subversion but adaptation and expansion of existing arrangements was what the Government of India desired. Furthermore the powers which it is proposed to entrust to local boards are not in any sense unlimited, but are in fact most strictly limited.

"In such an insalubrious atmosphere, with the weight of official opinion arrayed against it, the tender plant of Local Self-Government could not thrive, and the whole scheme is conceived upon lines far less liberal than what we find in Bengal. Here, Sir, in Bengal in most Mufassal Municipalities, two-thirds of the members are elected; in Bombay, only one-half of the members are elected. In most Mufassal Municipalities in Bengal, the Chairmen are elected; in most Mufassal Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, the Chairmen are nominated. As in the interior, so in the Presinency town, the system suffers by comparison with that of Bengal. In 1865 the Bombay Municipality was constituted upon a basis which made the Chairman the autocrat, or as my hon'ble friend, the Member for the Corporation, said the other day—'the despot of the situation.' The system hopelessly broke down after a short trial. It brought the Corporation to the verge of bankruptcy, and this autocratic system had to be abandoned, and the Municipal Administration was re-cast in 1872 upon more liberal lines. The Act of 1872 was amended by the present Bombay Act, and it was passed on the clear understanding, at any rate, on the part of the Indian Members of Council, that the Corporation was to exercise general control over the Executive, that it was to supervise, direct and guide the Executive. This was what the Hon'ble Mr. Telang said:—

'Mr. Pherozshah and myself are most anxious that there should not be any interference with the Executive functions of the Commissioner. We only want that it should be subject to the general control of the Municipal Corporation, and that is substantially provided for in the present Bill. I am not prepared to admit that, under the sections of the Bill as we have passed them, the Commissioner is what is called a co-ordinate authority. I do not think he is. That is not a correct description of his position under the Bill. I understand he is a subordinate in every respect except as regard the details of Executive work, in which he is untrammelled and not to be interfered with. That is his position, and that is what it ought to be.'

"The Hon'ble MR. MEHTA expressed himself very much to the same effect:—

'The greatest work that the Corporation has yet undertaken—the construction of the Tansa Water Works—was undertaken by it, not at the initiation of the Municipal Commissioner, but of one of its own members. I could multiply these instances; but I think I have said enough to show that the credit of this remarkable success justly belongs, in the main, to the constitutional scheme under which the Corporation carries on the administration by the hands of its Executive Officer, constantly and continuously controlling, criticising, supervising and directing him. To revert from a scheme of such promise and performance to the discredited principles of the Act of 1865 would be a blunder indeed.'

"This idea of providing the Calcutta Municipality with the constitution of the Bombay Municipality is not a new one. History has a tendency to repeat itself. Human events move in cycles. So far back as 23 years ago, Mr. Schalch from his place in this Council proposed the adoption of the Bombay Municipal Constitution. The proposal was objected to by Rai Kristo Das Pal Bahadur as a half-measure—it was vehemently opposed by Mr. Stuart Hogg, then Chairman

of the Corporation; and the opposition it elicited was so strong that the proposal was not even formulated in the shape of a definite resolution.

"Sir, it is worthy of remark that the Bombay Municipal Bill, which is to furnish the model for our Municipal Constitution, was stoutly opposed at the third reading of the Bill by Mr. Forbes Adams. Mr. Forbes Adams was afterwards knighted for his distinguished services, and was the representative of the non-official European community in the Bombay Council. This was what he said:—

'After the full discussion which has taken place during the debate on the amendments, it may perhaps be thought superfluous that anything should now be said. I cannot, however, refrain from taking advantage of this opportunity to observe that much as I hope that the Bill now about to be read a third time may be found in practice to work smoothly and satisfactorily, I harbour and entertain grave misgivings. I regret that Your Excellency's Council has not seen its way to give such consistency and all-pervadingness to the great central principle of the Bill—the principle that the Corporation is the governing body—that no possiblity of question, uncertainty or clashing could hereafter arise. The idea of co-ordinate authority seems to me to be fraught with chance of friction and irritation. It is an attempt to reconcile what is irreconcilable. It possesses the elements of unsettlement and feud. I firmly believe the Bill might throughout all its sections have emphasised and accentuated its central principle without running the slightest danger of fettering or interfering unduly with the Commissioner in carrying out the details of the Executive work of the Municipality.'

"We deplore the want of interest on the part of the European community in our municipal concerns. We should rejoice if they could be persuaded to co-operate with us in our municipal work. But the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill completely misses the fundamental conditions of the problem. I cordially acknowledge that Calcutta owes its greatness to a considerable extent to European trade and commerce; but it is not to be forgotten that European merchants come here for a particular purpose, viz., their business; and it is no part of their business to feel an interest in the insanitary drains and *bustees* which may abound in Burra Bazar and Jora Bagan. Their business is all-engrossing, and in these days of keen competition leaves them no time for other and weighty public affairs. Our laws indeed bear traces of the efforts of the Legislature to enlist the sympathies and to secure the co-operation of the European community in the municipal work of the town. Under the Act of 1876, the southern wards of the town inhabited by Europeans had each the right of sending three Commissioners to the Corporation, while the northern wards each sent only two Commissioners. The experiment did not succeed. Under the Act of 1888, special constituencies were created for the benefit of the European community. The experiment again did not succeed; and now we are embarked upon another experiment, upon somewhat different lines, but in the same direction. Well, Sir, I am not a prophet. Prophecy is a dangerous art. No one ought to prophesy unless he knows; and for myself from my place in this Council, surrounded by the legislative wisdom of this Province, I have no desire to assume the prophetic function. But if our experience of the past is any guide for the future, then I have no hesitation in saying that as our experiments in this direction have not hitherto been attended with success, we cannot hope for a better result from the new one which we are about to try. My hon'ble friend, the Member representing the Chamber of Commerce, is confident of success. He is more fortunately situated than myself. To him has been vouchsafed the gift of the seer which is denied to the less gifted children of the 19th Century. Sir, I am not singular in the opinion which I hold as to the hopelessness of the task which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has undertaken in legislating with a view to secure the co-operation of the European community in the work of the Municipality. Let me place before the Council the views of two high officials in this connection. This was what Sir Henry Harrison said from his place in the Bengal Council:—

'Again if I had any hope that the European Members would take the same interest as the native members, I should be more disposed to yield to the Hon'ble Mr. Irving's argument, but I am afraid we must put this aside as really out of the question. I believe that to some extent they have been kept away from the meetings by finding they are in a minority, but at the same time they have also found that it was impossible for them to give the same attention to the work of the Municipality as those who have ample leisure and to whom it is almost a pleasure. There are a certain number of leisured gentlemen among the native Commissioners who have often come two, three or four times a week to Committee meetings to do work

which is certainly not of transcendental interest. Now is it possible to hope that we can get European gentlemen who have business to attend, to whom time is money, to attend and take part in work of this nature?'

"A higher authority than even that of Sir Henry Harrison, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, spoke in the same strain. Sir Steuart Bayley, as President of the Council, observed:—

'My own fear is just the contrary—that you will never be able to get the representatives of commerce to go out of their way to bring their knowledge and practical ability to bear on the affairs of the town. I wish it could be otherwise.'

"What do we find in Bombay under the operation of the Act which is to supersede our law and which, it is said, is calculated to ensure the co-operation of the European community in our municipal affairs? Why, Sir, the average attendance of the Indian element is higher than the average attendance of the European Members of the Corporation. Here is a statement which I have obtained from Bombay:—

'There were 59 Corporation meetings in 1895-96. The rate of average native attendance at these meetings was 64 against 54 of Europeans.

'In 1896-97 there were 58 Corporation meetings, the rate of average native attendance was 56 against 41 of Europeans.'

"It will be seen that the attendance of Europeans was much higher for 1895-96 than for 1896-97. The difference is easily explained. Dr. Blainey, one of the most active European Members of the Corporation, resigned in 1896, and there was a perceptible falling-off in the average attendance.

"And now, Sir, with your permission, I desire to advert for a moment to the speech of the Hon'ble Member representing the Chamber of Commerce. I must deprecate the tone and the style of that speech. My hon'ble friend professed great admiration for the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. Admiration is best expressed by imitation. The Hon'ble Member representing the Chamber did not, however, imitate the conciliatory attitude of the Honb'le Member in charge of the Bill. His speech, I regret to have to say, is objectionable both in matter as well as in manner. Many of the statements which he put forward as facts are not facts, and the whole drift of his speech is misleading. I am sure when my hon'ble friend has heard me, he will come to the conclusion that he has done scant justice to the Corporation, and I have no doubt he will see his way to modify his opinions. I desire to invite the attention of the Council to his statement of facts. My hon'ble friend observed in regard to the drainage scheme of the added area that a standing committee of business-men would have finished in seven months a work over which the Corporation spent seven years. Surely my friend could not possibly have known all the facts when he hazarded this prophecy. The scheme embraced an area of 15 square miles and was originally estimated to cost one crore and seventy lakhs of rupees. The Commissioners consulted Mr. Hughes and Mr. Baldwin Latham, the greatest drainage expert in the world. They carefully considered the matter with the result that they reduced the estimate from one crore and seventy lakhs to seventy-six lakhs—they saved nearly a crore of the rate-payers' money. My hon'ble friend will admit that any business-firm which after seven years' deliberation could save a crore of rupees would be justified in congratulating itself upon the result. Seven years' deliberation terminating in the saving of a crore of rupees is deliberation fruitful of economy, of which any business-firm might well be proud. It is perfectly true that the Commissioners were censured for their delay in this matter by the Government of Sir Charles Elliott; but it is equally true that they were absolved from all blame by the Government of Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

"Let me read to you an extract from the Resolution of the Government:—

'For this reason, although the subject has been discussed in the newspapers and incidentally referred to in the Administration Reports of the Commissioners for the last five years, no continuous history of the various phases of the discussion, and no final expression of the views of the Corporation as a whole, has yet been laid before Government. Had such a record of facts and opinions been before Sir Charles Elliott, when he recorded his Resolution of the 8th November, 1895, it seems to the present Lieutenant-Governor to be doubtful whether the general condemnation of the supposed inaction of the Commissioners in respect of the drainage question, which is contained in the first paragraph of the Resolution, would not have been qualified by some reference to the intrinsic difficulty of the problem and the conflicting opinions expressed by the technical advisers of the Corporation.'

"And again :—

'In their joint report on the drainage question Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, after full consideration, and with a knowledge of the facts necessarily much more minute than Mr. Latham could have acquired during his brief visit to Calcutta, reject as based upon incomplete or erroneous data, the main feature of his scheme, and conclude that it is impossible to construct an open low-level reservoir for the discharge, by gravitation, of the combined sewage and rainfall of Calcutta. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion this fact, taken with the reduction or the estimate made by Mr. Kimber from 170 lakhs to less than 79 lakhs, is in itself sufficient to show that, so far as the drainage question is concerned, neither the Corporation nor their Chairman can fairly be charged with unreasonable delay in arriving at a decision on an engineering problem of exceptional difficulty. Had they accepted and proceeded to carry out Mr. Baldwin Latham's scheme, with no more deliberation than was enjoined on them by irresponsible opinion in Calcutta (The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee here said :—"You, Sir, referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, the Member for the Chamber, have made yourself the exponent in this Council of this irresponsible opinion") they would have committed themselves to a project which would have been more than double of that now put before them, and which might not in certain essential features have fully met the circumstances of the case.'

"Then, again, my hon'ble friend referred to the reduction of Rs. 30,000 in the Health Officer's budget. If he knew all the facts in connection with this reduction, I am sure instead of blame he would have bestowed praise upon the Commissioners. The facts are these:—The year was a year of unusual financial depression. Mr. Lee, the Chairman, of his own motion and without any pressure from the Commissioners, asked the Heads of Departments to reduce their budgets. The Assistant Health Officer, who was then officiating for the Health Officer, cut down his budget by Rs. 56,000. In the meantime Dr. Simpson returned to his duties. He thought the reduction had been carried too far, and cut it down to Rs. 46,000. Now mark what the Commissioners did when the matter came up before them for consideration. They raised the expenditure of the Health Department and would not consent to reduce it to below Rs. 30,000. Now let me ask my hon'ble friend whether after this explanation he does not think that the Commissioners were worthy of praise rather than of blame for the part they took in this matter? Reference has been made to the reduction of Rs. 16,000 for road-scraping. It is perfectly true the Commissioners cut down this amount, but surely not on the ground of economy. They insisted upon the road-scraping being removed by their own conservancy carts. They objected to this work being done by hired carts for which Rs. 16,000 had been provided, on the ground that the work was badly done and the Corporation did not get an adequate return for the money spent. Subsequently the Commissioners granted a sum of Rs. 7,000 for road-scraping. My hon'ble friend has referred to a sum of Rs. 8,000 which had been disallowed for the conservancy arrangements of the added area. Here again the Hon'ble Member is ignorant of the facts of the case. A sum of Rs. 13,000 had been provided for the conservancy arrangements of this part of the town. In the middle of the year after the budget had been framed, a further sum of Rs. 8,000 was asked. Mr. Ritchie, the Chairman, himself said that the Commissioners could not grant this extra sum. In judging of the policy of the Commissioners in connection with the Health Officer's Department, it is not surely fair to pick out an item of expenditure here and an item there, and say that the Commissioners have not done their duty. The whole expenditure on the Health Officer's Department extending over a series of years can alone give a correct view of the policy which the Commissioners have followed in this matter. I have drawn up a table of expenditure extending from 1889-90 to 1896-97; and what do we find from it? A scale of expenditure progressively increasing with the growing sanitary requirements of the town and the financial ability of the Corporation to meet them. In 1889-90, the expenditure on the Health Officer's Department was Rs. 9,27,947; in 1890-91 it was 9,27,446. Now take the last two years of the period. In 1895-96 the expenditure was Rs. 10,19,739; in 1896-97 it was Rs. 10,96,357 or nearly 11 lakhs of rupees. Thus the expenditure has been steadily progressing with the expansion of the sanitary needs of Calcutta. One item more, and I have finished my examination of the distinct allegations my hon'ble friend has thought fit to make against the Corporation. He has referred to an item of Rs. 50 which the Commissioners disallowed, although the money had been paid by the Chairman, Mr. Ritchie, to Mr. Wilson, who was then a candidate for the Gowkhana Superintendentship. The Hon'ble Member possibly referred to

this matter as an instance of financial meanness on the part of the Commissioners. Here, again, he displays only a superficial knowledge of the facts of the case. The Commissioners had no option left in the matter. Under the law they were bound to disallow the sum, and Mr. Ritchie himself admitted that the Commissioners were in the right and that he was in the wrong. This was what he said about the matter at the meeting of the Commissioners:—

'Since the Resolution was passed (by the General Committee) he had enquired what would have been done in Government service under similar circumstances—what view would the Accountant-General take of an item such as this, and Mr. Ritchie was bound to say that the answer was it would probably not have been sanctioned. He thought that in most matters he as well as the Commissioners could not do better than to follow the procedure of the Government who dealt with many similar cases, and he had therefore caused the amount to be refunded.'

"Sir, my hon'ble friend has referred to a communication of the Chamber of Commerce addressed to the Government, dated the 10th July. 1895. In that communication the Chamber complained of the increase of typhoid fever in Calcutta. On the matter being inquired into, it was found that there had been no increase of typhoid fever, and the Government in its reply to the Chamber censured the Health Officer for lending the weight of his name to the spread of a false rumour. I will read an extract from the letter of Government:—

'It is a matter of much regret that after lending the weight of his authority to the statement that typhoidal fevers are largely increasing in Calcutta, the Health Officer should have neglected to comply with the request that the grounds of that opinion might be fully set forth. Owing to this omission it is impossible, as the matter now stands, to arrive at any certain or even probable conclusion on the important question whether the increase in fever mortality which has occurred during the last three years in Calcutta is due to purely local causes which admit of being diminished or removed, or to general causes affecting the whole surrounding country, which it would be vain to attempt to cope with. The position is a very unsatisfactory one, and illustrates the damage that may be done to sanitary progress by making vague general assertions and withholding the evidence upon which they are based.'

"One other remark I desire to make in connection with the speech of the Hon'ble Member representing the Chamber. He observed that the present Bill provided for a fair representation of all sections of the community in the Corporation. Does he regard it as a fair representation of the rate-payers that on the General Committee they should be represented by only one-third of the entire number—is it fair that those who pay the maximum of taxation should have the minimum of representation? Such an arrangement, I am sure, will not recommend itself to our sense of justice and fair play.

"Well, Sir, we have been told that under the proposed law there will be 75 Commissioners as before, and that the conditions of the franchise and of the distribution of the wards will remain unaltered. The Commissioners will vote the Budget, fix the rates and then—I was going to say—go to sleep. Their function will be like that of the gods of the Epicureans of old as described by Cicero in his *De Natura deorum*,—they created the world and then went to sleep. The gist of the proposed changes may be summarized as follows:—The transfer of all authority from the representatives of the rate-payers to the official representative of the Government and to the representatives of the European mercantile community. The supreme power of the Corporation will be gone—Local Self-Government will be gone. Far better would it be to do away with this semblance of a show—this mockery of Local Self-Government—and convert the Calcutta Municipality into a Government bureau, controlled and directed by the Government.

"Let me observe that in all European countries which have any form of Municipal Government, the supreme authority is always vested in the Corporation. This is what Mr. Albert Shaw says in his well-known book:—

'Municipal Governments, elsewhere than in the United States, after having constituted a ruling body, do not erect a separate one-man power and give it the means to obstruct the ruling administrative body and to diminish its scope and responsibility. The Mayor elsewhere is an integral part of the Council. English, Scotch and Irish Municipal Government is simply government by a group of men who are to be regarded as a grand Committee of the Corporation—the Corporation consisting of the whole body of burgesses or qualified citizens. In Glasgow it is a Committee of seventy-eight; in Edinburgh, of forty-one; in Manchester, of one hundred and four; in Birmingham, of seventy-two; in Liverpool, Leeds Sheffield and most of the large English towns, of sixty-four; in Dublin, of sixty; in Belfast, of forty; and in the other incorporated towns of the United Kingdom it varies from twelve

to sixty-four, according to their size. So far as these bodies have authority to pass bye-laws at all, their authority is complete, and nobody obtrudes a veto. They appoint and remove all officials. They have entire charge of Municipal Administration, distributing the work of departmental management and supervision to Standing Committees of their own number which they organize and constitute as they please. If such a Local Government cannot be trusted, the fault is with popular institutions. It is quite certain to be as good a government as the people concerned deserve to have. The location of responsibility is perfectly definite.'

"Municipal Government in America is differently constituted. It is organized upon lines which we are very unwisely going to imitate in the Bill before us, and the municipal system in America, according to Mr. Albert Shaw, is a failure. This is what he says in his book :—

'The typical American Mayor is no part of the Council or its organization. He is elected directly by the people He is an indepedent co-ordinate authority. He bears somewhat the same relation to the Council that the President of the United States sustains towards Congress or the Governor of a State towards the Legislature. The analogy falls short, however, in the very important practical fact that the work of Congress and the State Legislature is principally that of legislation, while the work of Municipal Councils is of necessity principally that of administration. The theoretical independence and distinct executive responsibility of the President and the Governors is extremely difficult to maintain in practice, for the line between legislative and administrative work and authority is not at all distinct. Still more difficult is it in practice to apportion duties and responsibility between an American Mayor and the Common Council in such a way as to secure real efficiency on both sides. It is not easy to see where in the nature of things, the proper functions of one authority end, and those of the other begin. In the dispersion of authority, definite responsibility too easily disappears. The embarrassments and opportunities growing out of this divided responsibility are among the principal causes of the comparative failure of City Government in the United States.'

"Here in Calcutta the authority of the Corporation has always been supreme since there has been a Corporation. This has been the constitution of the Municipality ever since 1863. Every time the constitution has come under consideration, this principle has been recognized. It was first affirmed by the Act of 1863; it was re affirmed in 1876; it was again affirmed in 1888, and under this constitution the Municipality has introduced those vast and stupendous sanitary works which have changed the face of Calcutta. If we had a *tabula rasa* upon which we might inscribe what we pleased, there might have been perhaps little room for complaint. But a constitution is a growth—in the words of Edmund Burke, the greatest political Philosopher the world has ever seen—it is an organic growth; and let me ask my hon'ble friend, the Member in charge of the Bill, whether he regards the Bombay Municipal Act as the natural and the most recent development of our municipal system? If not, it is a foreign body—an extraneous excrescence—sought to be engrafted upon our municipal system, and as such it is doomed—fore-doomed to failure.

"Sir, I base my objection to the Bill upon the highest considerations of expediency. The Bill, if passed into law, would lead to the dispersion of all sense of responsibility on the part of the Executive and would operate as a hardship upon the poorer sections of the community, whose well-being ought to be the supreme concern of all Governments. Under the existing law the authority of the Corporation is supreme. To the Corporation, the Chairman and the General Committee are responsible. To whom will they be responsible under the new law? To none—they will be responsible only to their own consciences—the divine monitor within; and, Sir, power vested in the best and the wisest amongst us is liable to be abused when adequate provision is not made for bringing home a sense of responsibility. There will, under the new law, be three co-ordinate authorities, forming part and parcel of the same system, moving in their own appointed spheres, without any central or controlling force. Why, Sir, the material universe could not endure under such a system. The same principle dominates the world of man's actions. The Bill, as I have remarked, will be a prolific source of oppression practised upon the poor. The Chairman cannot possibly perform all his vast and varied functions. He will have to delegate his duties to his subordinates in an endless chain. The Executive will thus include the municipal underlings, and we know who and what they are. They are just as unpopular as the police, and their purity is on a par with that of the police. But they are far more meddlesome and mischievous. Their duties affecting the daily lives and habits of the people afford them

the amplest opportunity for black-mailing. Now a remedy is provided by the appellate and revisional jurisdiction of the Corporation which may be invoked by any Commissioner. But when this power is taken away from the Corporation, these underlings will be the virtual masters of the situation—the lords of all they survey—their right none to dispute,—and the lot of the poor man hard as it is in Calcutta, will become harder still.

"Sir, I desire to say one word with regard to the constitution and the powers of the General Committee. Under the present law the General Committee consists of 18 members elected by the Corporation and is responsible to the Corporation. Under the proposed law the General Committee will consist of 12 members, of whom only four will be elected by the Corporation. The General Committee will be entrusted with the details of administration in a variety of important matters. The Corporation will have to find the funds. The Corporation having under the new system no part in the actual work of administration and therefore unfamiliar with the requirements of the administration, may vote inadequate funds, and then the Government, like the *deus ex machina* of the old dramas, will descend on the scene to avert a crisis. Here we have an *imperium in imperio* with a vengeance, with all the worst evils of that system, accentuated in their gravest form. Let us hear what a Bombay paper which you, Sir, very rightly described from your place in the Supreme Council as being distinguished for sobriety and moderation—the *Indian Spectator*—says with regard to this aspect of the Bill:—

'The division is a queer one, involving a logical fallacy, for, are not merchants too residents? Our Standing Committee is elected by the Corporation, as a whole, and so there is no friction. The General Committee, as sketched out in the words of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, quoted above, would be, as it seems at first sight, an anomaly, an *imperium in imperio*, and the work of dividing the responsibilities between the two bodies to be created on the one hand, and between them and the Chairman, on the other, would surely tax ingenuity. If the Budget and the rate of taxation is to be fixed by the Corporation, if the strings of the purse are to be in their hands exclusively, we do not see how a body that is not their representative can help becoming often a stumbling block in the way of smooth working.'

"Sir, it has been said with regard to the Committees of the Corporation that they hamper work and cause delay. The statement is founded upon an entire misconception of the situation. These Committees facilitate work and avoid a good deal of discussion which otherwise would be inevitable at meetings of the Commissioners. 'In 19 cases out of 20' said Sir Henry Harrison from his place in this Council, 'the decisions of Committees are accepted without any discussion. Nor do these Committees cause any delay when the Chairman is in agreement with them, and this is usually the case; for then his proposals may at once be given effect to.' In this connection there is one aspect of the question which this Council cannot overlook and which I am sure Your Honour will not overlook when we bear in mind the eloquent words which you addressed as Home Secretary to the various Local Governments, impressing upon them the importance of fostering the beginnings of Local Self-Government, as an instrument of popular and political education. These Committees familiarise the Commissioners with the work of the Corporation, inspire them with a sense of responsibility and promote the ends of political education.

"Lastly the Government has assumed to itself functions which do not belong to it under the present law. I thought, Sir, that decentralization was the order of the day. But I presume it is decentralization when power is to be delegated to officials or official bodies, and it is centralization when power has to be withdrawn from popular bodies. Here is a statement which I have drawn up showing the powers and functions which the Government proposes to assume under the Bill:—

'Under the present law the Local Government can take action direct and of its own motion in 20 cases. Under the *proposed law* the Local Government can take action direct and of its own motion in 35 cases. The new powers given to the Local Government among others are:—

(1) To appoint four members to the General Committee.
(2) To fix the salary of the Chairman.
(3) To appoint the Deputy Chairman and fix his salary.
(4) To grant leave of absence to Chairman and Deputy Chairman.
(5) To remove a Commissioner's disqualification by an order of the Local Government.

(6) To make rules prescribing qualifications of candidates for employment in the Health Department, Engineering Department, Conservancy Department, also make rules providing for occasional or periodical inspection of any Department of the Corporation by officers of Government.

(7) Resolutions of General Committee appointing Sub-Committees to be forwarded to Local Government.

(8) Minutes of all proceedings of Corporation, General Committee and Sub-Committees to be sent to Local Government.

(9) The Local Government may require the Chairman to undertake the execution of any work certified by a Secretary of the Government to be urgent for public service and for this purpose may make temporary payment from Municipal Funds.

(10) If any difference of opinion arises between the General Committee and the Corporation touching Budget allotments, the Chairman shall refer the matter to the Local Government and its decision to be final.

(11) To exempt the owner or occupier of any building or land from the payment of consolidated rate, if recommended by any two authorities.'

"Sir, I do not propose to detain you any longer. It is not for one moment to be supposed that I regard the present constitution of the Calcutta Municipality as perfect. Far from it. It is capable of improvement, but it does not lie in the directions indicated in the Bill. The Bill has been launched in the name of sanitation. Could we persuade ourselves to believe that it would promote sanitation and thus confer an unmixed benefit upon the people, what could be more natural than that we should support a measure, so wise in its scope—so beneficent in its intentions. For Calcutta is the city of our birth—it is the city of our sires—it is the city of our children—and it is to be the destined city of our children's children. We have a far more permanent and abiding interest in its sanitary well-being than any other section of the community could possibly have. We would welcome any rational scheme of sanitation which would bring to our people an accession of health and all the blessings which the possession of health implies. But we are persuaded that this Bill will not promote this great object. It is not laws but funds that are needed for the structural improvement of Calcutta We have had of recent years too many laws. We want rest, peace, the repose of peace, freedom from the excitement consequent upon new proposals for the enactment of new laws. It is money and not a change in the constitution of the Municipality that is required for the sanitation of Calcutta. Sir, I speak not as an amateur or a theorist, but as one who has some practical familiarity with municipal work. I have spent the best part of my life-time in the service of the Corporation. I entered it when young. I have grown grey in its service. The work of the Corporation has been the pleasure and the pride of my life. I have behind me an experience of nearly 25 years. Fortified by that experience, I venture to make an earnest appeal to you, Sir, whose name is so honourably associated with the great scheme of Local Self-Government, to abandon or at any rate largely to modify a measure which has filled the rate-payers of Calcutta with alarm, which will not promote the ends of sanitation, which will depreciate the value of property, disorganize the work of the Corporation and wreck the best prospects of Local Self-Government in the capital of the Indian Empire. Sir, I might put my case upon still higher considerations. Municipal institutions, said Mr. Gladstone, are the seed-plots upon which and around which are developed that political capacity and those habits of political thought which ought to be the supreme concern of all Governments to foster and to promote. Our municipal institutions are the gift of our rulers. We owe them to their beneficence. But they have taken firm root in our hearts and our convictions, for they are in entire accord with our ancient traditions and the inherited instincts of our race, fostered by the *panchayet* system and our time-honoured village organisations. We cherish them with reverence. The love and devotion of a people cling to them. They supplement our education; for what nobler school could there be than the school of public affairs! These noble seminaries inspire the people with a sense of responsibility, exercise a moderating influence upon their minds, and enlist their sympathies on behalf of the Government. It would be most unwise, most unstatesmanlike, in these days of political unrest and excitement, to do aught which would in the least impair the utility of these institutions or shake public confidence in them. We are the friends of sanitation; but the worship of sanitation may be carried to the verge of idolatry. We agree with

Sir Ashley Eden in thinking that a single case where native society is persuaded by conviction to adopt a sanitary reform is worth hundred cases where such reform is forced upon it by the pressure of external circumstances. Sir, greatly as we value sanitation, we are not prepared to sacrifice our civic freedom for its sake, especially when such a sacrifice is unnecessary and uncalled for, and when it will prove disastrous to the fortunes of our people in other, higher and nobler directions."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Spink said:—"The chief among the interests to be maintained by the Municipality are those of the European community, and it assuredly never was intended that the management of the affairs of this great and growing City should pass into the hands of one section only of the community. Europeans have been reproached for not coming forward in the past to take an interest in municipal affairs and to share in the work of the Municipality. The accusation is an unjust one. The gradual falling off of the European element in the Corporation and in the General Committee can be readily explained. I need only refer you to the statistics furnished by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley to show how hopelessly Europeans have been placed in the minority by the operation of the existing laws. Even supposing they were more numerous, men of business cannot spare time to take part in the too often fruitless debates of a large talking body. They are always ready and willing to serve on business Committees, and I need only instance such bodies as the Port Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce and its various Committees, and the Trades Association, to show that Europeans are willing to, and do devote their time to public questions. It is impossible, as things now stand, to get a sufficient number of Europeans to join the Corporation, and to give the Executive the benefit of their experience and their counsels. The one solution for the problem presented by this unsatisfactory condition of things is, in my opinion, to be found in the principle of the Bill now under discussion. It will secure for us a representative General Committee capable of performing its various duties in a prompt and businesslike way, and who, armed with a comprehensive and well-defined Act, will be able to carry out much-needed sanitary and structural reforms, and to administer the affairs of the town on sound and modern principles. Such a Committee, I take it, would represent more truly the voice of the people than the present one, and would be more truly based on the fundamental principles of Local Self-Government. It is not correct to say that the European community get better arranged streets and so on at the cost of the native ratepayer. If the native electorate had realised, as the Europeans did long ago, the advantage of wide, clean, and not too crowded streets, they would, in season and out of season, have striven to improve the insanitary conditions which prevail at the northern end of the town, and they would have insisted on their representatives paying attention to these matters rather than to others in which public time has been wasted in the discussion of questions concerning the erection of verandahs or the appointment of petty Municipal Officers. Once more it must not be forgotten that the introduction of the elective system into this country was an experiment with an educational object. Now, Sir, under the existing law, it is the return of Hindus, not of Europeans, that is really guaranteed. Whatever may be claimed on behalf of specially-gifted individuals, a people or a race cannot claim to be educated in the difficult art of Self-Government, in the brief space of some two decades. I venture to say that when regard is had to the commercial, trading and other interests implicated in the well-being of this great commercial centre, it is preposterous to put too large a measure of power into the hands of those who, it should be recognized, are still *in statu pupilari*. This object in view cannot be called retrograde. I confidently anticipate that when once this Bill becomes law, members of the European community will no longer be unwilling to take their place on the Municipal Board. Members of the trading firms of Calcutta who had previously withdrawn their names, have already come forward for election. The position of affairs will be completely changed, and Europeans who already recognise that their commerce and trade is threatened unless great sanitary and administrative reforms are introduced, will inaugurate the reforms which are so urgently needed."

"The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah said:—"Your Honour, It is quite needless for me to make a long speech in favour of the Bill. The Bill

supports itself. I have much pleasure in adding my small measure of assistance towards such a salutary and necessary piece of legislation. I, in common with all those who have any experience of the present condition of the city and of Municipal Government and who have the welfare of the town at heart, most sincerely wish this Bill the completest success. And I wish publicly to thank our retiring Lieutenant-Governor for this Bill which will perpetuate his memory in Calcutta."

The Hon'ble BABU KALI CHARAN BANERJEE said:—"I oppose this motion and shall be as brief as I possibly can in stating my reasons for doing so. I may premise that the object of the Bill is not to introduce provisions into the existing law which might be availed of on occasions of emergency; the proposal rather is to make that the standing law which is adapted only to emergencies. The object of the Bill is ostensibly twofold. First, to provide, as it is said, a responsible Executive, and secondly, to secure larger European representation. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, in clearing the way for his proposal, referred to certain discoveries that had been made, and argued that the only remedy that could be proposed, was a radical change in the law. He would not reflect on the work either of the Commissioners or of the Executive, as he thought such a change in the law did not necessarily imply any reflection. But, he said, times had changed, and so it had become necessary to change the law. Another Hon'ble Member has proceeded on the same lines and has referred to the age as an age of progress, and has justified the Bill on the ground that it proposes to keep pace with the progress of the times. If times have changed, the legitimate proposition to put forward in view of such change and progress would be that a further expansion of the principle of Local Self-Government was called for. The progress of the times could not by any means suggest that the principle of Local Self-Government should be, *not* extended or developed, but hampered, if not crushed altogether. For although, as I have said, the ostensible object of the Bill is to provide a responsible Executive, if we read the Bill, we cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that the object really is to provide, not a responsible, but an irresponsible Executive, unless it be an Executive with autonomous responsibility. If the object is to secure larger European representation, the provisions of the Bill force on the conclusion that the object is not the legitimate one of the protection of minorities, but the illegitimate one of the dominance of minorities. Thus in reality the Bill seeks to secure an irresponsible Executive, and a dominant minority. Both these principles I have no hesitation whatever in characterising as unsound. For, starting from the discoveries to which reference was made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, the question has to be raised, how is the state of things so discovered to be accounted for? Is the Act really responsible for it, or something else? Reference was made, in the course of the Hon'ble Member's speech, to the desirability of harmony between the Administrative and the Executive section of the Corporation. Might it not be that the Executive, although under the law responsible to the Corporation, were not at all in a frame of mind to accept their responsibility to the Corporation? Might it not be that they fretted under a sense of their responsibility to the Corporation, and there was frequent friction between the Executive and the Corporation, resulting in the Act not working so satisfactorily as it might otherwise have. That this represents the true state of things, one may suspect from that portion in the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill where he drifts somewhat into the pathetic and says:—'A Government officer specially selected for this difficult and important post is placed in a wholly false position by the present law which makes him dependent on the good-will of the Commissioners for an addition to his pay which owing to the great cost of living in Calcutta, is in most cases no more than is required to save him from positive loss while holding the appointment of Chairman.' This passage suggests, no doubt, a feeling on the part of Government officers so situated, which they do not at all relish, namely, a sense of dependence on the Corporation or a majority of native Commissioners. I would deprecate any provision of the law which accentuates racial differences and racial feelings. One other provision in the Bill on the same lines, is that which transfers

from the main body of Commissioners to the General Committee the power of appointing the Secretary, the Engineer, the Surveyor, the Health Officer, the Collector, the Assessor, and other officers, the initial salary of whose appointments is Rs. 300 and upwards. If there has been friction in the work of the Corporation, that friction, I venture to say, has arisen from a desire to assert irresponsibility on the one hand, and a desire on the other hand to hold people to their responsibility. The Corporation have interfered with the Executive whenever the Executive have taken it upon themselves to do things which they were not entitled to do on their own motion, and with regard to which they were under the law subject to the Corporation. If that is the state of things, it will be disastrous to legalise the irresponsibility which has been the cause of the friction and has brought about a state of things which is to be deplored. It is said that the Bill defines the functions of the different municipal authorities which it brings into existence. It speaks of them as co-ordinate. Notwithstanding the statement that the Executive power is to be vested in the Chairman subject to the control of the Corporation where it is so expressly stated, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is perfectly correct in describing the authority sought to be conferred by this Bill on the Chairman as co-ordinate, because, if we go through the different sections of the Bill which the Hon'ble Member has been good enough to tabulate for us, and take up the sections in which the word 'sanction' or 'control' occurs, we find that it is only in connection with three or four points that any real control has been left in the Corporation, namely, the selection of the Bank, for example, in which Municipal Funds can be deposited, the taking of a census, the provision of new burial and burning places, and the establishment of markets, either municipal or private. These are, I believe, the only four matters in regard to which the Corporation will exercise anything like control over the action of the Chairman. Therefore, it is clear that the two authorities will really be co-ordinate, and I submit that it is an unsound principle to have two or more co-ordinate authorities of this description. Their functions are defined, it is said well; the functions of the Chairman are defined, but they are defined into a plenum. The functions of the Corporation are also defined, but they are defined into a vacuum.

"Then, there is another object for which the Bill provides, namely, a larger measure of European representation. The object, I contend is not to protect the interests of European minority, but to help the European minority to dominate. With regard to this, let us see what the Bill provides. There are to be 75 Commissioners altogether, out of whom 60 shall be elected as follows:—50 at ward elections, 4 by the Chamber of Commerce, 4 by the Trades Association, and 2 by the Port Commissioners. The remaining 15 are to be nominated by the Local Government. Then we come to the constitution of the General Committee. How is that provided for? The General Committee is to consist of 12 ordinary members and of the Chairman who shall be President of the Committee. They are to be Commissioners, and therefore, these 12 Commissioners shall be 12 out of the 75 Commissioners. They are to be elected and appointed as follows:—4 by the Commissioners elected at ward elections, that is to say, 4 out of the 50 elected Ward Commissioners. Then 2 shall be elected by the Chamber of Commerce. It is not clear whether these 2 are to be elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce or by the 4 Commissioners who represent the Chamber of Commerce; any way these 2 must be 2 out of the 4 elected by the Chamber, because the provision is that the 12 members on the General Committee shall be Commissioners. Thus 4 of the Commissioners elected by the Chamber will elect 2 members for the General Committee. Then, one member of the General Committee will be elected by the Trades Association; they return 4 members to the Corporation, and one of these 4 will be elected for the General Committee. One member of the General Committee will also be elected by the 2 returned by the Port Commissioners, and lastly, 4 members of the General Committee will be selected by the Local Government; that is to say, the proportion of Government nominees on the General Committee will be 4 out of 15; of the Chamber of Commerce, 2 out of 4; of the Trades Association, 1 out of 4; of the Port Commissioners, 1 out

of 2; and of the Commissioners elected at ward elections, 4 out of 50. That is the constitution of the General Committee. Therefore, so far as the representatives of the elected Commissioners are concerned, there will be 4 as against 8 members. That is how the Bill provides, as I have said, not for the protection of minorities, but for the domination of minorities, and this has always been allowed to be an unsound principle. The principle of the protection of minorities is a sound principle, but in this Bill you provide for a dominant minority. It is complained that there is now a dominant majority, and it is proposed to go to the other extreme and have a dominant minority. Then, it is said that this has been done in order to remove the state of things in existence for a long time, in consequence of which Europeans, as a rule, refrain from taking any interest in the Municipality. With regard to this the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has himself been pleased to say that the fact of Europeans standing aloof from the concerns of the Municipality is nothing new; they had kept aloof even under the old regime, and the explanation is that at that time the Executive was not hampered by the action of a number of Committees as at present, and therefore they thought their interests were quite safe in the hands of the Chairman. That is the explanation offered by the Hon'ble Member. If he himself is satisfied with that explanation, then of all men, he should be the last to expect European gentlemen to take any interest in the concerns of the Municipality when they know that they will have under this Bill an irresponsible Executive, more independent of, and unfettered by the action of Committees of the Corporation than ever. I have been asking myself whether the European community will take as a compliment all that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has so frankly said of its interest in, and criticism of, matters municipal, or be tempted to cry 'save us from our friend.' Although the Hon'ble Member who represents the Chamber of Commerce took it upon himself to say a number of things in disparagement of native Commissioners as to their ideas of sanitation, &c., the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would warn us against laying much stress upon such criticisms.

"Europeans ought to have an influence on the administration of the town, not, however, by artificial provisions of law, but by really so using their influence in the Corporation as to gain the position which might well be assigned to them. The Bill would give them a predominant position, not on their own merits, but by an artificial provision of the law under which they will have that influence. The Hon'ble Member said:—'The Europeans, who ought to have a predominant influence in the affairs of the town, cannot be induced to take part in the general meetings of the Commissioners, where they consider, rightly or wrongly, the time is wasted in debate, and where they could not hope to command more than an insignificant minority.'

"The question is, why not? Why cannot they hope to command more than an insignificant minority? There have been European members of the Corporation who have, I believe, in their day led the Corporation, and there is no reason why European members should not again lead the Corporation by dint of their own merit, if they would divest themselves of their prejudices with regard to the conduct of meetings. There are some who rush into statements like these, that there is waste of time, that there is unlimited talking. Because other people cannot accept their *ipse dixit*, they are ready to put it down to a desire of talking, and complain of waste of time. When there is a disposition to talk, Europeans are quite as forward to talk as Hindus are. While admitting that Europeans should occupy an important position in the Corporation, I submit it should not be by means of an artificial provision of law, but on their own merits. Then the Hon'ble Member said:—'They prefer to stand aside and make themselves felt through the Chamber of Commerce, the Jute Association, the Health Society, or some other public body which now and then puts forward some very general proposal with an imperfect or no knowledge at all of the difficulties, financial and administrative, involved in the sanitation of a large Asiatic City.' There is the real difficulty in the way of Europeans sympathising with the deliberations of the Corporation. As regards the question of sanitation, I submit that the passage quoted with something like elation by the Hon'ble Member for the Chamber of Commerce, is an answer to his criticisms. He quoted my hon'ble friend to my left as having in

the course of his remarks on the Annual Administration Report of the Corporation come down severely on the sanitary condition of Calcutta, thus showing that though a Native member, was not blind to the interests of the sanitation of the city. But there is such a thing as sanitation run mad, of people having before their eyes the one thing, and not being able to realise what would be best for the town, not in connection with one particular interest, but with all the interests connected with the administration of the Municipality. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill said further: 'It is one of the greatest evils of the existing state of things that, among the various critics of the Corporation, those who are most interested in the questions at issue and best able to make themselves heard, should at the same time be the worst informed as to the evils that exist, and the least responsible as regards the possible remedies for them.' If European gentlemen would profit by the picture thus drawn of them by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, there might be some hope of their understanding the action of the Corporation. Such being the history of their attitude towards municipal concerns, we have further to remember that notwithstanding the artificial provisions of the Bill, the Hon'ble Member for the Chamber of Commerce is doubtful whether the leading members of the mercantile community would come forward to take part in the work of the Municipality, although he said some competent men might be willing. With all this before it, I cannot understand why the Legislature should go out of its way to place a number of baits, so to speak, before a community which, on the admission of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, has, on the whole, shown no interest in the affairs of the Municipality. I object to the principle of the Bill as unsound. It seeks to provide an irresponsible Executive and to create a dominant minority, both of which objects should in my opinion be deprecated."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"I desire to record my protest against this Bill. I am not familiar with the questions which form the subject of discussion before the Council, but from what I have read and heard, it appears to me that the passing of this Bill will be a blow to the principles of Local Self-Government for which, as far as I am aware, no case has been made out. It will, moreover, take away from the Commissioners of Calcutta rights which they now possess. For these reasons I am opposed to the principles of this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley, in reply, said:—"I have to thank my hon'ble friend, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, for the flattering terms in which he has referred to me, however unequal I may feel myself to meet so accomplished a speaker, who has, I freely admit, the advantage of me both as regards his knowledge of the facts, and his unrivalled talent for presenting them in the most attractive form. It is a pleasure to have to deal with so courteous an opponent, and in return I desire to compliment him on his admirable speech. In summing up the debate and replying to the criticisms on the principles of the Bill, I shall endeavour to separate and classify the arguments that have been brought forward so as to deal with them more distinctly than I should if I followed the order of individual speakers. If in any matter I appear to criticise or find fault with the Commissioners, it will, I trust, be borne in mind that my remarks are directed at a system, not at individuals—at a bad law under which the counsels of the older and wiser men are liable to be over-ridden by the younger and more ardent spirits. As to the objection that the Bill is contrary to the principles of Local Self-Government and that, therefore, it is revolutionary, re-actionary, and retrograde, that, I submit, is a large and extremely vague general proposition, and before you can come to any conclusion about it you must know what it means. I will refer to that later on. For the present I take the phrase as it stands and assume that it means that the Bill somehow or other runs counter to Lord Ripon's famous Resolution of the 18th May, 1882. [The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"October, 1881."] Hon'ble Mr. Risley:—"Not at all. That letter only invited opinions. It was a sort of preliminary canter. Lord Ripon's final Resolution was issued on the 18th May, 1882. Against that Resolution, properly understood and applied with the necessary limitations, I have nothing to say. One of its chief limitations, however, is that it does not apply to the Presidency towns. This is expressly stated in paragraph 4 of the Resolution which restricts its operation to the area 'outside the Presidency towns.' It is, in other words, a Resolution meant for the mufassal, and it recognises the essential differences between

the mufassal and Calcutta. For our present purpose the chief differences are, first, that the population of the mufassal is fairly homogeneous, and except in the planting districts and in the mill areas round Calcutta, Europeans form a very small minority, whether you look to their numbers or to their proprietary interests. Secondly, in the mufassal, sanitation, or the absence of it, concerns only the immediate locality; it raises no international questions, and does not affect the trade of the country. Calcutta, on the other hand, is the outlet for the exports, and the distributing centre for the imports of Bengal, Assam and Northern India. I cannot mark its importance better than by stating that we are bound by international agreement, in force since 1882, to report every week our statistics of mortality to the Boards of Health at Constantinople and Alexandria. I may add that when I was staying in Constantinople some three years ago, I made the acquaintance of the chief foreign expert on the Board, and was surprised to find what keen interest was taken there in the sanitation of Calcutta, and how jealously the returns were scrutinised. That of itself shows how peculiar the position of Calcutta is, and what excellent reasons Lord Ripon had for excluding it from the scope of the Local Self-Government Resolution.

"But I will go further and meet my friends on their own ground; I will assume, for the sake of argument, that the principles of Local Self-Government —to stick to that indefinite phrase—are applicable to Calcutta. Does it follow even then that the Bill infringes the principle? I maintain that it does not; on the contrary the Bill affirms and extends it. Some politician once said—I forget who it was—when you see five men of whom three are sitting upon two, you can hardly say that all five are enjoying the blessings of Local Self-Government. That fairly describes the state of things that has prevailed in Calcutta for the last twenty years—three Hindus sitting on one European and one Muhammadan. That is a state of things which the Bill proposes to change, and in doing so I contend that it proceeds on the true principle of Local Self-Government—the representation of interests—and applies it, moreover in a manner which Lord Ripon himself seems to have distinctly contemplated even in the case of the mufassal, where the problem, as I have already said, is far simpler than in Calcutta. In paragraph 14 of the Resolution of 1882 we read:—'Experience is wanting to determine the most suitable general system of election for each province, and it is desirable that a variety of plans should be tried in order to a future comparison of results. The simple vote, the cumulative vote, election by wards, election by the whole town and tract, suffrage of more or less extended qualification, election by castes or occupations—these and other methods might all be tried. New methods, unthought of in Europe, may be found suitable to India, and after a time it will probably be possible to say what forms suit best the local peculiarities and idiosyncracies of the different populations.' If that is not wide enough to cover the General Committee as proposed in the Bill, I do not know what is.

"The speeches of Hon'ble Members on the other side assumed throughout that the present system is a popular system. I should have thought the figures in Table C would have been sufficient to dispose of that fallacy. They show that the entire number of electors is only 13,000 or 2 per cent. of the population of Calcutta. The rest have no voice in the government of the town. Whatever you may call this, it is certainly not a popular government in any sense of the word. It is an oligarchy in which one section predominates—an ill-balanced oligarchy, in which the weight is all on one side. Even if we look to the Hindus alone, it appears to me—and many Hindu gentlemen have made the same complaint—that the working of the elective system is unsatisfactory. It gives undue prominence to a section of the community,—Young Bengal, New India—whatever you choose to call it, the *soi-disant* democratic section of a society which, from top to bottom, is essentially undemocratic in its character and ways of thought. It is, as many patriotic Hindus have often told me, a faulty and superficial method. It leaves the elder generation and those who follow in their steps out in the cold, and Government has to bring them in by way of nomination. It selects those who rise to the surface—the men who talk and canvass and agitate—but it does not reach the silent depths of the stream. It does not give us, as a rule, either here or in the mufassal, the genuine representative Hindus, the men we

really want. In point of fact, in matters of this kind, you have to choose between two principles, neither of which can be stretched to justify the present state of things. If you follow the principle of numerical majority, you ought to enlarge the franchise; if you wish to give weight to intelligence, business capacity, and pecuniary interest in the prosperity of the town, some mode of proportional representation such as is proposed in the Bill must be resorted to.

"A great deal has been made of the argument that whatever has gone wrong in the town is the fault of the Executive, that is to say, of the Chairman. This is an argument which my hon'ble friends are not entitled to use. In the first place the law vests all powers in the Commissioners; it gives them complete control, and imposes on them full responsibility. So far from attempting to shift responsibility on to the Chairman by making any reasonable distribution of duties, they have tied his hands in every way and kept hanging over him the possibility of constant interference. They might have done by resolution what the Bill is doing now; but they did not do it. They kept all power in their own hands, and they must now abide by the results. You cannot indulge in the luxury of interference in season and out of season, and retain the right of disclaiming responsibility. If people keep on poking their fingers into the works of a clock, they must expect to be taken to task if the clock goes wrong. Moreover, as regards the really grave question of the terrible state of things discovered by the Medical Board—the Commissioners expressly assumed entire responsibility. On the 1st of December, 1896, the Government asked the Medical Board to make a full and searching inquiry into the causes of the lamentable failure on the part of those responsible for the town conservancy. On the 9th of December the Medical Board addressed a very polite letter to the Commissioners, in which they asked certain questions, none of which imputed any neglect to the Commissioners. The questions were:—(1) Are the facts correctly stated? (2) Were they reported to the Commissioners by the Health Officer, and with what results? (3) Is the law, as it stands, sufficient? (4) Is the law enforced, and if not, why not? (5) What are the duties of the Health Officer, and have they been properly carried out? To this the Commissioners replied that they respectfully declined to consent to the Medical Board being constituted judges between them and their officers. Can there be a more complete assumption of responsibility than that? In the face of that Resolution, is it possible for the Commissioners now at this distance either to dispute the facts or to deny or whittle away their responsibility for them? They were offered a full and fair inquiry by a body which, I believe, was absolutely impartial and free from prejudice and which, moreover, was on particularly friendly relations with the Commissioners, and had recently met the General Committee and discussed with them in the most amicable fashion the regulations to be framed under section 334 of the Act for the purpose of averting an outbreak of plague. My friend asks for a Commission now. He might have had a Commission then, but he would not. I am aware, of course, that there was a great division and much searching of heart among the Hindu Commissioners. One party, headed by my friend, the Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen, wished to accept the offer of the Government and the Medical Board. But they were overborne by the younger men, who, actuated by what my friend Mr. James Bryce calls 'the sensitive self-esteem of an assembly,' insisted on standing on their rights or what they thought were their rights. No doubt they have since realised the mistake that they made. They were led away by the younger men. And I have no doubt that this was what my friend Babu Kally Nath Mitter had in his mind when he suggested to me the other day at the Building Commission two reforms more radical than I should have ventured to propose myself. One of them was an age qualification for Commissioners—that no one should be elected under the age of thirty-five; and the other a property qualification for Commissioners—the payment of Rs. 200 in rates.

"Next we have what I may call the historical argument which dwells upon the state of the town some 30 or 40 years ago, before its administration was made over to the Justices, and it is suggested that the Commissioners cannot be blamed for not having entirely put in order a heritage of neglect. Well, I am not greatly concerned to defend the Government of so many years ago; but I may observe that the standard of sanitation even

in England was very different half a century ago. To say that the Government of that day was not in advance of the ideas of their day, does not justify the Commissioners in lagging behind the ideas of our day. Moreover, the position has now entirely changed. Fifty years ago Calcutta was practically isolated from the rest of the world by a long sea voyage. The danger of the town spreading infection to Europe was practically *nil*, and could be disregarded. Nor was it connected with the rest of India as it is now, a fact which doubtless explains its immunity from plague. In those days the limit of infection was the distance a man could walk with the seeds of disease in him; now it is the distance he can travel by rail at 40 miles an hour—a very different thing. The copious references which have been made to the past accomplishments of the Commissioners are really irrelevant. No one denies that much has been done and a geat deal of money spent. I have every wish to do ample justice, and I admit that it is in their dealings with large issues that we see the Commissioners at their best. They passed the Harrison Road scheme, it is true, only by a narrow majority, and under extreme pressure, but they did pass it, notwithstanding their strong feelings on the subject of the right of property in ancestral houses. They agreed to the drainage scheme much against their desire for economy as such and their fear of a rise in the rates of taxation, and I am not at all disposed to go behind what was stated in the Government Resolution as to the time they took over it. But that refers only to the combined drainage scheme. It refers to the scheme embracing both the suburbs and the town. If I am not mistaken, the defects of the drainage system of Calcutta itself had been before the Commissioners for a very much longer period. The Health Officer claimed to have brought it forward as long ago as 1886, when he first came to Calcutta, and I am not aware that his statement has ever been challenged. In both cases public opinion, which can make itself felt in large issues, drove them at last to do something, the necessity for which many of them realised very imperfectly. But this is all beside the point. The large issues no one proposes to take away from them. The Bill will not withdraw from the general body of Commissioners the decision on these large issues, but it will give them an agency by which the large schemes will be prepared and digested. It will give them the initiative and driving power which they now want.

"In speaking of the action of the Commissioners and the attitude they assumed with regard to large schemes, I desire to give them full credit for the improvements they have effected in the town. But having said this, I fear it must be added that many large schemes have hung fire, and that the progress which has been made has not been as quick as it might have been. Look at the tramways for instance; for years past the whole thing has been a hideous scandal both as regards the state of the lines, the mismanagement and the display of cruelty to animals, and if there had been in the Corporation more initiative power, further progress would have been made in dealing with the tramways than there has been. Then take the state of the Warrant Department. That question dates really from 1886 and it descends, I may say, to the present time. Ten years later, in 1896, Mr. Williams discovered that, owing to the mismanagement of the department, two lakhs a year were written off as irrecoverable. There had been an accumulation of six lakhs of irrecoverable arrears in the three years preceding, and the Vice-Chairman, who showed the greatest possible energy in the matter, went into the subject, and found that there was a most inadequate establishment. They had 19 bailiffs on salaries varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 8 at the bottom of the list, and besides this establishment there were also unpaid bailiffs who got no salary at all, but only a small commission for what they were supposed to collect. All sorts of peculation prevailed, as might be expected. A Committee was appointed in August, 1896, to investigate the matter, and I believe orders were passed on this report only the other day. But in looking through the correspondence, I found that, as long ago as 1886, Sir Henry Harrison urged upon the Commissioners practical reforms which would have tended to bring in the municipal revenues at a very much earlier period than under the existing system, and he resented very much what he considered to be interference with the independent action of the Executive. Then there was the large scheme of the establishment of a *dhobikhana* which had been under consideration ever since Sir Henry Harrison's time. There was also the disgraceful case of the trenching-ground at Goragatcha,

which continued in Alipore from 1890—1895, a system of trenching of night-soil, which was the subject of general complaint, and which caused the Commissioners and their Chairman to be prosecuted and fined Rs. 100 in a criminal proceedings. It was admitted something ought to be done, but there was no power in the Corporation to find out what should be done or to do it. Eventually, the matter was settled by making a temporary connection with the sewer in Circular Road, but there was no reason why that temporary connection should not have been made years before. Here again the system was to blame, because there was no business-like body to bring about the solution of practical difficulties as they cropped up.

"So far as to the large issues. But how often does it happen that the Corporation have large issues to deal with ? The great bulk of their work consists of minor issues—minor matters of conservancy which do not attract attention—and it is in respect of these minor matters that the interference of the Commissioners with the Executive is most striking. We have had one case referred to—the withdrawal of the grant for removing road-scrapings by hired carts. My hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, says that hired carts do not work well, and therefore the Commissioners withdrew the grant. That is as much as to say that because the police are sometimes corrupt, therefore there should be no police. Then for a long time past there had been a series of proposals, which anybody can look at in the proceedings of the Commissioners' meetings, made by Dr. Simpson for the improvement of the scavenging establishment of the town, and intended to put it on a proper footing, and the way in which these proposals were dealt with was to refer them to a Committee which was appointed to consider the question of the amalgamation of the Conservancy with the Road Department under the Engineer. This Committee has been sitting since 1894, and I believe it is sitting still. This has been a great feature of the Commissioners' administration, the perpetual reference of all kinds of minor questions to Committees and Sub-Committees; the practice of appointing Committees to consider matters which might well be disposed of by the Chairman, and which, under this Bill, will be so disposed of without waste of time. To any one who will look through the proceedings of the Commissioners there is abundant evidence that Committees and Sub-Committees are too often set going at the instance of people who have an interest in stopping the progress of work. Inconvenient orders are thus set aside, for in municipal matters it is a familiar experience that when once questions are referred to a Committee, the chances are that in many instances they remain there for an indefinite period of time. The extent to which this power of appointing Committees has been misused and the way in which they have blocked work will appear from a list from which I will read extracts. The list is a very long one. [Extracts from the list were read.]

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE rose to order. He said:—"This is a new matter which is introduced by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. It is not in the nature of a reply."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"It is an effective reply as to interference by Committees and preventing work being promptly and rapidly done."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY, continuing, referred to some further instances of interference by means of Committees. He said:—

"In this matter of their interference with the Executive on minor issues, which is one of the chief reasons for strengthening the hands of the Chairman, if any one will look at any volume of the proceedings of the Commissioners and turn to the proceedings of the Buildings Committee, he will find there an indefinite number of cases in which orders passed by the Executive to do this, that, or the other, are brought up and considered by the Committee. It has been suggested that in respect of the Building Regulations there has really been no great interference with the Executive. But I will ask permission to read what was said by certain Commissioners at an ordinary meeting held in July, 1895, on that subject, as it completely disposes of the point and renders it unnecessary to cite a number of cases and go into details. At that meeting Mr. N. N. Ghose

moved 'that the Chairman be requested to prepare a Note or Memorandum on the difficulties that have arisen in the interpretation and the working of the Building Regulations as given in Act II (B.C.) of 1888, and of the bye-laws passed by the Commissioners and sanctioned by the Local Government, and on the generally unsatisfactory character of those Regulations, and that the Memorandum, when prepared, be sent up to the Local Government after it has been adopted by the Commissioners in meeting.' In his speech he said:—'From a common-sense view the laws and bye-laws seemed enough, but sometimes the ingenuity of lawyers, and sometimes the Commissioners themselves who had cases to support, had made the rules unworkable. In many cases where they were absolutely plain and unambiguous, they had been twisted so as to make them inoperative and futile. Third storeys, for instance, ought not to be allowed in streets of less width than 40 feet. * * * * *

* * * But recently the rule had been violated in a very large number of cases. To be strictly correct he should say that the rule had not been so much violated as it had been interpreted in a loose way. If there had been special cases only, the violations would not have been so much complained of, provided they were not taken as precedents. But when third storeys were allowed on the ground that they were cook-rooms and *thakoorbarees*, or when they were sanctioned because the structure in the third storey was 20 feet from the middle of the road, then such cases formed precedents against the intention of the law. He need not multiply instances.' In the same debate Babu Norendra Nath Sen agreed with the Mover on all points, that is to say, he agreed that the regulations had been broken. Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—'He had not been convinced that a modification of the law was necessary; he did not think they had worked the bye-laws in a manner to justify that belief. If they worked the bye-laws in the way they might be worked, he thought the bye-laws and the building sections of the Act would amply suffice for all purposes. He quite agreed with Mr. N. N. Ghose that the elaborate regulations of the London Building Act were not required here; Calcutta was not London. At present it would be sufficient if the existing rules were worked thoroughly, honestly and in a consistent spirit, without making the frequent exceptions which had been made. He thought the rules as they stood were amply sufficient for the purpose.' Then Babu Kally Nath Mitter, a very high authority on the subject, said: 'His friend, Mr. Ghose, considered that the bye-laws had not actually been violated, but that they had been loosely interpreted: on the contrary, the speaker maintained that the bye-laws had been violated in the most flagrant manner possible. All that was wanted was that they should be properly worked. Babu Priya Nath Mullick had referred to what he considered an ambiguity in the wording of the bye-laws under Chapter (*f*) of the bye-laws, but the speaker did not think it could have been made plainer, namely, that no three-storeyed house could be built in a road of less than 40 feet width. Take, for instance, the case of a building at 4, Sunker Ghose's Lane, in the Proceedings of the Buildings Committee on the 21st May, 1895, which was thus reported:—

'The Chairman submitted for consideration the question of the construction of the proposed building at No. 4, Sunker Ghose's Lane. The only objection in this case was to the third storey, the street being less than 40 feet wide. It was not a mere cook-room or a *thakoorbaree*, but a regular third storey.

'Babu Jadu Nath Sen pointed out that the third-storeyed portion of this house was 60 feet removed from the road, and at the last meeting a third storey only 30 feet removed was sanctioned.

'The Chairman was strongly against sanctioning a third storey in a road which was only 14 feet 9 inches wide. If the Commissioners wanted to sanction a third storey in such a narrow road, they should repeal the bye-law on the subject.'

"Was there any ambiguity in that? Was that a case of loose interpretation of the 40 feet rule? It was a deliberate violation of the bye-laws in this case by allowing the construction of a third storey in a road only 14 feet 9 inches wide. The speaker, therefore, maintained that it was not a case of difficulty of interpretation, but of misplaced generosity by the Members of the Committee, and consequently there was no need of a Committee for the revision of the bye-laws. He gave another instance to illustrate his meaning. In the same Proceedings there was a motion against an order

for the demolition of a cook-room on the third storey of a house at 76—1, Sickdarbagan Street. In that case:—

'The Chairman explained that in this case the Committee sanctioned the building of a two-storeyed house, waiving the objection that two feet space had not been left in front of a passage to the east. The house was not built according to the sanctioned plan, the four feet space on the back having been built upon, and a third-storey erected without sanction. He made an order on the 19th September to remove the third storey, but notice under section 241 was not issued until the 7th of December, Babu Nalin Behari Sircar having represented that the owner was negotiating for a piece of land for a cook-room. Nothing had, however, been done. The Department had no knowledge of the Ward Commissioners' letters.

'Babu Norendra Nath Sen remarked that there was not the least doubt that in this case the Building Regulations had been violated, and a cook-room built on the third storey without sanction. It was only in special cases in Burra Bazar that cook-rooms were allowed on the third storey.

'Babu Ramtaran Banerjee observed that there had been repeated violation of the rules as regards the building of third-storeys in narrow streets, leaving the requisite spaces and the like. In this case the service of notice was delayed in deference to the representation made by Babu Nalin Behari Sircar, and he thought any censure on the Road Department was uncalled for.

'Mr. J. Ghosal remarked, apart from the merits of this case, that every dewlling-house must have a cook-room, and in houses like this, built upon very small plots of land, the best place for a cook-room was on the roof.

'The question that the cook-room be allowed to stand was carried by 9 votes to 2.'

"There was in this case no ambiguity in the application of the rule; none whatever. Therefore, what was wanted was instructions from the Commissioners to their Committee to see that the bye-laws were more strictly adhered to. He thought that would be quite sufficient. There might, of course, be one or two bye-laws which needed some amendment to make them plain, but he thought that a general resolution of this kind would cause serious mischief. He could well understand why exception was taken to the Chairman's preparing a note on the subject, because he would be bound to point out prominently all these cases of violations of the bye-laws, which perhaps was not desirable.'

"And in winding up the debate, the Chairman said 'it was a matter of complaint that though a Committee had been appointed two years ago, nothing had been done; but it was no use for a Committee to sit round a table unless the points which they were to consider were properly put before them.'

"I will now turn to some of the specific statements made by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee in his extremely lucid and able speech upon this Bill. He spoke, among other things, on the question of bustee procedure, and he said that during the last ten years the Commissioners had spent no less than 10 lakhs on the improvement of bustees. Now the bustee question goes back to the year 1885, when the Government of India addressed the Government of Bengal on this subject. They said that 'there can be no doubt that though the Commissioners have, since the introduction of elective institutions in 1876, done much to improve the City, there have been at the same time very serious shortcomings on which the Government has been frequently compelled to comment.' Years of valuable time were wasted in discussion before the extension of the filtered water-supply was put in hand. It was not till 1880 that a beginning was made in bustee reclamation, and the expenditure up to date has fallen far short of the minimum sum of one-half lakhs per annum, which the Government of India in its orders on the report for 1882-83 declared to be necessary. It was not until the beginning of 1883-84 that an establishment for the surface cleaning of bustees began to be organised.

"The figures for bustee improvement from 1883 to 1896 were given in paragraph 249 of the last Administration Report of the Commissioners. They are the following:—

	Rs.
1883-84	28,238
1884-85	93,092
1885-86	84,628
1886-87	1,31,380
1887-88	2,05,575
1888-89	44,754
1889-90	64,018
1890-91	36,292
1891-92	1,27,762
1892-93	53,222
1893-94	29,188
1894-95	21,939
1895-96	5,601
1896-97	12,244
Total ...	9,35,933

"So that in that number of years the total expenditure by the Commissioners on bustee improvement was Rs. 9,36,000 or Rs. 66,000 a year—less than half the amount laid down as a minimum by the Government of India in 1883-84. On this subject one of the Commissioners themselves, in discussing the Administration Report, said:—'In page 112 a very interesting statement was given showing the amount expended during last ten years upon bustee improvement, but he regretted to say that the amount expended last year was the lowest on record, namely, Rs. 21,939. Bustee improvement was one of the greatest necessities of the town, but it was now practically at a standstill. There were many bustees in the northern division of the town which were in the same state now that they were ten years ago, and if active measures were not taken to improve them, their condition would become worse.'

"Then my hon'ble friend read an extract from a well-known book describing the terrible state of things existing in some of the London rookeries. But what does that prove? Every body knows that London taken as a whole is one of the healthiest cities in the world. The death-rate is very low, and London, and England generally, has been continuously free from any of those epidemic diseases from which other European towns have suffered. If there was the smallest danger of a foreign port putting any sort of embargo on vessels hailing from London, it is quite certain that popular indignation would wipe out the County Council in a week, and would insist on the Government at once appointing a dictator to carry out the necessary reforms.

"My hon'ble friend challenged the statement that the Corporation is unequal to great emergencies, and he referred to the correspondence which took place with the Medical Board on the subject of the cleansing of the town. It was stated in the course of this debate that the Commissioners had been prompt in their dealings with the Plague. I find the same statement made in a Note by a well-known Commissioner which has been sent to me—a Note which I recognise as the brief from which my hon'ble friend spoke:—'The Commissioners at once employed another highly-paid officer as Special Superintendent of Conservancy.' As this appointment is thus pointedly referred to as a test case, I may be allowed to refer to the proceedings in connection with the appointment of the Superintendent. On the 25th September, 1896, the Chairman laid before the General Committee a telegram which he had received, and the Health Officer at once asked that he might have a man of the highest capacity for the purpose of superintending the work done in the town by the Conservancy establishment. It was stated that this was not a new proposal, and that he had asked before for the appointment of such an officer, but now there was an emergency, and it was his duty to press his demand for it at once. That was the first opportunity the Commissioners had to show their readiness to meet an emergency; but although in that very debate Babu Kali Nauth Mitter said that his own conviction was that if the money was given it would be well spent in a case of this kind, and Babu Norendra Nath Sen observed that in point of Sanitation Calcutta was no better off than it had been ten years back, the

Commissioners gave the Health Officer the miserable sum of Rs. 3,000 which was strongly opposed by Mr. N. N. Ghose, and they absolutely refused to give a supervising officer on which the greatest possible stress was laid by the Health Officer. On the 28th of September another meeting was held at which the Acting Chairman said:—'He had an urgent matter of a very important nature to submit for the consideration of the General Committee. This morning he visited the Burra Bazar ward and another ward in company with the Health Officer, and they found the place so filthy and dirty that the Health Officer desired him to ask the Commissioners to see the place to-morrow morning. The Health Officer asked for an establishment for six months at a total expenditure of Rs. 36,000.'

"Even then all they did was to resolve 'that the Health Officer be authorised to spend on his own responsibility the sum of Rs. 3,000 placed at his disposal on such preventive measures as he thinks necessary.' They did not give him more money, but they authorised him to spend what had been given at his own discretion. Next I come to the 2nd October, 1896. On this occasion Babu Nalin Behari Sircar, who took the greatest possible trouble in connection with this matter, said:—'He also had inspected the Burra Bazar ward with the Chairman, and he was shocked to see the utter neglect of the existing staff of the Conservancy Department. There was not a single gully-pit which was not choked and from which the water was not oozing upon the street. In privies, *gumlas* full of nightsoil were visible from the streets, and the neighbours stated they had been in that state for a length of time. He also saw a narrow passage full of nightsoil, which was said to be used as a sort of drop-privy.'

"One gentleman, who was present at that meeting, was of opinion that 'the Note of the Health Officer now before the meeting should not be considered until a satisfactory explanation was submtted as to the disgraceful state of things which had been described.' But even then the Health Officer did not get his Superintendent, and it was resolved that there was no necessity for additional Medical Inspectors. Next we come to the 5th of October (three days afterwards); and that meeting was opened by Babu Surendranath Banerjee regretting on behalf of the meeting that 'the Health Officer had not given effect to their Resolution disallowing the employment of the additional Medical Inspectors which he asked for.' Next Mr. N. N. Ghose remarked 'that whatever might be wanted in Bombay, a case for the appointment of Medical Inspectors could not arise here until cases of bubonic plague occurred in Calcutta.' We know from the sad experience of Bombay that the one thing necessary is to catch your first case of plague, and the only way to do that is to have a special establishment to catch it. At the next meeting of the General Committee on the 9th October, Sir John Lambert attended, and it was only under strong pressure put on the General Committee by him that they accepted a proposal to appoint a Chief Superintendent of Conservancy temporarily for three months. I submit that the action of that Committee between the 25th September and the 9th October cannot fairly be described as meeting a great emergency promptly, and that it fully justifies the statement which has been made that the present constitution of the Municipality is not calculated to deal promptly with great emergencies.

"I now draw attention to the correspondence with the Medical Board. I understood my hon'ble friend to say that a certain establishment was sanctioned by the Commissioners on the 19th January, 1897, and that on the 20th January, 1897, the Medical Board wrote to the Government protesting that that establishment had not been appointed."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, intervening, said:—"The Commissioners took action independently of any pressure brought to bear upon them either by the Medical Board or by the Government. The meeting of the Commissioners took place on the 19th January, and the letter of the Medical Board is dated the 20th of January. I suggested that the Medical Board took action after seeing what the Commissioners were doing."

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley, continued:—"I now understand what my hon'ble friend said, and can correct him as to his facts. Sometime in the beginning of October or in the end of September, 1896, the Commissioners sanctioned an establishment for cleaning up Burra Bazar. That establishment was calculated to deal with one ward and one ward only. Later on, *after* the

Sanitary Officers had discovered vast accumulations of filth in eight wards, it came to the notice of the Medical Board that the Commissioners did not propose to sanction any more establishment, but intended to clean up the eight wards one after the other by means of the staff sanctioned for one ward. The Medical Board considered this arrangement to be utterly inadequate, and said so in their letter of 20th January with some emphasis. On the 22nd of January, not on the 19th, as my hon'ble friend says—*after* and not *before* the letter of the Medical Board, a grant of Rs. 30,000 was made for the purpose of cleansing the towns, its administration being, however, entrusted to the inevitable Sub-Committee which, I am informed by Mr. Bright, never sat and never reported.

"Then my hon'ble friend drew a comparison between the action of the Calcutta Corporation and Bombay to the detriment of the latter, and his argument was that this was the model constitution proposed to be given to Calcutta. I do not at all admit that the Bombay administration is faulty; they got to work very promptly. They made mistakes, as all of us are likely to do, in dealing with a terrible calamity, and nobody would blame the Bombay Corporation because they spent too much money on throwing corrosive sublimate into the drains; but any one who has read Mr. Snow's narrative and the account of the work done by my friend General Gatacre's Committee, must I think admit that the latter Committee was, to say the least of it, fortunate in being appointed just as the disease was declining. They got the credit for what would in any case have happened from natural causes. Mr. Snow carried on the work up to that period under the provisions of the ordinary law, and so far from its being admitted that the Bombay Corporation failed, the popular verdict on that side of India now is in favour of taking plague management out of the hands of the Special Committee and making it over to the Municipal Commissioner, who corresponds to the Chairman in the Bill.

"My hon'ble friend commented on the frequent change of Chairmen. That, I admit, is very much to be regretted, but like many other things, it has largely to do with the system on which work has to be done. If a man has to do every piece of work twice over, it is no great wonder if he breaks down. When ordinarily the Executive work of the City is heavy enough to task the energies of any one man if he has merely to do it, and be done with it; if he has to do it over and over again and fight constant battles with Committees, it is enough to break down any man. Nor is there any reason to suppose that a non-official Chairman would stand such a strain any better than an official Chairman.

"A reference was made to Sir Henry Harrison's Note, when the present Act came into force, distributing very elaborately, carefully and wisely the several functions which the Chairman was entitled to delegate among the various Officers of the Corporation to whom those powers were delegated. It is true that as between the Chairman and his subordinates the powers have been distributed; but not as between the Chairman and the Commissioners. The Commissioners have not even by a revocable resolution parted with any fraction of their powers of discretionary interference. One would have thought that the Commissioners would have said to their Chairman:—'We make over to you such and such powers.' That, however, was what they did not do, and that is why all the trouble has arisen. They left the whole thing indefinite. They reserved in regard to each of the sections of the Act the right of revision, of turning everything upside down; and that was what the President meant when he said that everything was fluid and indefinite; defined enough as far as the subordinates were concerned, but absolutely undefined as regards the Chairman It is literally true that under the present Act no one can say in what part of the Corporation the Executive reside or indeed whether there is any Executive at all. The Chairman may have power to sanction verandahs to-day; it may be withdrawn to-morrow and given back the day after. In each and every section the power lies with the Commissioners. They may withdraw it generally; they may reserve particular cases; they may upset the Chairman in one case and uphold him in a similar case. The whole thing is a series of conundrums, to which the answers vary from day to day.

"Then it was pressed both by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Member of the University that under this Bill as proposed, the General Committee and the Chairman will practically be responsible to nobody. As to that I should like to ask—Is it not better in Executive matters that the Chairman and the General Committee should be responsible to nobody, than that in such matters nobody should be responsible to anybody? And what is meant by saying that the Chairman and the General Committee would be practically responsible to nobody? If it means that their orders will be final in cases when the Bill empowers them to do certain things, then I agree. Beyond that, making their orders final in no way removes responsibility. Clearly it is the other way, that it tends rather to enhance the sense of responsibility than to reduce it. Responsibility in not the same thing as indefinite liability to appeal. A man whose authority is final is far more likely to do the right thing than if he is subject to a Committee and the Committee again is subject to further authority. Can there be any method more effectual for whittling away the sense of responsibility? Either he will disregard the Committee, or he will put before the Committee that which it is likely to accept, which need not be the best thing or even the second best.

"I am not greatly concerned to defend Europeans from the charge that they will not attend to the business of the Corporation in the future, because they have not attended to it in the past; because their position under this Bill will be very different from that which they have occupied under the present Act. They could be in the past only an insignificant minority. If they had exerted themselves as much as possible and got elected in all the wards in which it was conceivable they might be elected, they would not have had any real power in the Municipality. The Hon'ble Member for the Calcutta Trades' Association has stated how Members of that Association, who formerly withdrew from serving in the Corporation, came forward at once directly they heard that this Bill had been brought in. I believe the same thing has been experienced amongst the Members of the Chamber of Commerce. Some years ago leading Members of that body did attend meetings of the Corporation and did their work, but finding their voice ineffectual, they cried off. There is another point. There is an argument which has been used against Europeans, and I wish all the more to meet it, because I find it quoted as having been said by Sir Stuart Hogg. He said:—'Europeans in this country are, as a rule, merely birds of passage, and will often take a very partial view of measures put before them.' I am surprised that a man of Sir Stuart Hogg's authority should have lent his support to such a fallacious statement. In the midst of the floating population here, the great mercantile firms are the most stable and the most permanent element. It is true that individual members of such firms go home for a change from time to time and from time to time retire, but the firms go on. The whole object of the mercantile community, and especially of the Englishmen here, is to found firms which will last. Within the limits of the trading community you have to distinguish between two kinds of traders. You have a class of traders, mostly foreigners, who do merely an export business, and who, if anything happened to Calcutta, would shift their business elsewhere and be no worse off. But among the English firms you have what you may call fixed capitalists, who have built up a trade and invested their money in the development of the resources of the country. They have sunk millions in Calcutta and with Calcutta they must stand or fall. To speak of such firms as birds of passage, because the individual partners do not live for ever, is simply to misuse words.

"The question of making over certain appointments to the General Committee and their withdrawal from the general body of the Corporation was referred to on a former occasion, and I think it is unnecessary for me to add very much by way of reply to the remarks which I quoted from Sir Henry Harrison in my opening speech. But I shall first refer to an instance within my own personal knowledge. A native friend of mine was a candidate for a certain office, and though he was a proud man and hated it, he found it necessary to canvass. Well he went his rounds; he had Dante's experience and found it very unpleasant, but a day or so before the election he came to me with a list of positive promises giving him an absolute

majority. Next day he was easily defeated. No doubt he had got the promises. The people who gave them had not the strength of mind to refuse, so they just promised all round, with no doubt a mental reservation. It is a nice case of casuistry, and is a very good illustration of how the present system works. But is it fair to put people in such a position? Is it not better to withdraw the power? It seems too obvious to need argument, that of all methods of filling appointments, which require very careful selection, that of election by a mixed body of 75 persons was by far the most unsuitable.

"In connection with this matter there was a reference by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee to America. I know Mr. Shaw's book which my friend quoted. It is an excellent book in its way, but it refers to American Municipalities only incidentally and by way of comparison with English Municipalities. If my hon'ble friend wishes to know the best that has been written on Municipal Government in America, he should read Mr. Bryce's book, and in particular the chapter called 'an American view of Municipal Government' by Mr. Seth Low, the Mayor of Brooklyn City. He will be left, I believe, with little doubt that Local Self-Government was to a great extent a failure in many American Cities. But why did it fail? It failed because it was too popular, because it was too democratic. Of late years they have been retracing their steps. In America, at any rate, there is no prejudice against the elective principle, no bias in favour of autocratic or bureaucratic institutions. But what was one of the chief recommendations of the famous Commission, which sat twenty years ago to consider Municipal Government and the state of New York? They proposed 'an extension of the general control and appointing power of the Mayor, the Mayor himself being subject to removal for cause by the Governor of the State.' In Boston the Mayor and Aldermen (a body of 12) appoint the heads of all the chief departments. In St. Louis the Mayor appoints with the approval of the Council. In Brooklyn the Mayor appoints absolutely without confirmation all the Executive heads of departments; the theory being that where Executive work is to be done, it should be committed to the charge of one man. So thoroughly has this view been accepted by the most democratic community in the world, that you can read in Ford's American Citizen's Manual 'there can be no question that one of the most prolific sources of official corruption and incompetence lies in the multiplication of elective offices.' If America can go as far as that, surely the Bill cannot err greatly in going half way. We propose merely to transfer a certain power from a less qualified body to a more qualified one—to adapt means to the ends they are intended to serve.

"Then my hon'ble friend says the Government has taken to itself too much power. The Government is in this position, that whatever it does or does not do, it is held responsible. All Municipal Government is a delegation from the ruling power of certain of its functions for certain purposes, and the limits of that delegation are a pure matter of convenience and experience. In this Country the Government is so situated that if anything goes wrong, it is immediately held responsible, and it is, therefore, bound to reserve to itself a sufficient power of control. If the town falls into an insanitary state, the Government will be told 'Why did you let the Municipality do it?' And unless an effective Act is passed, we have no reply to that question. I see that the Hon'ble Member for the University referred to race sentiment, and deprecated the introduction of race sentiment into this question. I for one certainly did *not* introduce the question of race sentiment either directly or by suggestion, and the reference to it comes from the Hon'ble Member himself; but as it has been mentioned, I say the question is one which every now and then has to be faced; and you can no more eliminate a certain modicum of race sentiment from matters municipal than you can eliminate the factor of personal character from matters of every-day life.

"Then there was some discussion about the relations between various municipal authorities in Bombay. This can be best answered by a quotation from the Hon'ble Mr. West's speech in the debate on that Act. There was considerable discussion in the Council as to the relations of the Municipal Commissioners and the Corporation; some said they were co-ordinate authorities; others said they were not. In the Bombay Act, as in this Bill, the authorities

are not co-ordinate. The Commissioner, as Mr. West explained, 'is given independent power in his own circle. He cannot in any way thwart the general policy or desires of the Corporation.' That is a reasonable position for the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality to occupy. You give him certain things to do, and powers to do them. As to the rest, he depends for all ordinary schemes on the General Committee and for all larger schemes on the Corporation; and it should be remembered that all schemes of any sort depend in the last resort on the power of the purse which rests in the Corporation.

"Some Hon'ble Member referred to the question of Fees. I am aware that this is a vexed question on which a good deal has been said, but the Bombay experience shows that the system of paying fees to Members of the General Committee has worked very smoothly, and it has the support of commercial practice, for it is the custom in almost all public Companies to pay fees to the Directors for their attendance at Board meetings, and the experience of all business men is that the system is a satisfactory system and works well.

"Finally, there is one point of departure from the Bombay system which I wish to explain, for it is a matter of some importance. I understood the Hon'ble Member for the University to take exception to the composition of the General Committee, and he pointed out that it differs from the Bombay system. In Bombay the Corporation, which is itself only half elected, appoints eight Members of the Standing Committee, whereas we propose that it should appoint only four. The reason for the difference is this, that Bombay differs from Calcutta in some very important particulars which tell in favour of the proposal in the Bill. In Bombay it is as a matter of common knowledge that natives of all classes are very largely concerned in commercial undertakings, and they have an infinitely larger interest in the prosperity and trade of the town than Bengalis, who as a rule hold aloof from business and do not regard the trade of Calcutta as an intimate concern of theirs. Then again, Bombay differs further in this, that the European element is very much smaller, and the European commercial element has not such a permanent interest in the City as it has here, there is not the same amount of European invested capital, and you have there the case, which is very uncommon here, of a number of native firms trading under European names. Thirdly, the Muhammadans of Bombay are a far richer and stronger body than they are here in Calcutta, and you have there also the Parsees. The result is that you may almost say that the Bombay community is homogeneous. It is of course not literally homogeneous, but the different classes are so evenly balanced that you may practically treat that community as one that is homogeneous. You do not need, therefore, to go out of your way to prevent any one section of the community being swamped by others, and it was conspicuous at a meeting of the Bombay Standing Committee which I attended last July that the proportion between the various communities was very evenly balanced. It was distinctly a cosmopolitan assembly, which is the last thing which can be said of the General Committee here.

"This is all I have to say by way of reply. I have endeavoured to answer the criticisms of my hon'ble friends, so far as I have been able to follow them, and I have again to thank them for the courtesy which they have shown me in discussing this measure."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I shall not detain the Council at any length, as I am physically unfit to do so, but it is necessary for me to say something in winding up this debate. I think the Corporation has lost nothing at the hands of its defenders here, and I have listened with considerable interest and pleasure to the speeches which have been made during the last two days. I have admitted fully that the Corporation has done good work, and that it is not in respect of its larger schemes that it is most open to adverse criticism, though indeed I remember that even in respect of one of the big schemes, I once myself declared it in this Council years ago to be an 'arsenal of delays.' But there is no doubt that much good work has been done by the Corporation, and I recognise that there are many good men among its Members. I have been intimately acquainted with the affairs of the Municipality from the time when I first came to Calcutta in 1864 or 1865; for during many

years I was myself in direct charge of the affairs of Municipalities as Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Municipal Department. I have been intimately acquainted with all the Chairmen of the Corporation, with the exception of Mr. Harry Lee, and there was not one of those Chairmen whom I have known who have not told me at one time or other that the system on which the Corporation has been constituted is a system which it is almost impossible for any one, were he an angel from heaven, to work satisfactorily. It is perfectly true that some of them have succeeded in getting business done, but if you refer to the debates in this Council and to Sir Henry Harrison's speeches in 1888, you will not find more scathing criticism of the Corporation and the way in which its business is carried on than in those utterances. When, therefore, we came face to face with a possible appalling emergency in the shape of an approaching plague, I felt it necessary to take stock of the situation. I shall not be here, but I wish most solemnly and emphatically to utter a warning to you that you should not assume that the plague will not come to Calcutta. I do not at all like the conditions of things at present in Upper India. Experience shows that the plague may stay with us for years. I hope to God it may not. But it may, and we are in more danger here in Calcutta from the appearance of the plague in Upper India, in the Panjab and the North-Western Provinces, than we are from its existence in Bombay, because the population of those parts of the country is far more migratory We have already stopped one distinct case of plague coming from the Panjab into Bengal at *Chausa*, and the most stringent orders have been given that any one showing symptoms of the slightest appearance of plague should not be allowed to pass; and the Medical Officers of the Government have been told that I hold them personally responsible that not a single case should escape their vigilance. But you never know when it may come. A case may escape attention, and therefore I say that in Calcutta you must keep your eyes open and put your house in order.

"Now I have said that there are many good men in the Municipality. There are, though I am sorry to say that some of the best of them have deliberately kept themselves aloof from me during the whole time I have been here; but that does not prevent me from recognising their worth and that they have done good work. I have read through the whole of the proceedings of the Corporation for years past, cubic feet of them, the proceedings of General Meetings and of the General Committee and of Special and Sub-Committees, and I have formed my own judgment of the men who are doing good and effective work on these Committees, and it was a pleasure to me to pick out two of them and to ask them to help us in the matter of the building regulations, and I wish now to acknowledge with thanks the work they have done on the Building Commission. Their assistance has been of the utmost importance both to the Hon'ble Mr. Risley and to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan; and if I thought that under this Bill the City was going to be deprived of the services of men like these, I would throw the Bill into the fire. But my own belief is that it is only in this way or by some such scheme that we can give full effect to the worth of men like these. It is perfectly true, as my hon'ble friend Babu Norendra Nath Sen has told us, that we should look at the work done by the Corporation. I see it—I have admitted it; there is a fair outside and an imposing superstructure, but we all know that beneath this there is a good deal of what no Corporation or any one can feel proud of. I am not going to make an attack upon individuals or upon anybody specifically, but we all know that there is underneath the surface, in the present system of working, things which ought not to be. We all know that there are certain classes of candidates who come forward to contest municipal elections, not out of love for the public service, but out of a regard for their own personal advantage. We all know that when it comes to the question of making appointments in the Municipality, there is canvassing, there is jobbery, there is even corruption; and I say that the work of no City can be carried on until there is some effective stop put to iniquities of that description. My theory of the Bill, the cardinal principle of the Bill, the essence of it, is that we must leave the ordinary every-day work of the City in one man's hands. That is a principle which, as the Hon'ble Mr. Risley has told us, is recognised in the more advanced Cities of America, where there is less corruption than in some of the other Cities. That is the principle recognised in Bombay, and which I now desire to see recognised here. If that is once secured, all the rest appears to be a

matter of arrangement and detail. In theory under the present Act all this power is given to the Chairman, but you have not done that. You have insisted on interference by the appointment of Committees and Sub-Committees. You talk of your Chairman constantly breaking down. I say you do your best to kill them; both Mr. Williams and Mr. Bright, and others beside them have been broken down by the way in which the work has to be done and *re*-done. It is *not*, however, owing to complaints by either Mr. Williams or Mr. Bright that this Bill has taken its origin. That is an entire mistake. Mr. Bright is rather proud of the way in which he was getting on with the Commissioners; but I have seen him coming staggering into my room after a day's work quite exhausted, and when I asked him what he had been doing, he said he had been engaged sitting with a Committee for four hours at the end of his day's work. I do not want to make the Chairman absolute. I want him to have the power to do the every-day work of the Corporation, but I have carefully provided that every Member of the Corporation capable of doing good work should have the opportunity of doing so, and if the Select Committee find in going through this Bill that the actual distribution of power as its stands at present can be improved, it will be open to them to make a recommendation to that effect and to introduce emendations in the Bill for that purpose. I shall say one word about a thing which struck me yesterday very forcibly with reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Member for the Corporation. He said something about a Member of the Calcutta Trades Association who was a Member of some Committee and who said how admirably they had got on there. Why on earth then should not the popular representatives also get on in the General Committee? Is it supposed that every question which will come before the General Committee will be a question between Natives and Europeans? Surely, even if they are popular representatives, they should not treat business questions in that way. There is no reason to suppose that there will be any predominant majority in the General Committee. Men of all classes will, I hope, unite then to do the work of the town in a businesslike way. There need not be and should not be any faction fights. I hope that the selections of men to serve on the General Committee will be such that every man who is a member of that body will show himself willing to do good work and assist in considering what is brought forward, and he will find that he will be able to work with his European colleagues and the Government nominees just as if they too had been chosen by popular representation.

"I do not think I need go into details, but I just wish to notice one point as to what has been said about the domination of minorities. Of course Hon'ble Members refer entirely to numerical minorities, the democratic notion of majorities and minorities. I have no hesitation in saying that there is no country in the world where that principle applies with less propriety than in India. We have not to count heads, but to weigh interests in deciding on the best form of City Government. The figures which the Hon'ble Mr. Risley has quoted show that, however much you may talk and write about it, the elective system in Calcutta is not a popular system. It is a system which appeals to very limited numbers, and to talk about the poor rate-payers taking an interest in this Bill because they will be oppressed under it is abject nonsense. In fact they will have much less to pay under this Bill than they have now.

"Now as regards the representation on the Committee of the trade and commerce of the town, I am happy to know that we have behind us the support of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State, I may say, takes a very real interest in this measure, and on the very day I was leaving London I received a note by special messenger assuring me of his strong support in carrying out any measure necessary for the well-being of Calcutta, and he writes in his Despatch to the Government of India:—

'I accept the view taken by your Government and by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that some change is required in the Calcutta Municipal Law with a view to strengthening the Executive; and I approve of the proposal that the bodies which represent the trade of Calcutta should have a voice on the General Committee (or Town Council) of 12 Members, which will be the Executive body of the new Municipality.'

"That he said with our detailed proposals before him. I am quite content to rest upon that, and to leave the Bill in the hands of the Council, feeling quite safe regarding its fate in the hands of my Successor.

"I want now to say one word with reference to Bombay. We are not in a position to criticise the Bombay arrangements. My information leads me to confirm what the Hon'ble Mr. Risley has said, namely, that whoever is to blame for any breakdown that may have occurred or have been thought to have occurred in those arrangements, it was not the Municipal Commissioner or the Municipal Corporation who are to blame. Quotations have been made from popular authorities in regard to the provisions of this Bill and as to the subordination of municipal authorities to one another; that was a point which was settled in Lord Reay's excellent speech in winding up the debate in his Council, but I find that the one thing Mr. Tilang (who has been quoted against us) insisted upon was the absolute necessity of one governing spirit ruling the whole of the Municipal Administration, and he preferred giving powers to the Municipal Commissioner rather than to Executive Committees. We have sought to secure the one governing spirit in the Chairman while associating with him experienced Members of the Corporation as advisers and guides.

"In respect of the Corporation itself, the Bill follows the principle laid down by Lord Reay. The Corporation is given those powers which can properly be exercised by large deliberative assemblies. The Committee is given the special control which cannot well be exercised by the larger body. The Chairman is given and must be given the power of conducting Executive operations, the every-day work of the City, without minute interference, which can only do harm and has done much harm in the past. As Lord Reay said:—'The functions of a representative assembly such as the Corporation are those of superintendence and check. Administrative work can only be done by those who are trained to it.' A clear separation of functions on these lines is the essential principle of this Bill; and I hope when the Select Committee has the Bill before them they will carefully consider the representations which may be received from the local bodies who have been addressed on the subject of this Bill, and will see their way to carry out the cardinal principle of the Bill which will be affirmed by the vote which will be taken to-day. If they recognise that the majority is against them, I hope they will not deprive the Committee of the benefit of their experience. I hope they will help the Government to carry out its own proposals in the best way, although from their point of view they may not consider them the best. I hope they will approach the subject in Committee in a fair and reasonable and statesmanlike spirit."

The Motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes 13.	*Noes 4.*
Honb'le Mr. Spink.	Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.
Hon'ble Mr. Turner.	Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
Hon'ble Sahibzada. Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.	Hon'ble Babu Kali Charan Banerjee.
Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.	Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen.
Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.	
Hon'ble Mr. Finucane.	
Hon'ble Nawab Synd Ameer Hossein.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Pratt.	
Honb'le Rai Durga Gati Banerjea Bahadur.	
Hon'ble Mr. Risley.	
Hon'ble Mr. Grimley.	
Hon'ble the President.	

So the Motion was carried.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 16th instant.

CALCUTTA; }
The 3rd May, 1898. }

F. G. WIGLEY,

Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 2nd May 1898.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Rain wanted for ploughing and for sowing *aus* paddy. Fields being manured. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13 to 16	per rupee.
Kalna	13 to $13\frac{5}{16}$	
Katwa	$13\frac{7}{8}$	
Raniganj	14	

Birbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot. Rain wanted. Prospect of *til* crop favourable. Manuring of fields still going on. Prices of rice—

Sadar—12·12 seers per rupee.
Rampur Hât 13·14 seers per rupee.

Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Transplantation of sugar cane progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice a Bankura and Vishnupur 15 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Prospects of *boro* paddy, indigo, sugarcane and *til* good Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Contai	14 to 15	
Tamluk	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Ghatal	13	

Hooghly.—No rain. Rain badly wanted. Cattle-disease in Dadpur and Polba thanas. Common rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot with strong south-easterly wind. Harvesting of *boro* paddy at Uluberia still continues. Rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot and windy. No crops on the ground. Rain is badly wanted for tillage of lands. A few cases of cattle-disease reported from Mathurapur. Scarcity of water reported from some places in Basirhat. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13	per rupee.
Basirhat	13	
Barasat	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Diamond Harbour	12	

Nadia.—Rainfall nil. Sowing of *bhadoi*, jute, and sugarcane going on. Rain very badly wanted for sowing of *aus*. Common rice selling at 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder insufficient in places. Water sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Lands are being prepared for *aus*, *aman* and jute cultivation. Plantation of sugarcane continues. Rain much wanted for cultivation purposes. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Kandi	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Jangipur	14	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather very sultry. Ploughing and sowing retarded for want of rain. Rain badly wanted. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder reported to be insufficient, and water somewhat scarce in places in the Jhenida subdivision. Price of common rice stationary.

Khulna.—No rain. Weather hot and windy. Harvesting of *boro* paddy and cultivation of *aus* paddy commenced. Fodder and water available. Cattle-disease reported from thana Baitaghata. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11 to 13	per rupee.
Satkhira	11¾	
Bagerhat	12	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather very hot. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy and jute going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·11, Alipur Duars 7·31. Weather cloudy and hot. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy and jute continues. No want of fodder and drinking-water. Common rice sells from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·70, Siliguri 2·43. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Bhadoi* and potatoes progressing. *Terai*—Sowing of *bhadoi*, jute and sugarcane going on. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

Hills—9 to 11 seers per rupee.
Terai—12 to 16 " " "

Bhutta sells from 16 to 30 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Sowing of *aus* and jute continues. Harvesting of tobacco proceeding. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Good drinking-water reported scarce in places in Gaibanda.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Sowing of jute and *aus* continues. Fodder and water ample except in thana Dhunote. Common rice selling from 11¼ to 14¼ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather partially cloudy and hot. Crop prospects good. Ploughing going on everywhere. Price of rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot. Harvesting of *boro* proceeding. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Want of good drinking-water in the interior. Common rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Jamalpur 8·60. Weather cloudy and close. Sowing of paddy and jute nearly completed. Rain badly wanted. Supply of water insufficient. Common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather very hot and windy. Rain wanted for sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy. Prospects of *aus* unfavourable for want of rain. *Boro* paddy being reaped. Rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available for the present. No cattle-disease.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Rain wanted for crops. Common rice sells from 8 to 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather very hot. Sowing of paddy and jute started in places. Scarcity of water reported. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice from 11 to 12¼ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Sowing of *aus* commenced. Prospects not good. Rain much wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water insufficient. Common rice selling at 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Days and nights very hot; mornings pleasant. *Rabi* harvesting still continues. Outturn below the average. Rain wanted. Rice selling at 11 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. *Rabi* harvest almost finished. Sugarcane doing well. Prices stationary. In Patna common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. Prospects good. Sugarcane and *china* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at 13 seers, barley 20 seers, wheat 13 seers, gram 17 seers, and *arhar* 18 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather hot. Threshing of *rabi* continues. Sugarcane and *china* doing well. Cattle-disease reported from some places in Sasaram. Fodder and water sufficient.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *China* and indigo crops good. Preparation for *bhadoi* sowing continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Average prices are—common rice 12·6 seers and *makai* 20·14 seers, against 8·15 seers and 10·2 seers per rupee respectively last year.

Champaran. No rain. *Bhadoi* and *aghani* being sown. Land being also prepared. Common rice and maize sell at Sadar at 12 and 22 seers per rupee respectively, against average 15 and 0½ seers.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects good. Prices are—common rice 10 to 13 seers, wheat 14 seers, barley 23 seers, *makai* 19 seers, gram 16 to 17 seers, and *arhar* 20 seers per rupee.

Mongnyr.—No rain.. Weather hot. Threshing of *rabi* crops not yet finished. Cattle-disease reported from Ballia and Tegra thanas in the Begusarai subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	...	...	...	11½ to 13 seers per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	12 to 13 „ „
Jamui	...	...	...	13 „ „

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather very hot. Rain urgently needed for ploughing. *Rabi* harvest over. *Mango* crop promises well. *Mahua* gathering continues in Banka. Stray cases of cattle-disease reported from Banka and Supaul subdivisions. Price of common rice stationary.

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over. Sowing of jute and *bhadoi* paddy commenced. Prospects favourable. A few cases of cattle-pox reported from Matiari and Ranganj in the Araria subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

Sadar	...	...	...	15 seers per rupee.
Araria	...	...	...	15 „ „
Kishanganj	...	...	...	15 to 16 „ „

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot. Threshing of *rabi* crops almost finished. Ploughing and sowing of *bhadoi* crops retarded for want of rain. Mango promises well. Ordinary rice selling at 13 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Rain wanted for sugarcane and also to replenish fodder and water-supply. Price of rice 13 to 14¾ seers, and of maize 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—No rain. *Dalua* ripening and being harvested in places. New sugarcane being planted. Tobacco being gathered. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

					Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	13	13	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	...	17	1	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	18	6	
Banki	...	...	...	...	16	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Sugarcane growing well. Cotton flowering. *Dalua* being harvested. Ploughing continues. Price of rice varies from 13 to 19 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 13 and 16 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Weather hot. No crops on the ground except sugarcane. Fodder and water available. Cattle-disease abating. Price of common rice stationary.

Puri.—No rain. *Dalua* paddy being reaped. *Mung* being harvested. State of sugarcane, cotton, and other miscellaneous crops generally good. Lands being ploughed and manured for next *sarad* crop. Cattle-disease not reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice almost stationary.

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather very hot. Conditions favourable for mango crop. Rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—No rain. *Mahua* gathering finished. Prospect of mango good. Rice sells at Ranchi 12 seers, and in the interior from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot. *Rabi* and *mahua* harvests over with 12 and 9 annas outturn repectively. *China* being reaped. Sugarcane and *tewa dhan* doing well. Rice selling at 13 seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease not reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 14½ seers and at Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Rice plentiful, and the price is from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling and in parts of Mymensingh during the week. Rain is generally required, and in some parts the cultivation of early rice and jute is being retarded for want of moisture. Young sugarcane, indigo and *china* millet are doing well. The harvesting of spring rice continues. Prices remain steady. Cattle-disease continues in Lohardaga, but is abating in Angul. Cases are reported from Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, Shahabad, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Purnea. Insufficiency of fodder-supply is reported from places in Nadia, Jessore, Bogra, and Noakhali, and of water-supply in these places and also in places in the 24-Parganas, Rangpur, Dacca, Mymensingh and Tippera.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 3rd May 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of January 1898.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OIL-SEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
BENGAL.																				
Burdwan	1,95,104	18,203	2,06,481	......	2,727	1,266	2,10,474	709	17,155	242	163	......	33	4	28,61,099	19	......	21	9	10
Birbhum	1,73,837	......	1,73,837	......	58	......	1,73,895	590	10,430	......	......	......	19	119	......	36	......	37	155	......
Midnapore	1,91,751	17,668	2,02,793	......	2,088	......	2,04,881	335	5,933	359	......	......	78	151	10,273	26	......	5	18	4
Hooghly	1,36,116	28,547	1,53,958	......	746	......	1,54,704	1,26,883	193,097	2,615	257	......	2	......	2,172	......	800	1,642	3,808	1,842
24-Parganas	5,51,664	57,777	5,87,775	79	782	......	5,88,636	1,86,477	545,774	5	......	......	621	......	5,865	25	4,585	63,320	2,511	1,001
Nadia	23,015	1,125	23,718	207	82,652	1,734	1,08,311	1,54,463	3,936	12,712	5,387	36	149	......	......	177	6	4,768	2,588	......
Murshidabad	56,785	......	56,785	......	13,632	......	70,417	24,468	1,435	2,760	......	......	14	676	2,858	199	......	......	......	......
Jessore	18,098	6,725	22,301	......	3,814	167	26,282	62,510	2,555	81	......	......	......	......	......	20	18	5,745	1,455	......
Khulna	7,737	7,853	12,645	......	......	......	12,645	24,529	105	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15,925	......	......
Rajshahi	134	......	134	......	1,741	43	1,918	59,380	245	......	117	......	......	273	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dinajpur	2	......	2	......	......	......	2	53,721	216,370	......	99	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......
Jalpaiguri	101	......	101	......	......	......	101	1,06,937	149,135	......	......	10,827	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,403	......
Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17,590	59,855	......	......	3,475	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rangpur	572	......	572	......	20	......	592	2,31,510	4,515	......	457	......	......	......	......	98	......	......	5,125	......
Bogra	......	52	33	......	......	......	32	41,751	176	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pabna	1,465	......	1,465	......	140	......	1,605	3,14,882	10,325	......	2,175	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,193	......
Cooch Behar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	13,356	35	......	......	504	......	......	......	......	......	......	404	......
Dacca	1,295	......	1,295	......	380	5	1,680	8,05,516	455	12	105	39	1,738	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mymensingh	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	2,86,442	385	......	920	......	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Faridpur	4,425	550	4,769	......	1,491	......	6,260	1,89,515	7,560	812	659	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Backergunge	7,08,203	1,850	7,09,359	......	101	......	7,09,460	13,119	......	......	350	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tippera	6,107	......	6,107	......	......	......	6,107	25,545	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......
Noakhali	12,523	200	12,648	......	......	......	12,648	406	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong	1,376	......	1,376	......	......	......	1,376	......	3,425	......	......	590	1,683	......	......	......	......	......	99	......
Total of Bengal ...	20,97,931	1,40,522	21,78,767	286	1,10,372	3,215	22,92,630	27,50,188	1,223,964	19,598	10,694	15,481	4,341	1,223	28,82,267	601	5,409	91,464	18,768	2,857
BIHAR.																				
Patna	1,436	......	1,436	......	22,548	2,519	27,493	......	1,460	43,903	4,196	......	......	3	......	28	......	3,446	1,251	623
Gaya	4	......	4	......	1,043	......	1,047	......	2,635	3,408	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,961	......	593
Shahabad	......	......	......	......	4,445	341	4,786	......	1,575	5,228	......	......	......	......	......	68	......	13,420	4	......
Saran	......	......	......	271	......	......	271	......	420	6,872	87	......	......	......	......	2,030	......	2,902	......	......
Champaran	......	......	......	......	315	1,177	1,492	......	1,050	8,182	1,207	......	......	......	......	2,024	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	287	......	287	......	502	455	1,244	......	805	6,119	1,659	......	......	......	......	1,056	......	......	680	......
Darbhanga	5,327	......	5,327	......	340	477	6,144	......	435	8,886	4,014	......	......	......	......	1,974	......	398	670	7
Monghyr	349	......	349	418	11,854	729	13,350	......	2,415	7,590	4,257	......	......	......	......	280	......	......	53	15
Bhagalpur	10,232	......	10,232	1,465	5,097	9,597	26,391	571	......	8,864	23,894	......	......	......	......	315	......	2	49	......
Purnea	2,362	......	2,362	......	1,189	197	3,748	1,48,216	36,890	2,048	15,360	......	......	......	......	438	......	......	790	......
Malda	1,138	......	1,138	......	......	......	1,138	5,319	......	112	237	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sonthal Parganas ...	5,345	......	5,345	4,616	47,705	3,556	61,224	5,175	2,205	4,161	16,835	......	......	......	......	......	......	377	......	......
Total of Bihar ...	26,480	......	26,480	6,770	96,038	19,880	1,48,668	1,59,281	49,840	1,06,223	72,576	......	......	3	......	8,213	......	24,577	3,447	1,228

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice and Paddy. Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.*	Total.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	OIL-SEEDS. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Refined.	Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	620	......	620	......	459	......	1,079	385	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Balasore	1,07,327	18,794	1,19,073	......	1,126	......	1,20,199	455	1,600	......	44	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	253	......
Total of Orissa ...	1,07,947	18,794	1,19,693	......	1,585	......	1,21,278	840	1,600	......	44	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	253	......
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh	......	......	......	......	4,348	......	4,348	......	......	339	......	9	......	......	1,47,185	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhum	5,072	......	5,072	......	521	......	5,593	......	1,715	......	1,779	185	......	......	15,05,136	......	......	......	......	......
Singhbhum	1,250	......	1,250	......	......	......	1,250	......	105	......	2,130	......	......	343	......	2	......	......	......	......
Total of Chota Nagpur.	6,322	......	6,322	......	4,869	......	11,191	......	1,820	339	3,909	194	......	343	16,52,321	2	......	......	......	......
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	22,31,680	1,59,316	23,31,252	7,036	2,12,864	22,595	25,73,767	20,10,300	12,77,221	1,26,160	87,123	15,675	4,341	1,569	45,34,588	8,806	5,469	1,16,041	22,468	4,085
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam	917	......	917	......	......	......	917	14,562	875	......	27,508	71,478	1,760	247	......	......	......	......	......	......
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	64	64	104	1,88,360	40,694	4,256	2,33,314	......	1,750	33,043	13,434	130	33,861	......	......	5,393	......	6,156	......	7
Punjab	7	......	7	7,502	14,981	5,387	27,877	......	......	......	339	154	5,560	3	......	......	......	5	......	......
Central Provinces ...	5,756	......	5,756	......	939	......	6,695	......	......	27	698	......	1,169	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	2,216	436	2,652	......	......	......	435	......	1,015	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	815	......	......	......	8,940	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6,205	1	......	......	91	1,548	29	......
Madras	30	......	30	......	1,004	......	1,034	......	......	......	......	......	2,002	......	......	......	9,927	......	171	171
Burma	47,537	......	47,537	......	......	......	47,537	......	1,725	......	......	......	1,993	......	......	......	......	......	......	34
Other places	46	......	46	......	18	......	64	......	53,400	......	......	......	......	......	1,089	......	2,20,836	7,055	4	346
Grand Total of Imports in January. 1898	22,86,037	1,59,380	23,85,649	2,02,918	2,72,616	32,674	28,93,857	29,24,871	13,35,289	1,59,930	1,29,557	87,437	66,855	1,820	45,35,677	14,199	2,44,643	1,29,800	22,672	4,643
Grand Total of Imports in January. 1897	26,54,276	2,63,898	28,19,024	80,846	3,68,058	13,877	32,81,805	15,36,744	828,543	96,245	1,31,280	97,694	1,05,034	1,898	36,29,956	17,449	87,923	1,16,246	24,631	5,934

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of January 1898 was as follows :—

…ED FROM …CUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR. Refined.	SUGAR. Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	TOBACCO. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
…an ports,	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
…ay … …	30,011	30	30,029	20	60	20	30,129	2,431	910,600	2,724	……	2,459	……	……	……	……	…	4
…ports in …bay …	……	……	……	……	……	……	……	… …	6,650	……	……	……	……	……	……	……	…	……
…s … …	64,680	……	64,680	353	10,929	4,703	86,723	……	147,150	……	39	33	……	15	10	……	…	……
…ports in …ras …	69,083	3,005	70,961	348	719	……	72,028	27	412,500	……	3,894	7	……	5	848	52	…	169
…a … …	1,046	……	1,646	5,318	14,406	2,703	24,073	274	4,186,000	39	10	128	249	13	467	143	7,222	180
… Indian …s … …	3,401	……	3,401	1,233	2,406	20	7,060	51	167,735	……	……	1	……	12	4,155	4,335	1,915	69
…cherry …	……	……	……	……	……	……	……	……	17,300	……	……	……	……	……	……	……	…	……
…of Inter- …trade …	1,68,821	3,035	1,70,717	7,272	34,520	7,506	2,20,015	2,788	5,849,925	2,763	3,943	2,628	249	45	5,480	4,530	9,137	442
…ign ports—																		
…d Kingdom	1,06,127	10	1,06,133	……	1,228	……	1,07,361	3,48,704	3,634,360	2,24,421	30,956	1,25,560	660	1,301	99	……	…	9
… Foreign …s … …	11,08,717	2,253	11,10,125	640	15,653	1,960	11,28,378	18,57,429	15,076,750	44,553	99,384	3,494	17,508	469	117	……	1,417	384
…f Foreign … …	12,14,844	2,263	12,16,258	640	16,881	1,960	12,35,739	22,06,133	18,711,110	2,68,974	1,30,340	1,29,054	18,168	1,860	216	……	1,417	393
Total …ports …l. 1898	13,83,605	5,298	13,86,975	7,912	51,401	9,466	14,55,754	22,08,919	24,561,035	2,71,737	1,34,283	1,31,682	18,417	1,905	5,696	4,530	10,554	835
1897	5,12,645	30	5,12,669	1,820	40,332	509	5,55,330	9,17,688	23,888,920	32,067	8,244	1,21,246	58,339	1,367	6,809	2,991	8,407	1,706

III.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of January 1898.

…FICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice.	FOOD-GRAINS. Paddy.	FOOD-GRAINS. Wheat.	FOOD-GRAINS. Gram and pulses.	FOOD-GRAINS. Other food-grains.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Gunny-bags.	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	OILSEEDS. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Refined.	SUGAR. Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	TOBACCO. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
…ntry boats …	13,94,117	1,01,401	247	32,751	5	7,62,484	571,164	11,502	9,483	……	2,106	25	13,430	121	1,206	30,768	5,100	1,840
…r steamers …	29,464	648	……	7,270	1,266	9,00,168	6,720	259	29,498	71,617	547	373	2,868	…	6	17	1,810	4
E. I. Railway	4,43,796	26,015	2,02,632	1,75,663	29,459	2,32,098	86,415	1,41,739	87,751	[illegible]	60,711	1,148	45,13,420	13,852	……	29,796	2,318	640
E. B. S. Railway.	34,310	131	……	53,573	1,944	8,64,563	481,565	6,330	2,941	[illegible]	514	273	……	226	……	6,950	8,002	…
… … …	2,29,234	16,048	39	1,211	……	1,65,196	131,200	……	……	……	222	…	4,880	…	4,257	53,671	4,895	1,609
… … …	5,55,216	15,137	……	2,148	……	362	58,225	……	[illegible]	594	11,855	7	1,089	…	2,39,174	8,598	547	550
Total of …s in …ary. 1898	22,86 037	1,59,380	2,02,918	2,72,616	32,674	29,24,871	1,335,289	1,59,830	1,29,557	87,437	66,955	1,826	45,35,677	14,199	2,44,643	1,29,800	22,672	4,643
1897	20,54,276	2,63,598	80,346	3,68,058	13,877	15,36,744	828,543	96,245	1,31,289	97,094	1,05,084	1,898	36,29,956	17,449	87,928	1,16,246	24,631	5,984

IV.

Exports from Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of January 1898 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan ...	2,00,697	1,632	348	1,212	27,875	3,987	176,192
Birbhum ...	76,411	4,256	220	783	15,845	1,558	117,965
Midnapore ...	2,54,300	......	1,127	......	18,285	1,533	12,650
Hooghly ...	81,018	11,096	182	36	1,960	5,089	26,370
24-Parganas ...	1,25,908	4,370	522	7	8,181	77,686	29,995
Nadia ...	2,48,515	......	758	1,898	25,452	4,925	147,690
Murshidabad ...	72,825	556	77	163	7,990	1,028	58,400
Jessore ...	62,654	......	1,070	......	12,196	3,248	6,185
Khulna ...	52,970	......	230	......	3,778	2,017	1,960
Rajshahi ...	1,06,846	......	15	108	8,269	1,176	26,775
Dinajpur ...	70,971	......	......	193	12,401	1,463	8,820
Jalpaiguri ...	78,064	......	......	406	7,519	2,178	2,240
Darjeeling ...	58,589	......	......	612	7,302	2,764	6,320
Rangpur ...	1,80,594	......	185	890	14,723	2,139	11,480
Bogra ...	1,19,556	......	5	65	7,786	351	26,915
Pabna ...	66,017	......	438	......	12,594	2,290	6,190
Cooch Behar ...	58,876	......	......	60	737	87	......
Dacca ...	3,33,252	......	2,517	7	12,313	10,042	3,325
Mymensingh ...	1,77,858	......	306	......	20,143	100	8,130
Faridpur ...	1,01,143	......	238	991	22,150	3,134	7,815
Backergunge ...	12,177	......	1,138	......	27,025	9,137	16,385
Tippera ...	1,25,904	......	381	......	3,746	533	4,725
Noakhali ...	11,788	......	214	......	1,750	100	......
Chittagong ...	94,686	......	243	......	......	......	20,070
Total of Bengal ...	28,41,768	21,910	10,214	6,885	2,89,012	1,37,465	725,107
Bihar.							
Patna ...	1,70,185	620	444	287	12,103	5,617	75,865
Gaya ...	90,452	224	48	227	11,871	865	7,280
Shahabad ...	1,77,202	32	21	257	15,924	782	27,300
Saran ...	1,32,184	......	122	60	11,875	1,527	8,750
Champaran ...	2,86,850	128	121	320	14,839	3,432	14,140
Muzaffarpur ...	1,38,170	......	......	34	19,295	4,458	17,815
Darbhanga ...	2,04,814	128	8	249	30,058	4,178	36,470
Monghyr ...	1,12,791	......	23	457	14,470	2,067	46,150
Bhagalpur ...	1,92,093	416	66	268	22,881	2,453	92,095
Purnea ...	2,29,813	......	......	1,303	17,731	2,924	8,050
Malda ...	30,520	......	21	499	7,249	5	16,085
Sonthal Parganas ...	1,35,869	192	183	1,844	20,734	3,347	74,375
Total of Bihar ...	19,00,193	1,740	1,054	5,805	1,99,030	31,655	423,375
Orissa.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Balasore	40,860	234	590	5,291	21,747	16,640	149,025
Chota Nagpur.							
Hazaribagh	23,001	......	......	274	8,162	337	[illegible],010
Manbhum	97,129	864	27	472	21,148	2,448	30,7[illegible]
Singhbhum	7,011	......	21	61	4,826	250	10,885
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	1,27,141	864	48	807	34,135	3,0 5	44,625
Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	49,09,962	24,748	11,915	13,788	5,43,924	1,88,801	1,343,132
Other Provinces.							
Assam	6,75,646	......	1,386	12	31,894	7,282	13,615
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	14,03,504	4,956	2,482	207	24,131	36,848	415,170
Punjab	3,45,206	1,708	330	82	......	7,902	331,460
Central Provinces	1,00,082	1,632	212	87	......	9,313	162,715
Rajputana and Central India	50,578	161	91	......	......	579	28,365
Berar	3,977	......	......	......	......	......	71,890
Nizam's Territory	......	......	12	......	......	......	210
Bombay	1,615	......	......	160	......	......	919,250
Madras	13,050	450	63	......	......	407	559,650
Pondicherry	......	......	......	......	......	......	17,300
Burma	1,52,712	902	1,469	1,515	......	744	4,186,000
Other places	10,901	16,123	365	6,937	......	140	19,711,110
Grand Total of Exports in January 1898	76,79,733	50,688	18,325	27,789	5,99,952	2,52,016	26,758,877
Grand Total of Exports in January 1897	61,05,882	1,04,732	19,544	43,050	7,18,997	2,44,272	25,192,350

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of January 1898 was as follows :—

Imported into Calcutta.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	1,19,70,777	......	21,381	......	8,05,179	......	2,000
Other Foreign ports	41,216	......	528	......	3,93,575	2,28,196	51,400
Total of Foreign Trade	1,20,11,993	......	21,909	......	11,98,754	2,28,196	53,400
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	2,02,010	851	......	23,096	1,10,168	......	......
Madras	45,251	......	......	117	5,000	......	......
Burma	15,705	......	......	......	......	13,741	1,725
Other Indian ports	......	......	......	30	......	......	3,100
Total of Interportal Trade	2,62,966	851	......	23,252	1,15,168	13,741	4,825
Grand Total of Imports in January 1898	1,22,74,959	851	21,909	23,252	13,13,922	2,41,937	58,225
Grand Total of Imports in January 1897	93,56,833	1,99,925	9,567	10,471	4,59,388	2,06,246	9,300

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of January 1898 :—

Specification of Routes—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	1,63,900	11,060	310	......	1,87,962	23,356	82,555
" river steamers	10,11,478	......	2,781	27	52,763	19,642	47,320
" rail { East Indian Railway	42,45,105	17,604	4,861	9,004	3,33,869	97,487	1,704,660
" rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	17,34,797	......	7,138	4,832	47,693	86,410	255,360
" road	2,08,050	4,370	549	23	4,568	7,184	17,917
" sea	3,15,808	17,714	2,686	18,903	21,097	17,937	24,561,035
Grand Total of Exports in January 1898 ...	76,79,733	50,688	18,325	27,789	5,99,952	2,52,016	26,758,877
Grand Total of Exports in January 1897 ...	61,05,882	1,04,732	19,544	43,050	7,18,997	2,44,272	9,073,949

Statistical Department,
The 28th April 1898.

D. J. Macpherson,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 24th to 30th April 1898.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1898.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
April	24th	148·7	10·9	29·731	85·9	94·1	15·1	79·0	79·4	0·917	76·6	74	SSW ...	187	Nil	Chiefly clear.
"	25th	149·4	10·2	·654	87·0	95·7	15·1	80·6	80·1	·935	77·2	72	SSW ...	248	"	Chiefly clear.
"	26th	148·3	10·6	·629	86·8	93·4	12·2	81·2	80 0	·933	77·1	73	SSW and S by W	264	"	Chiefly clear.
"	27th	148·5	10·1	·663	87·4	94·2	13·2	81·0	80·3	·940	77·3	72	SSW and S ...	251	"	Partially cloudy.
"	28th	148·7	9·9	·655	87·2	93·4	11·9	81·5	80·5	·952	77·7	74	SSW ...	297	"	Partially cloudy.
"	29th	148·7	9·6	·663	87·8	95·2	12·9	82·3	80·4	·939	77·3	71	SSW ...	280	"	Partially cloudy.
"	30th	149·8	9·8	·671	88·2	95·9	13·8	82·1	80·4	·934	77·2	70	SSW and S by E	216	"	Partially cloudy.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·667
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·723
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	71·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	90·0
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	87·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85·0
The extreme variation of temperature	16·9
The maximum temperature	95·9
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	20
	%
The mean relative humidity	72
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	72
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th April 1898	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·79
The total fall from 1st January to 30th April 1898	1·40
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	4·82

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 2nd May 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 24th to 30th April 1898.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1898.		Inches.	°	°		°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
April ...	24th ...	29·814	87·9	96·0	16 2	79·8	90 6	81·5	·953	77·1	67	Nil.
,, ...	25th ...	,, ·734	89·4	98·0	17·2	80·8	90·8	82·3	·990	78·9	67	,,
,, ...	26th ...	,, ·691	88·7	96·0	14·7	81·3	90 6	83·0	1·028	80·1	72	,,
,, ...	27th ...	,, ·721	88·9	97·0	16·2	80 8	91·1	83·5	1·046	80 7	71	,,
,, ...	28th ...	,, ·719	88·9	96 0	14·2	81 8	90·6	83·3	1·048	80·5	71	,,
,, ...	29th ...	,, ·725	90·3	98 0	15·4	82·6	91·6	83·5	1·039	80·4	70	,,
,, ...	30th ...	,, ·734	90·3	98·3	16 0	82·3	92·6	83·7	1·033	80·3	67	,,

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·734
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	89·2
The extreme variation of temperature	18·5
The maximum temperature	98·3
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	69
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th April 1898	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 2nd May 1898.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of January 1898.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births: Number registered.	Births: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera: Number registered.	Cholera: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox: Number registered.	Small-pox: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever: Number registered.	Fever: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea: Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury: Number registered.	Injury: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes: Number registered.	Other causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes: Number registered.	Total of all causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	2,979	25·56	3	·02	2	·01	1,922	16·50	120	·96	10	·08	491	4·20	2,618	22·44	3,982	34·32	
	Birbhum ...	798,251	2,254	33·84	11	·12	4	·06	[illegible]	15·76	4	·06	9	·12	335	5·08	1,411	21·12	2,074	31·08	
	Bankura ...	1,041,468	2,155	23·64	2	·02			[illegible]	[illegible]	21	·24	9	·09	381	4·20	1,511	16·92	2,302	25·68	
	Midnapore ...	2,631,711	8,376	38·18	275	1·52	75	·24	[illegible]	[illegible]	170	·84	21	·08	1,640	7·44	6,991	31·80	7,161	32·64	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,091,116	2,086	31·08	18	·12	12	·12	2,531	[illegible]	189	2·04	16	·12	442	5·04	3,264	37·80	3,560	41·28	
	Howrah ...	769,095	2,427	37·80	61	·84	7	·10	944	15·60	383	6·00	19	·24	493	7·68	1,959	30·72	2,106	33·00	
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	1,592,053	5,213	33·12	455	2·88	14	·12	3,186	22·08	159	·96	61	·36	459	2·88	4,659	29·40	4,950	31·32	
	Calcutta ...	681,560	922	15·20	31	·48	4	·06	510	9·12	352	6·12	41	·72	1,035	18·12	1,982	34·80	2,184	38·40	
	Nadia ...	1,644,108	4,604	33·60	37	·24	51	·36	2,251	16·32	14	·09	25	·12	474	3·36	2,850	20·76	5,097	37·20	
	Murshidabad ...	1,250,948	3,980	38·16	31	·24	4	·03	1,835	17·52	6	·04	11	·09	272	2·72	2,156	20·64	3,322	31·80	
	Jessore ...	1,888,827	5,523	35·04	314	1·92	...	...	1,342	27·84	5	·02	30	·12	481	3·00	5,224	33·12	7,228	45·84	
	Khulna ...	1,177,672	4,197	42·72	188	1·80	...	...	2,028	26·76	29	·24	25	·24	711	7·32	5,606	36·60	3,813	35·76	
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,437,460	5,459	45·72	270	2·16	2	·01	3,993	33·24	8	·06	6	·12	282	2·26	4,584	38·16	4,912	40·92	
	Dinajpur ...	1,482,570	6,455	52·20	28	·12	7	·04	5,151	41·64	53	·36	19	·18	105	·84	5,363	43·32	5,263	42·48	
	Jalpaiguri ...	680,736	2,094	36·84	1	·01	...	...	1,707	30·00	8	·12	6	·09	79	1·32	1,891	31·68	1,823	32·04	
	Darjeeling ...	223,314	623	33·36	...	...	1	·04	483	25·92	56	3·00	8	·36	144	7·80	[illegible]	37·20	688	36·84	
	Rangpur ...	2,015,464	6,970	40·41	906	5·16	1	·004	[illegible]	36·84	27	·12	[illegible]	·02	311	1·80	[illegible]	41·16	6,170	37·44	
	Bogra ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	27·00	2	·12	[illegible]	·10	[illegible]	3·10	[illegible]	37·00	[illegible]	37·32	
	Pabna ...	[illegible]	4,247	37·72	1	·12	...		3,661	32·16	15	·12	8	·06	125	1·08	3,828	33·72	4,876	42·96	
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,345,602	8,606	34·57	81	2·40			4,008	24·56	401	2·28	27	·13	1,443	7·41	7,468	37·32	7,008	35·52	
	Mymensingh ...	3,472,786	12,644	43·68	72	2·40	46	·12	7,735	26·64	75	·24	19	·06	1,201	4·08	9,503	33·84	8,793	30·35	
	Faridpur ...	1,823,543	6,489	42·60	585	2·52	16	·09	5,127	33·72	59	·36	17	·10	768	5·04	6,875	41·88	5,715	37·56	
	Backergunge ...	2,157,865	9,059	55·44	324	1·80	...	...	6,120	[illegible]	56	·24	54	·24	2,401	13·80	9,015	50·16	8,610	48·36	
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	1,782,335	8,321	55·92	384	2·52	2	·01	3,350	22·44	79	·48	24	·12	975	6·48	4,815	32·28	4,805	32·28	
	Noakhali ...	1,009,628	4,756	56·52	66	·72	...	...	8,454	41·01	32	·36	37	·36	444	5·64	4,073	48·36	3,179	37·68	
	Chittagong ...	1,290,167	3,704	34·32	5,531	51·12	9	·07	4,597	43·68	539	5·52	25	·24	265	2·40	11,427	105·20	3,437	31·92	
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,772,352	5,147	34·76	8	·01	13	·08	2,151	14·52	114	·72	37	·24	747	5·04	3,004	20·64	3,472	23·40	
	Gaya ...	2,139,331	5,511	35·84	6	·02	125	·60	3,549	19·80	23	·12	57	·24	415	2·28	4,177	23·40	4,241	23·76	
	Shahabad ...	2,060,570	5,154	30·00			3	·01	4,085	23·76	9	·01	31	·12	636	3·60	4,767	27·72	4,818	27·96	
	Saran ...	2,465,085	6,702	32·52	..	..	52	·21	2,344	11·64	124	·60	57	·24	2,415	11·64	5,043	24·48	5,073	27·60	
	Champaran ...	1,859,465	4,665	30·00	..	...	25	·12	2,831	18·24	3	·01	25	·12	875	6·64	3,759	24·24	4,637	29·88	
	Muzaffarpur ...	2,712,857	6,662	29·40	..		6	·02	4,920	21·72	20	·08	34	·12	652	2·14	5,605	24·72	6,85	30·24	
	Darbhanga ...	2,801,955	6,928	29·64	1	·003	..	...	4,916	21·00	150	·48	28	·10	711	3·00	5,776	24·72	6,650	28·56	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	6,673	39·24	...		20	·12	3,191	18·72	34	·12	45	·24	530	3·12	3,842	22·56	4,612	27·12	
	Bhagalpur ...	2,032,696	6,386	37·68	3	·01	16	·08	3,786	21·84	22	·12	23	·12	455	2·52	4,297	21·72	5,159	29·76	
	Purnea ...	1,944,658	6,016	37·08	63	·48	4	·02	6,126	37·80	13	·07	17	·09	196	1·20	6,450	39·72	6,065	37·32	
	Malda ...	814,919	2,915	42·84	64	·84	...	...	1,831	27·24	3	·03	5	·07	145	2·01	2,047	30·56	2,713	39·84	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,753,775	3,516	24·00	5	·02	7	·05	2,133	16·56	21	·12	21	·12	161	1·08	2,348	15·00	2,526	17·28	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,987,671	5,228	32·28	285	1·44	53	·24	3,510	22·20	484	2·88	58	·24	2,144	13·20	6,550	40·56	5,325	32·88	
	Balasore ...	904,625	3,489	41·58	40	·48	48	·48	1,572	20·16	290	3·48	25	·24	1,104	14·52	3,297	39·60	2,818	33·96	
	Puri ...	944,998	1,802	22·80	292	3·12	395	5·04	808	10·20	314	3·96	25	·24	1,475	18·72	3,275	41·52	2,720	34·56	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	2,298	23·52	..		4	·03	1,910	19·44	7	·07	33	·24	239	2·40	2,172	22·32	2,562	26·40	
	Lohardaga ...	1,218,895	2,726	28·92	25	·24	21	·16	1,028	10·92	59	·60	34	·24	731	7·68	1,964	20·76	2,128	22·56	
	Palamau ...	598,770	1,766	35·40	9	...	1	·12	1,000	20·04	8	·12	25	·48	176	3·48	1,221	24·48	1,254	25·20	
	Manbhum ...	1,193,328	1,902	19·08	1	·009	6	·06	1,472	14·76	19	·12	13	·12	232	2·28	1,712	17·40	1,550	18·60	
	Singhbhum ...	545,468	1,328	29·16	2	·03	...	...	763	16·68	22	·48	21	·36	94	2·04	902	19·80	609	19·68	
	Total ...	71,003,717	215,341	36·36	11,780	1·92	1,169	·12	140,477	23·64	4,720	·72	1,190	·12	30,393	5·04	189,689	31·92	...	...	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	......	233,657	39·48	10,325	1·68	1,069	·12	145,482	24·48	4,226	·60	1,070	·12	31,037	5·16	192,829	32·52	...	...	
	Difference + or — ...	......	−18,316	−3·12	+1,455	+·24	+100	equal	−5,005	−·84	+494	+·12	+110	equal	−644	−·12	−3,140	−·60	...	...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 29th April 1898.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Major*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of January 1898.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS. Number registered.	BIRTHS. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other Causes. Number registered.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all Causes. Number registered.	Total of all Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	6?	20·88	2	·60	...	...	55	19·08	31	10·68	...	...	7	2·40	95	33·00	143	56·64	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,261	96	35·64	1	·36	...	...	68	25·20	32	11·88	...	...	30	11·04	131	48·72	113	42·00	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	82	29·76	2	·72	...	...	61	22·08	21	7·56	...	...	30	10·80	114	41·28	124	45·00	
	4. Serampore	35,952	83	27·?0	...	...	...	...	93	30·96	8?	9·96	...	..	28	9·24	151	50·40	145	49·32	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	264	27·12	2	·12	...	...	173	17·76	116	11·88	1	·09	83	8·52	375	38·52	361	37·08	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	44	16·80	...	...	...	...	22	8·40	3	1·08	1	·36	4	1·44	30	11·46	54	20·52	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	40	14·52	2	·72	...	...	24	8·76	6	2·16	...	...	4	1·44	36	13·08	45	16·32	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	56	19·56	3	·96	..	...	47	16·44	19	6·60	2	·60	14	4·80	85	29·64	79	27·60	
	9. South Suburban	69,642	44	7·56	...	...	...	...	81	13·92	11	1·80	2	·24	10	1·68	104	17·88	152	26·16	
	10. South Barrackpore including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	5?	17·16	...	...	...	...	127	42·72	18	6·00	1	·24	9	3·00	155	52·08	74	24·84	
	11. Naihati ...	29,724	55	22·20	2	·72	...	...	69	27·72	4	1·56	...	...	9	3·60	84	33·84	110	44·40	
	12. North Barrackpore...	20,980	27	15·36	3	1·68	3	1·68	36	20·52	13	7·32	...	...	3	1·68	58	33·12	60	33·72	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	922	16·20	31	·48	4	·06	519	9·12	352	6·12	41	·72	1,032	18·19	1,982	34·80	2,184	38·40	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	48	22·56	...	...	...	...	50	23·52	9	4·20	8	1·52	5	1·52	65	30·48	70	32·88	
	15. Santipur	30,437	69	27·12	...	...	...	...	39	15·36	1	·36	...	...	8	3·12	48	18·84	103	40·56	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,515	43	21·84	...	...	...	...	53	27·00	1	·48			15	7·56	69	35·16	60	30·60	
Rajshahi ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	42	25·52	...	...	...	...	30	16·80	5	2·76	1	·48	1	·48	37	20·64	54	30·24	
Pabna ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	60	30·84	1	·48	.	..	39	20·04	4	2·04	1	·48	3	1·44	48	24·72	40	20·52	
Dacca ...	19. Dacca	82,321	218	31·68	2	·24	...	...	167	24·24	62	9·00	1	·12	111	16·08	343	49·92	236	34·32	
Chittagong ...	20. Chittagong	24,969	10	4·92	3	1·44	...	...	17	8·40	2	·96	...	..	2	·96	24	11·88	37	18·56	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	340	28·32	3	·12	2	·12	160	12·24	51	3·60	12	·84	131	9·84	374	27·12	412	29·88	
	22. Bihar	47,7?3	156	39·12	...	...	...	...	74	18·60	...			...	11	2·76	85	21·36	110	27·60	
	23. Dinapore	44,??	??	27·12	...	...	...		51	15·68	6	1·56			18	4·80	75	20·16	89	21·60	
Gaya ...	24. Gaya	80,383	1??	22·68	4	·48	1	·12	175	25·80	11	1·56	4	·48	2?	3·48	217	32·28	228	33·96	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,??5	111	28·32		...	...	...	61	15·60	...	.	1	·24	12	3·00	74	18·84	78	19·92	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	54	28·44	...	..	...	...	36	18·96	..	...			7	3·60	43	22·68	53	27·96	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,452	84	17·52	...	...	1	·12	52	10·80	3	·60	2	·36	38	7·92	96	20·04	77	16·08	
Champaran...	28. Bettiah	22,780	57	30·00	...	...	...	...	46	24·12	...		2	·96	22	11·52	71	36·84	77	40·56	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	75	18·24	...	...	...	...	93	22·68	5	1·20	4	·96	8	1·92	110	26·76	133	32·40	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	43	24·00	...	..	...	...	16	8·88	2	1·08	1	·48	25	13·92	44	24·48	64	35·64	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,561	146	23·76	1	·12	.	...	84	13·68	9	1·44	...	...	62	10·08	157	25·44	217	35·28	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	57,077	164	34·44	...	.	.	.	57	11·88	4	·84	6	1·20	49	10·20	116	24·36	136	28·36	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	195	33·84	3	·48	...	...	115	19·92	14	2·40	3	·48	38	6·48	173	30·00	165	28·56	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,180	102	25·92	3	·72	...	.	43	10·92	16	3·96	...		35	8·88	97	24·60	80	22·56	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	20,775	50	28·80	...	...	...	...	26	15·00	1	·48	..	...	19	10·92	46	26·52	61	35·16	
Puri ...	36. Puri	28,794	42	17·40	...	...	2	·72	30	12·48	2	·72	1	·36	28	11·64	63	26·16	87	40·32	
Lohardaga ...	37. Ranchi	20,306	61	36·00	...	..	.	...	23	13·56	...	..	...		14	8·16	37	21·84	34	20·04	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,521	4,291	22·08	65	·24	13	·06	2,919	15·00	864	4·44	90	·36	1,?36	9·96	3,0?9	30·36			
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	......	5,776	29·64	367	1·80	67	·24	3,253	16·68	851	4·32	74	·36	1,765	9·00	6,377	32·76	...	...	
	Difference + or −	......	−1,482	−7·56	−299	−1·56	−54	−·18	−334	−1·68	+13	+·12	+16	equal	+191	+·96	−467	−2·40	...	...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 29th April 1898.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Major*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of February 1898, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1898. Up.	1898. Down.	1897. Up.	1897. Down.	Total. 1898.	Total. 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,161	280	2,930	12	2,441	2,912	......	501
Cotton, raw ...	2	......	......	15	2	15	......	13
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European ...	88	......	127	......	88	127	......	39
Ditto, Indian ...	1	......	......	1	1	1	......	......
Piece-goods, European ...	127	1	400	......	128	400	......	272
Ditto, Indian ...	2	......	3	1	2	4	......	2
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	1	1	1	......	2	1	1	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Myrabolams ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Turmeric ...	6	2	2	1	8	3	5	......
Aniline Dyes ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rice in the husk ...	114	189	17	79	303	96	207	......
Do. not in the husk ...	17	540	129	767	557	896	......	339
Jawar and bajra ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse ...	39	550	51	449	589	500	89	......
Others ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned ...								
Raw ...								
Skins of Sheep, &c.—	......	42	......	11	42	11	31	......
Dressed or tanned ...								
Raw ...								
Horns ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jute—								
Raw ...	1	547	1	211	548	212	336	......
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	33	4	28	3	37	31	6	......
Lac—								
Stick ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Shell ...								
Leather, manufactured ...	3	......	11	......	3	11	......	8
Liquors—								
Beer ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spirits ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wines ...	3	......	6	......	3	6	......	3
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Copper, wrought ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, ditto ...	16	5	19	4	21	23	......	2
Iron ...	23	4	44	1	27	45	......	18
Others ...	29	12	13	18	41	31	10	......
Oil—								
Kerosine ...	62	6	188	5	68	193	......	125
Castor ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cocoanut ...	14	......	7	......	14	7	7	......
Others ...	30	......	114	......	30	114	......	84
Oilseeds—								
Linseed ...	......	14	5	1	14	6	8	......
Rape and mustard ...	4	26	27	11	30	38	......	......
Til or jinjili ...	......	......	......	22	......	22	......	......
Poppy ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Earth-nuts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Opium ...	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Paper and Pasteboard ...	10	2	11	......	12	11	1	......
Provisions—								
Ghee ...	......	3	2	......	3	2	1	......
Dried fruits and nuts ...	......	......	2	......	......	2	......	......
Others ...	580	286	431	237	866	668	198	......
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Salt ...	422	35	625	11	457	636	......	
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre ...	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Other saline substances ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian—								
Muga ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Endi ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Staples.	1898.		1897.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1898.	1897.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Spices—								
Betel-nuts...	......	739	4	979	739	983	......	244
Pepper	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ginger	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chillies	15	27	6	28	42	34	8	......
Cardamoms	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	5	2	16	11	7	27	......	20
Lime and limestone	24	2	......	......	26	......	26	......
Ballast stone	182	......	......	......	182	......	182	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	22	......	16	......	22	16	6	......
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	114	392	174	379	506	553	......	47
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Timber	35	4	29	2	39	31	8	......
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	20	7	41	9	27	50	......	23
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	2	......	......	2	......	2
Wool, raw	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Ditto. Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Shawls	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	247	251	222	433	498	657	......	159
Total ...	4,455	3,973	5,705	3,703	8,428	9,408	1,133	2,113

T. SIDDLE,
Auditor.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th April 1898.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th April 1898 on 1,705·09 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-mile run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	333,081	(a)3,45,914 15 0	44,72,235 10	8,84,690 4 0	22,409 0 0	12,53,134 3 0	94,813	1,79,801	274,614
Or per mile of railway ...	....	202 14 3	....	518 13 8	13 3 1	734 15 0	......	......	......
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year ...	*4,615,745	*50,77,390 11 0	†6,17,23,631 20	†1,20,38,195 3 0	‡3,27,894 0 0	1,74,43,479 14 0	1,344,251½	2,295,477½	3,639,729
Total for 15½ weeks ...	4,949,726	54,23,335 10 0	6,61,95,866 30	1,29,22,885 7 0	3,50,393 0 0	1,86,96,614 1 0	1,439,064½	2,475,278½	3,914,343
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	349,114	3,17,869 13 5	43,19,285 0	8,62,219 2 3	23,728 11 0	12,03,817 10 8	88,829	152,583	241,412
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	186 11 5	...	506 7 3	13 15 0	707 1 8	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 15½ weeks of previous year ...	4,756,108½	50,62,310 6 5	6,30,[illegible]3,338 30	1,31,16,522 6 6	3,29,436 5 6	1,85,08,269 2 5	1,396,419	2,345,199	3,741,618

(a) The increase is due to pilgrim traffic.

* Added number of passengers 2,689 and Rs. 43,026 }
† Do. maunds 1,17,018 and deducted „ 808 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 26th February and 5th March 1898.
‡ Do. „ 5,517 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th April 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a)44,842	(a)13,731 0 0	14,234 0	498 15 0	10 0 0	14,239 15 0	1,450	112	1,562
Or per mile of railway ...		617 10 10		22 7 1	0 7 3	640 9 2		... ...	...
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year.	370,037*	94,855 11 0*	2,53,583 20†	10,317 2 0†	132 0 0‡	1,05,304 13 0	15,502	1,680	17,182
Total for 15½ weeks ...	414,879	1,08,586 11 0	2,67,817 20	10,816 1 0	142 0 0	1,19,544 12 0	16,952	1,792	18,744
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	42,874½	11,123 1 11	14,[illegible]07 30	577 11 0	15 0 6	11,715 13 5	1,216	60	1,276
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	500 5 10	......	25 15 9	0 10 10	527 0 5	.....	......	... .
Total for corresponding 15½ weeks of previous year ...	403,489	1,01,904 8 11	2,93,068 30	10,895 13 0	108 12 0	1,12,909 1 11	16,964	1,428	18,392

(a) The increase is chiefly in outward traffic.

* Added No. of passengers 2,256 and Rs. 64 }
† Do. Mds. 2,190 and deducted „ 117 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 26th February and 5th March 1898.
‡ Do. „ 1 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th April 1898 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,100	17,530 5 0	75,805 10	11,652 11 0	62 0 0	29,245 0 0	9,520	4,899	14,428
Or per mile of railway ...	......	108 0 10	......	71 13 2	0 6 1	180 4 1	......	......	......
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year ...	*471,891	*3,07,049 2 0	†15,09,093 20	†2,25,241 7 0	‡1,236 0 0	5,33,526 9 0	107,400	67,536	174,936
Total for 15½ weeks ...	489,991	3,24,579 7 0	15,84,898 30	2,36,894 2 0	1,298 0 0	5,62,771 9 0	116,920	72,435	189,364
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year... ...	18,012	16,833 13 5	59,706 10	10,328 8 0	59 11 3	27,222 0 8	6,765	3,741	10,496
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	... ..	104 14 6	... ..	64 5 10	0 5 11	169 10 3	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 15½ weeks of previous year ...	260,271	2,31,948 13 5	13,75,788 30	1,69,657 10 0	973 10 0	4,02,380 1 5	102,634	58,013	160,647

* Added number of passengers 2,659 and Rs. 3,056 }
† Deducted Mds. 1,867 and „ 4,408 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 26th February and 5th March 1898.
‡ Added „ 58 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd April 1898 on 818 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	104,010	1,00,220 0 0	7,81,260 0	1,27,270 0 0	10,070 0 0	2,37,560 0 0	35,100	36,822	71,922
Or per mile of railway	237	123 0 0	955 0	156 0 0	2 0 0	†281 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 14 weeks of half-year*	3,098,019	16,17,163 0 0	1,40,74,298 0	23,85,161 0 0	2,31,920 0 0	42,34,244 0 0	526,311	598,848	1,125,159
Total for 15 weeks .	3,202,029	17,17,383 0 0	1,48,55,558 0	25,12,431 0 0	2,41,990 0 0	44,71,804 0 0	5,61,411	635,670	[illegible]
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	192,429	1,01,563 0 0	7,99,099 0	1,12,095 0 0	27,816 0 0	2,41,474 0 0	34,370	36,140	70,710
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	236	125 0 0	982 0	138 0 0	24 0 0	287 0 0	......	...	.
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,268,771	17,40,525 0 0	1,38,78,022 0	19,22,710 0 0	2,51,505 0 0	39,14,740 0 0	511,238	549,245	1,060,483

* Audited up to 5th March 1898.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd April 1898 on 86 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	22,220	7,720 0 0	25,210 0	2,560 0 0	120 0 0	10,400 0 0	2,647	1,585	4,232
Or per mile of railway	258	90 0 0	293 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	121 0 0	......	...	..
For previous 14 weeks of half-year*	399,113	1,32,385 0 0	641,009 0	64,169 0 0	2,943 0 0	1,99,497 0 0	42,423	24,648	67,071
Total for 15 weeks ...	421,333	1,40,105 0 0	666,219 0	66,729 0 0	3,063 0 0	2,09,897 0 0	45,070	26,233	71,303
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,915	5,812 0 0	43,602 0	4,348 0 0	624 0 0	10,784 0 0	2,568	1,420	3,988
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	220	68 0 0	508 0	50 0 0	7 0 0	125 0 0	.....	.....	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	348,384	1,05,178 0 0	596,027 0	49,114 0 0	3,498 0 0	1,57,790 0 0	41,702	19,998	61,700

* Audited up to 5th March 1898.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd April 1898 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,060	12,878 0 0	53,478 0	4,078 0 0	56 0 0	17,012 0 0	5,213	2,007	7,220
Or per mile of railway	264	103 0 0	428 0	33 0 0	......	136 0 0	......	...	..
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	4,76,407	2,11,583 0 0	954,982 0	66,412 0 0	35,541 0 0	3,13,536 0 0	72,931	34,180	107,120
Total for 16 weeks ...	5,09,467	2,24,461 0 0	10,08,460 0	70,490 0 0	35,597 0 0	3,30,548 0 0	78,144	36,196	114,340
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,870	12,059 0 0	52,794 0	4,042 0 0	2,037 0 0	18,138 0 0	4,919	2,551	7,470
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	247	97 0 0	422 0	32 0 0	16 0 0	145 0 0	. .	......	.. ...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,47,160	2,00,120 0 0	11,44,481 0	68,992 0 0	8,561 0 0	2,86,673 0 0	66,015	44,084	110,099

* Audited up to 20th February 1898.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th April 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,884	16,297 0 0	2,90,020 0	8,096 0 0	235 0 0	24,628 0 0	2,859	4,084	7,543
Or per mile of railway	83·41	56·98	1,011·06	28·31	0·82	86·11	9·99	16·33	2,637
For previous 15 weeks of half-year(a)	395,323	2,39,961 0 0	32,23,935 0	1,20,393 0 0	7,912 0 0	3,68,266 0 0	43,918	61,847	105,765
Total for 16 weeks ...	419,206	2,56,258 0 0	35,13,955 0	1,28,489 0 0	8,147 0 0	3,92,894 0 0	46,777	66,531	113,308
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,493	10,587 0 0	2,42,141 0	6,904 0 0	196 0 0	17,687 0 0	3,205	7,796	11,001
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	50·27	30·42	672·61	19·18	0·54	50·14	9·21	21·66	30·87
Total to corresponding date of previous year	318,399	1,84,590 0 0	24,69,949 0	1,30,839 0 0	7,249 0 0	3,22,678 0 0	59,414	108,519	167,933

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 12th March 1898.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 16th April 1898.			Receipts for week ending 17th April 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 16th April 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 17th April 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	24,628	86·11	360	17,683	59·14	286	66,278	...	360	44,629	...	21,649	......

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 23rd April 1898 on 286 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	24,703	14,766 0 0	2,33,599 0	7,523 0 0	378 0 0	22,667 0 0	3,191	4,401	7,592
Or per mile of railway	86·37	51·63	816·78	26·30	1·32	79·25	11·16	15·38	26·54
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	419,956	2,56,833 0 0	35,36,928 0	1,29,193 0 0	8,039 0 0	3,94,065 0 0	46,800	66,678	113,478
Total for 16 weeks ...	444,659	2,71,599 0 0	37,70,527 0	1,36,716 0 0	8,417 0 0	4,16,732 0 0	49,991	71,079	121,070
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,828	10,801 0 0	2,82,516 0	6,485 0 0	1,592 0 0	20,878 0 0	3,466	7,447	10,913
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	56·98	31·04	784·77	23·57	4·42	59·03	9·96	20·69	30·65
Total to corresponding date of previous year	338,227	1,95,391 0 0	27,52,464 0	1,39,324 0 0	8,841 0 0	3,43,556 0 0	62,880	115,966	178,846

* Includes audited figures for week ending 19th March 1898.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 23rd April 1898.			Receipts for week ending 24th April 1897.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 23rd April 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1897 to 24th April 1897.			Total increase in 1898.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
286	22,667	79·25	360	20,878	59·03	286	88,945	......	360	65,507	......	23,438	......

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 16th April 1898 on 854 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			•
Total traffic for the week on 854 miles open	117,110	(a)46,600	5,98,520	(b)85,380	(a)17,790	(a)1,49,770	19,455	(c)26,339	45,794
Or per mile of railway	137·13	54·56	700·84	99·98	20·83	175·37	......	......	......
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year (d)	1,591,286	6,96,147	74,04,194	9,83,110	2,50,974	19,30,231	268,771	342,974	611,745
Total for 15½ weeks ..	1,708,396	7,42,747	80,02,714	10,68,490	2,68,764	20,80,001	288,226	369,313	657,539
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 819 miles open	155,065	65,070	5,62,972	65,448	22,149	1,52,667	16,734	(e)25,684	42,418
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	189·33	79·45	687·39	79·91	27·05	186·41	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,717,273	6,93,621	77,14,365	8,63,936	2,68,952	18,26,509	235,195	339,666	574,861

(a) Decrease due to no special cause.
(b) Increase due to brisker traffic.
(c) Includes 666 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) „ audited figures up to week ending 12th February 1898.
(e) „ 1,392 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 23rd April 1898	15,413	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	11,104	0	0
Increase	4,309	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 23rd April 1898	302	3	5
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	217	11	7
Increase	84	7	10
Receipts from 1st January to 23rd April 1898	1,95,959	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	2,01,305	0	0
Decrease	5,346	0	0

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No. 19 of 1898.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 9th May 1898.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01, Kalna ·04, Katwa nil, Raniganj ·22. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for ploughing and for sowing *aus* paddy. Fields being manured. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13 to 16	per rupee.
Kalna	13	
Katwa	12½ to 14	
Raniganj	13½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01, Rampur Hât 1·50. Weather hot and cloudy. More rain wanted. Manuring and ploughing of fields going on. Prices stationary. No want of fodder.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·76, Vishnupur ·37. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Transplantation of sugarcane going on. More rain required for ploughing. Fields being manured. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 15 seers a rupee at Sadar and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·04, Ghatal ·08. Prospects of indigo, sugarcane and *til* good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Contai	14 to 16	
Tamluk	12½	
Ghatal	12 to 13	

Hooghly.—Some rain on the evening of 7th. Complaints coming of scarcity of water in thana Singur. Common rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *boro* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10½ to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·42. Weather hot and cloudy. No crops on the ground. More rain badly wanted for tillage. Fodder sufficient, but good water insufficient in places. Cattle-disease reported from the Diamond Harbour subdivision. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 12½	per rupee.
Barasat	10	
Basirhat	13¾	
Diamond Harbour	12¾	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Meherpur ·06, Chuadanga ·03. Sowing of *aus* has commenced, but the seed will not germinate without rain. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling at 11 seers to 12 seers 13 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water insufficient in places. Cow-pox reported from thana Tehatta.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·99, Kandi nil, Jangipur ·77. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* finished. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* commenced. The recent rain has done much good to the cultivation of crops. State of indigo and mulberry hopeful. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Kandi	13¾	
Jangipur	13¾	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·20, Jhenida ·02, Bangaon ·84. Weather hot and close, cloudy but without rain. Ploughing and sowing retarded for want of rain. Cattle-disease reported from Muhammadpur. Fodder not sufficient, and water somewhat scarce in some places in the Narail and Jhenida subdivisions. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	ch.	
Jessore	11 to 13	0	per rupee.
Jhenida	11	0	
Magura	10½ to 11½	0	
Narail	11	6 4/7	
Bangaon	12 to 13	0	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of *boro* and cultivation of *aus* going on. Fodder and water available. Cattle-disease abating. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11 to 14	per rupee.
Satkhira	13	
Bagerhat	12½	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·19, Nator 1·00, Naugaon ·57. Sowing of *aman* and *bhadoi* paddy going on. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 1·8. Weather cool and cloudy. Sowing of *bhadoi* and jute going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·08, Alipur Duars 13·79. Weather cloudy and hot. Sowing of *bhadoi* and jute going on. The recent rain has done much good to the standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 2·33, Kurseong 1·86, Siliguri 5·33. Weather seasonable. *Hills.*—*Bhutta*, potatoes and *chota marua* progressing. *Terai*—Sowing of *bhadoi*, jute and sugarcane going on. Coarse rice sells as follows :—

Hills—10 to 12 seers per rupee.
Terai—13 to 16 " " "

Bhutta sells from 16 to 28 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—District average rainfall 1·24. Rainfall at Kurigram 2·39, Nilphamari 2·19, Gaibanda 1·4. Sowing of jute continues. Weeding of *aus* going on. Harvesting of tobacco proceeding. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Good drinking-water reported scarce in places in Gaibanda.

Bogra.—Average rainfall ·39. Sowing of jute and *aus* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 12 to 13½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·76, Sirajganj ·86. Weather partially cloudy and hot. Prospects of standing crops good, and the recent rain will facilitate further sowings of jute and paddy. Price of rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at sadar ·80. Naraingganj ·53. Manikganj and Munshiganj nil. Weather hot. Sowing of *aus* and jute going on. Harvesting of *boro* proceeding. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 11 to 12 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·98, Jamalpur 1·55, Netrokona ·68. Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops fair. Rain wanted in some places. Common rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for sowing of paddy crops. Prospect of *aus* not favourable. Rice sells at 10½ per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient for the present.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm. Rain wanted for crops. Common rice sells from 8 to 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar ·80. Weather hot and cloudy. The rain of last night (8th) and that of this morning (9th) will facilitate sowing. Scarcity of water and green fodder all over the district. Rice sells from 10 to 12½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar ·33. Prospects of crops not good. More rain wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water insufficient. Price of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·12. *Rabi* harvesting continues; outturn below the average. Rain wanted. Rice selling at 11 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·22, Dinapore ·09, Barh ·50. Land being prepared for *bhadoi* cultivation. *China* continues good. Prices stationary. Common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee at Patna. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Shahabad.—No rain. Sugarcane and *china* doing well. Cattle-disease reported from some villages in Sasaram. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar ·30, Gopalganj ·24. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. Preparation for *bhadoi* sowing continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Average prices are—common rice 12·13 seers and *makai* 21·10, against 8·9 seers and 10·2 seers per rupee respectively last year.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·75, Bettiah ·73, Barharwa ·43, Ramnagar 1·59. Weather cool and cloudy. Rain beneficial to early sowing of *bhadoi* and early paddy. Preparation of land continues. Common rice and maize sell at Sadar at 12½ and 21½ seers respectively, against average 15 and 20½ seers.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·86, Hajipur ·13, Sitamarhi ·39. Prospects good. Prices are—common rice 10 to 13 seers, wheat 14 seers, barley 22½ seers, *makai* 19 seers, gram 16 to 17½ seers, and *rahar* 20 to 21 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·68, Samastipur ·12, Madhubani 1·58. Preparation for *bhadoi* in full progress. Early paddy and *mung* coming up well. Rain has been beneficial. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr ·01, Begusarai nil, Jamui nil. Weather hot in the beginning with high east wind, latterly cool. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	...	...	...	11 to 13 seers per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	13½ „ „
Jamui	...	...	...	11 to 13½ „ „

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·84, Madhipura ·13, Supaul ·07. Weather somewhat cooled down. Ploughing in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Supaul. Price of common rice stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·75, Kishenganj ·71, Araria ·88. Rain did immense good to *bhadoi* and jute crops. Lands being prepared. Sowing going on briskly. Agricultural prospects satisfactory. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	...	...	...	15 seers per rupee.
Araria	...	...	...	15 „ „
Kishanganj	...	...	...	15 to 16 „ „

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·30, Shibganj ·31, Chanchal ·66. A good shower of rain again fell last night (8th) accompanied by strong west wind. The rain has facilitated the sowing of *bhadoi* paddy and jute. *Boro* rice in ear. Rice selling at 13 seers a rupee at English Bazar.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·09. Rain still wanted for sugarcane and to replenish fodder and water-supply. Prices are—rice 13 to 18 seers and maize 17¼ to 21 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Dalua* and tobacco being harvested. Cotton in flower. Sugarcane growing. Condition of cattle generally good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	13	13	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	16	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Sugarcane growing well. *Dalua* being harvested. Cotton flowering. Ploughing continues. Price of rice varies from 13½ to 18 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 14 and 15 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Weather hot. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water available. Cattle-disease abating. Price of common rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·07, Giridih ·20. Slight showers. Weather hot. Mango crop 16 annas. Rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Rainfall ·38. Prospects of mango continue good. Rice sells at Ranchi 12 seers, and in the interior from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot. Sugarcane doing well. Rice selling from 12 to 17 seers per rupee. Water becoming scarce in places. No cattle-disease.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·50, Gobindpur ·39. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Purulia. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 14½ seers and Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall ·96. Rice plentiful, and the price is from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain over almost the whole of Bengal Proper, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur during the week. No rain has been reported from Orissa. Ploughing and early sowings are in progress, but more rain is still required in parts. Condition of young sugarcane, *china* millet and indigo is good. Harvesting of spring rice and tobacco is still going on, and the cotton crop in Orissa is flowering. No important change in the price of rice has been reported since last week. There was cattle-disease in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Angul, Lohardaga and Manbhum. Insufficiency of fodder-supply is reported from Nadia, Jessore, Tippera, Noakhali, and Sonthal Parganas, and of water-supply in these districts and in Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Rangpur, and Palamau.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 10th May 1898.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 427 Statis.—The following is published for general information.

D. J. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during May 1898.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of May 1897.	1st week of June 1897.	1st week of July 1897.	1st week of August 1897.	1st week of Sept. 1897.	2nd week of Oct. 1897.	1st week of Nov. 1897.	1st week of Dec. 1897.	1st week of Jan. 1898.	1st week of Feb. 1898.	1st week of March 1898.	1st week of April 1898.	1st week of May 1898.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	3,83,000	3,13,500	2,16,500	2,29,500	1,27,000	1,14,300	94,700	86,000	80,300	4,49,900	5,39,500	6,97,000	7,07,000
Ultadanga	27,800	26,000	21,300	18,700	15,500	12,200	12,800	10,600	16,900	34,200	43,000	53,500	47,500
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	1,60,400	1,54,000	2,14,560	1,79,200	1,34,100	1,22,100	1,06,000	1,04,700	1,34,300	1,73,400	3,12,200	2,68,000	2,34,000
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,100	1,550	1,800	2,000	1,458	640	1,250	1,450	2,500	2,700	4,900	3,200	1,800
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	88,600	84,800	89,100	77,200	73,700	73,600	45,700	55,600	73,700	82,600	1,18,500	1,40,200	1,54,000
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	71,700	72,400	79,175	72,500	47,100	36,900	29,300	48,400	61,500	79,500	1,33,400	1,43,300	1,28,000
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	8,075	6,038	10,550	11,485	4,175	2,956	3,178	1,745	1,849	Figures not available.	3,429	2,207	1,564
Total ..	12,21,675	11,48,288	11,22,985	10,80,525	8,93,025	8,52,696	7,82,928	7,98,495	8,61,049	13,12,300	16,44,929	18,02,407	17,03,864
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	1,17,648 (on 1st May 1897.)	1,15,092 (on 29th May 1897.)	2,09,863 (on 3rd July 1897.)	75,618 (on 31st July 1897.)	2,21,7[illegible]6 (on 4th September 1897.)	7,623 (on 9th Oct. 1897.)	85,743 (on 30th Oct. 1897.)	39,295 (on 4th Dec. 1897.)	15,336 (on 1st Jan. 1898.)	21,832 (on 3rd Feb. 1898.)	12,518 (on 3rd March 1898.)	12,396 (on 3rd April 1898.)	11,262 (on 3rd May 1898.)
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners' returns.	29,553 (1st to 3rd May 1897.)	41,668 (29th to 31st May 1897.)	36,497 (3rd to 5th July 1897.)	34,638 (31st July to 2nd Aug. 1897.)	23,826 (4th to 6th Sept. 1897.)	40,372 (9th to 11th Oct. 1897.)	25,203 (30th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1897.)	39,679 (4th to 6th Dec. 1897.)	56,581 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1898.)	46,514 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1898.)	49,670 (1st to 3rd March 1898.)	30,054 (1st to 3rd April 1898.)	24,914 (1st to 3rd May 1898.)
By Canal returns	11,028 (1st to 3rd May 1897.)	14,809 (29th to 31st May 1897.)	8,942 (3rd to 5th July 1897.)	6,489 (31st July to 2nd Aug. 1897.)	18,085 (4th to 6th Sept. 1897.)	9,726 (9th to 11th Oct. 1897.)	7,128 (30th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1897.)	15,752 (4th to 6th Dec. 1897.)	87,981 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1898.)	1,26,581 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1898.)	84,894 (1st to 3rd March 1898.)	50,047 (1st to 3rd April 1898.)	10,294 (1st to 3rd May 1898)
Grand total of Stocks ...	13,79,904	13,19,857	13,78,287	11,97,270	11,51,642	9,10,417	9,01,003	8,93,221	10,20,947	15,07,227	17,92,011	18,94,904	18,10,334

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 10th May 1898.

D. J. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common			Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Burdwan Division.															
1	Burdwan ...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	10 14	11 0	6 12	12 14	13 0	8 7	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	11 4	11 4	7 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 4	6 12	12 12 to 13 8	13 8	8 4	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	12 0	13 2	9 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	11 4	11 4	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	10 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	12 8	13 2	10 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	10 8	11 8	8 0	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	7 10	12 0	12 2	9 8	...	...	...
	Presidency Division.															
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 10	12 0 to 13 0	8 12	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	10 10	10 5	8 0	14 8	13 5	11 13	7 4	7 4	6 6	11 7	10 0	8 0	16 0	14 8	11 13
9	Nadia ...	11 6	11 13	9 2	13 5	14 9	...	5 11	5 15	6 8	11 13	12 10	8 3	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	12 12	12 8	9 0	20 0	23 0	...	10 0	10 8	7 8	13 0	12 12	8 8	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	9 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 8	11 8	12 4	9 4	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	8 12	12 6	12 0	9 4	...	...	...
	Rajshahi Division.															
13	Rajshahi ...	13 8	14 4	9 0	22 8	21 12	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 6	12 0	8 1	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	12 0	12 0	8 6	...	...	...	9-9-3c	9-9-3c	7-3-1c	13-12-8c	13 9	9-11-1c	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 8	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	8 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	5 8	12 8	12 8	7 8	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	15 0	12 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	12 0	12 0	8 4	...	...	...
19	Pabna	12 12	15 0	9 6	22 8	22 8	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...
	Dacca Division.															
20	Dacca	13 4	14 0	12 0	20 0	26 0	17 0	9 0	10 0	8 4	11 8	11 12	9 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 7	5 4	10 8	11 10	9 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 12	8 7	11 8	12 0	8 15	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch); Katwa 10 seers 15 chitaks (karkatch); Raniganj 10½ seers.

B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.

C. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers (panga); Tamluk 10 seers; Ghatal 10½ seers.

D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers.

E. At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅔ chitaks per rupee.

F. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10½ seers; Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaks; Baduria 10½ seers; Magrahat 9 seers 2 chitaks.

G. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 10½ seers (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 10½ seers (crushed).

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Kandi 10¾ seers; Jangipur return not received.

I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak; Magura 9¾ seers; Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks Bongaon 9 seers 2 chitaks.

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 10 seers; Satkhira 11 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
12 4	13 5	8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

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...e Districts of Bengal on the 30th April 1898.

Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	Division
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
A 11 4	11 4	11 4	Crushed. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
B 10 8	10 8	10 8	Karkatch. 3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
10 7	10 7	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
C 10 0	10 8	10 0	Panga 3 11 0	3 10 0	3 15 0	Midnapore.	4	
11 0	11 0	10 8	Crushed. 3 8 0	3 7 0	3 11 0			
D 10 0	10 0	9 8	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
E 10 0	10 0	9 8	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 14 0	Howrah.	6	
F 10 8	10 8	9 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
10 0	10 0	10 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	Calcutta.	8	
G 11 0	11 0	10 10	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Nadia.	9	
H 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Murshidabad.	10	
I 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 15 0	Jessore.	11	
J 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Khulna.	12	
K 9 12	9 12	9 0	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
10 12	10 12	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
L 10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 1 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
M 8 0	8 0	7 0	Panga. ...	...	...	Darjeeling.	16	
N 8 8	9 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
9 12	8 13	9 0	4 1 4	4 2 8	4 5 4	Bogra.	18	
O 9 13	9 13	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 13 6	4 1 6	Pabna.	19	
P 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
Q 8 0	8 0	8 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	Mymensingh.	21	
R 9 13	9 13	8 12	Panga. 4 4 0	4 4 0	4 10 0	Faridpur.	22	
S 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Backergunge.	23	

...of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers ; Nowgong 9¾ seers.
...alt is 8 seers per rupee.
...and Siliguri is 8 seers per rupee.
...s of salt per rupee are :—Kurigram 8 seers ; Gaibanda 10 seers ; Nilphamari ... is 10¼ seers per rupee.

P. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 10 seers 10 chitaks ; Manikganj 9 seers ; Munshirhat 10 seers 10 chitaks ; Mirkadim 10 seers 10 chitaks.

Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers 6 chitaks ; Jamalpur 9 seers 7 chitaks ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 8 seers.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers (panga) ; Madaripur 10¼ seers (crushed).

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and S[alt]

Division	Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Ri[ce …] Present return.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—concluded.												
Chittagong Division.	[24]	[T]ippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 10
	25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 4
	26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	10 0	7 0	10 0
BIHAR.												
Patna Division.	27	Patna* ...	...	14 0	11 0	...	23 0	14 8	...	11 8	8 0	...
	28	Gaya ...	14 0	14 0	9 4	21 8	23 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0
	29	Shahabad ...	13 0 & 14 0	13 8 & 14 0	9 8 & 10 0	18 0 & 18 8	18 0	11 8	6 8 & 7 0	7 0	7 8 & 8 0	11 8 & 13 8
	30	Saran ...	13 0	13 0	10 8	20 0	18 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 0
	31	Champaran ...	14 0	14 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 4	11 8
	32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	14 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	7 0	6 0	6 8	13 0
	33	Darbhanga ...	12 0	12 0	8 8	18 8	16 0	11 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 0
Bhagalpur Division.	34	Monghyr ...	15 3⅜	16 12½	9 15⅜	25 8½	21 0	13 5⅓	6 4⅘	6 4⅘	6 13½	11 13
	35	Bhagalpur ...	13 14	13 12	9 8	20 4	20 0	12 10	11 6	11 4	6 8	13 14
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	7 0	14 8
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	13 0
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	11 0	11 0	7 12	13 0	13 0	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	13 0
ORISSA.												
Orissa Division.	39	Cuttack ...	8 13	8 13	7 9	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 9	13 13
	40	Balasore ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	13 0
	41	Puri ...	8 2	8 2	6 9	...	...	...	13 2	10 8	7 14	15 12
CHOTA NAGPUR.												
Chota Nagpur Division.	42	Hazaribagh ...	11 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0
	43	Lohardaga ...	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 12 0	5 8 to 8 8	14 0	...	9 0	9 0 to 9 8	9 0	6 8 to 7 0	12 0 to 12 8
	44	Palamau ...	14 10	14 5	8 12	23 10	23 8	13 8	12 6	12 6	6 12	13 8
	45	Manbhum ...	10 0	11 0	8 8	20 0	18 0	13 0	9 12	10 0	8 0	15 8
	46	Singhbhum ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	16 0

* Return not received.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers ; Brahmanbaria 10 seers.
U. At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
V. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt (panga) is 8½ seers per rupee.
V(1). At Nawada the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bhabua 9½ seers ; Sasaram 10½ seers ; Buxar return not received.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11½ seers ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 2 chittacks.
Y. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9¾ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
[.] [I]n the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 10 seers ; Madhubani 10½ seers.
[.] In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers ; Jamui 10 seers.

[C]ALCUTTA,
The 10[th] May 1898.

Kangni or Kakun Italian millet. (Setaria italica.) Present return.	Kangni Next preceding return.	Kangni Corresponding return of last year.	Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (Cicer arietinum.) Present return.	Gram Next preceding return.	Gram Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8 8	7 8	8 0
...	...	...	8 12	8 4	8 0
...	12 0	13 0	...	18 8	12 0
11 0	11 0	8 8	17 12	17 8	10 [illegible]
...	...	...	18 8 & 19 0	18 0	11 [illegible] & 11 [illegible]
8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	11 0
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	11 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8
...	...	...	15 8	14 0	10 0
...	12 1½	...	18 10½	16 12½	12 [illegible]
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 [illegible]
...	...	...	16 0	13 0	12 [illegible]
13 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	14 [illegible]
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 [illegible]
...	...	...	Biri or kalai 14 7 Chhola.	14 7	1[illegible]
...	...	...	10 0 Biri or kalai 12 0	10 0 13 0	[illegible]
...	...	...	11 0	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
...	...	...	14 8	14 [illegible]	[illegible]
...	...	...	8 0 to 12 0	8 [illegible] 12 [illegible]	[illegible]
...	...	...	21 0	20 [illegible]	[illegible]
...	...	...	13 0	13 [illegible]	[illegible]
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	[illegible]

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th April 1898—(concluded).

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	**BENGAL**—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	T 8 0	8 0	10 0	Panga. 4 7 1⅛	4 7 1⅓	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	8 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	V 10 10	10 10	8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
...	23 0	...	...	21 0	15 0	...	11 0	10 8	Panga. ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	...	18 8	19 8	12 8	V1 10 0	10 0	9 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	Gaya.	28	
19 8	18 0	...	14 0	17 0	12 12	W 10 0	10 8	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 10 6	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
20 0	18 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 12	X 10 0	10 0	9 0	3 14 0	3 13 6	4 4 0	Saran.	30	
21 0	21 0	9 4	Old 11 0, new 18 0	11 0	13 4	Y 10 8	10 8	10 4	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 11 0	Champaran.	31	
20 0	20 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	Z 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
21 0	20 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	11 8	a 8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	22 6	...	16 12⅕	16 12⅕	13 10⅔	b 10 8	10 8	9 7⅓	Panga. 3 11 6	3 9 0	4 7 2	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
24 0	24 0	11 6	...	...	...	c 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	d 10 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 3 11 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	24 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
19 0	20 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	e 10 8	10 8	10 4	Karkatch. 3 12 0	3 10 0	3 12	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	13 2	f 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	g 11 8	11 8	10 5	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 14 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	12 0	13 2	10 8	h 12 8	12 7	12 8	Karkatch 3 2 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
14 8	14 0	10 0	16 0	15 4	10 8	i 9 0	8 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 7 0	4 5 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
16 0	16 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	6 8 to 7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Panga. 4 2 0	4 2 0	5 0 0	Lohardaga.	43	
18 0	18 0	...	27 0	23 8	14 1	8 7	8 14	9 0	Panga. ...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
18 0	18 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	11 0	j 10 0	10 4	9 14	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 2 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Madhupura 9 seers ; Supaul 10 seers.
d. In the Araria and Kishanganj subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10 seers (panga) ; Go[illegible]a 9 seers (mixed) ; Jamtara 9 seers (panga) ; Rajmahal 10½ seers (karkatch) ; Pakour return n[illegible]eceived.
f. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
g. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
h. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.
i. At Giridi the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
j. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. F[illegible]UCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	4 4 0	2 6 0	2 10 0	3 4 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 9 0	3 9 0	5 12 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 10 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	3 5 3	3 5 3	4 6 0	3 2 3	2 10 0	4 4 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 6 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	4 3 0	3 14 0	4 14 0	3 7 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	2 4 0
7	Chittagong ...	4 12 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Patna* ..	...	3 7 0	4 12 0	...	2 8 0	4 6 0	...	2 12 0	3 6 0	...	1 9 0	2 10 6
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 11 6	6 10 6	6 2 6	3 1 6	3 5 3	5 0 0	2 13 6	2 13 6	4 3 6	1 9 6	2 0 0	3 5 3
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 7 6	3 8 6	5 5 0	2 13 6	2 14 0	4 8 0	2 13 6	2 14 0	4 3 6	1 15 0	2 0 0	3 3 0
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 6	3 6 6	4 5 6	2 12 6	2 8 6	3 3 3	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 1 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 4 0 to 4 7 0	4 7 0	5 11 0 to 6 2 0	3 3 0 to 3 5 0	3 5 0 to 3 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0 to 6 10 6	3 5 0 to 6 10 6	4 11 0 to 7 4 0	2 13 6	...	4 7 0

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,

The 10th May 1898.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
2 4 0	2 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1 10 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 10 0
...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2 8 6	2 6 6	4 0 0
...	...	...	3 2 0	3 4 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	3 5 0	3 8 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	2 1 6	3 4 0
...	1 13 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2 5 0	2 5 6	3 6 3
...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 10 6	2 10 6	3 0 9
...	...	...	3 5 0 to 5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0 to 5 11 0

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 1 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 4 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 4 0
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 14 0	...	...	...	3 13 0	3 12 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Black mustard. 4 8 0 White mustard. 5 4 0 Rape seed. 3 8 0	 4 6 0 5 4 0 3 8 0	 4 12 0 5 4 0 5 4 0
...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 7 6	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
...	1 11 0	...	...	1 13 0	2 9 0	...	2 12 0	3 4 0	...	3 7 0	3 14 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 6	3 10 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 10 0	1 10 9	3 8 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 7 0
...	...	...	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 14 6	...	...	...	4 3 6	4 3 6	3 13 0
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	5 0 0	7 4 0 to 8 0 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	5 11 0	3 1 0 to 3 5 0	3 1 0 to 3 10 0	4 0 0 to 4 11 0

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 14 0	4 13 0	5 0 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	17 8 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 12 0	4 5 0	16 0 0	14 8 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
} ...	...	...	5 0 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0*	4 3 6
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
...	3 7 0	4 0 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	14 0 0	15 0 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 7 0	...	15 8 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
3 10 6	3 10 6	3 5 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 12 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...
} ...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	5 11 0 to 5 14 6	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

* Rs. 3-12-0 shown in last return was a mistake for Rs. 2-12-0.

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
33 0 0	34 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	245-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	8 0 0	7 4 0 per kahan.	7 0 0
33 0 0	32 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	No import	32 0 0	Madhukhali. No import. Pulta. 6 4 0	4 8 0 6 4 0	6 4 0 6 8 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 8 0 to 2 0 0 Cleaned hides, per piece— 0 12 0 to 2 12 0	0 8 0 to 2 0 0 0 12 0 to 2 12 0	0 8 0 to 2 2 0 0 12 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	...
40 0 0	40 0 0	27 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 0 0	38 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	8	7 bundles per rupee.	6
35 0 0	35 0 0	33 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 per maund.	3 8 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	30 0 0	22 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0 per maund.	0 6 0
32 0 0	32 0 0	22 13 9	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	34 2 0	25 10 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	30 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0
32 0 0 to 40 0 0	32 0 0 to 40 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0 per piece.	2 0 0	0 3 8	0 3 4 per maund.	0 4 0

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30th April 1898.

Straw.			Juar Stalks.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS. Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	
6 0 0 per kahan.	5 6 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 0 Panga.	3 9 0	1. Calcutta.
5 0 0 per kahan.	5 0 0	7 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	2. Burdwan.
1 12 0 per kahan.	1 10 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 12 0	4 8 0 to 5 0 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 11 0 3 8 0	3 10 0 Panga. 3 7 0 Crushed.	3 15 0 3 11 0	3. Midnapore
1 0 0 per maund.	1 0 0	0 13 8	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 13 6 Panga.	4 1 6	4. Pabna.
8 bundles per rupee.	7	10	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7. Chittagong
...	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpu
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 6 0	0 4 9	0 4 3	3 14 0	3 12 0 Panga.	4 0 0	10. Bhagalpur.
2 10 0 per kahan.	2 10 0	3 3 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 0	3 1 0	3 1 0 Kurkutch.	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0 Panga.	5 0 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of April 1898.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·741		
The average pressure of April from 24 years' registers ...	29·752		
The highest pressure in the month	30·012	13th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·572	26th	16
The range of pressure	0·440		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	275·9		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	378·9		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	84·7		
The average temperature of April from 24 years' registers ...	84·7		
The highest temperature in the month	103·4	8th	
The lowest temperature in the month	67·8	13th	
The range of temperature during the month	35·6		
The mean daily range of temperature	18·2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	25·7	8th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	70		
The averge humidity of April from 24 years' registers ...	69		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·834		
The average vapour tension of April from 9 years' registers ...	0·861		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	2·59		
The average cloud proportion of April from 21 years' registers	2·70		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	1·04		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	1·00		
The average fall of April from 48 years' registers ...	2·81		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0·58	17th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	4		
The average number of rainy days in April from 24 years' registers	8		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	149·2°		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	54·8		
The greatest sun temperature	155·8	20th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	63·2	20th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	72·6		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	3·7		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	6 6	1st	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	160·8		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	303·0	29th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	20·0	16th, 8 to 9 p.m. & 26th, 9 to 10 a.m.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 3, N.E. 11, E. 27, S.E. 39, S. 334, S.W. 259, W. 11, N.W. 3, Calm 33.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·2° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office, during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 9th May 1898.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of April 1898.

		Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	... ...	29·812	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	... ...	89·1	
The highest temperature during the month	... ...	105·0	
The lowest temperature during the month	... ...	69·1	
The absolute range of temperature during the month	... ...	35·9	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	19·9	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	26·3	13th.
		%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	... ...	66	
		Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	... ...	·906	
The total rainfall of the month	... ...	1·92	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	... ...	1·02	15th
The number of rainy days in the month	... ...	4 days.	

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 9th May 1898.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 1st to 7th May 1898.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1898.		Inches.	°	°		°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May ...	1st ...	29·698	89·8	98·8	18·0	80·8	92·6	83·5	1·026	80·0	67	Nil.
" ...	2nd ...	·668	89·3	97·8	17·0	80·8	92·1	82·5	·982	78·7	66	"
" ...	3rd ...	·683	89·4	97·5	16·2	81·3	91·6	82·5	·989	78·9	67	"
" ...	4th ...	·713	89·3	96·7	14·8	81·9	91·6	83·0	1·014	79·7	69	"
" ...	5th ...	·675	88·9	98·0	18·2	79·8	91·5	81·5	·942	77·4	64	"
" ...	6th ...	·666	89·5	100·0	21·0	79·0	93·4	81·5	·915	76·6	58	"
" ...	7th ...	·653	88·8	98·4	19·2	79·2	91·1	79·5	·853	74·4	59	"

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	... ...	29·679
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	89·3
The extreme variation of temperature	... ...	21·0
The maximum temperature	... ...	100·0
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	... ...	64
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th May 1898	... ...	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 9th May 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 1st to 7th May 1898

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1898.		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
May	1st	150·3	10·9	29·638	87·5	96·5	16·2	80·3	80·2	0·934	77·2	71	S and SSW ...	157	Nil	Chiefly clear.
,,	2nd	149·3	9·6	·606	87·2	95·6	15·1	80·5	79·1	·886	75·6	69	S and SSW ..	248	,,	Chiefly clear.
,,	3rd	148·3	10·6	·627	87·3	95·1	13·8	81·3	78·7	·860	74·9	67	S and SSW ..	305	,,	Chiefly clear.
,,	4th	154·8	7·7	·636	87·6	94·2	12·2	82·0	79·3	·890	75·7	68	S and SSW .	283	,,	Partially cloudy
,,	5th	149·0	9·6	·612	87·4	95·4	16·0	79·4	77·9	·829	73·6	64	S and SSW ..	207	,,	Partially cloudy
,,	6th	153·5	6·6	·605	86·6	97·2	18·8	78·4	78·3	·858	74·6	67	SSE and S .	151	,,	Chiefly cloudy, o.
,,	7th	155·8	9·1	·591	85·3	96·1	17·7	78·4	77·1	·821	73·3	67	SSW, NE, and variable.	98	0·42	Day partially cloudy, night cloudy, o, lr, p, t, <

	Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·616
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·700
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	64·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	90·9
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	87·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85·3
The extreme variation of temperature	18·8
The maximum temperature	97·2
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	20
	%
The mean relative humidity	68
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	73
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th May 1898	0·42
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·86
The total fall from 1st January to 7th May 1898	1·82
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	5·68

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modification of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; lr, lightning reflection; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; < lightning.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 9th May 1898.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of February 1898.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS. Number registered.	BIRTHS. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	CHOLERA. Number registered.	CHOLERA. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	SMALL-POX. Number registered.	SMALL-POX. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	FEVER. Number registered.	FEVER. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA. Number registered.	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	INJURY. Number registered.	INJURY. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	OTHER CAUSES. Number registered.	OTHER CAUSES. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES. Number registered.	TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS. Number registered.	AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,018	25·92	30	·24	20	·12	1,514	12·84	69	·48	10	·08	391	3·36	2,034	17·52	3,492	30·00	
	Birbhum	798,254	2,179	32·64	71	·96	8	·12	961	14·40	1	·01	8	·12	308	4·56	1,357	20·28	2,075	31·08	
	Bankura	1,069,668	2,105	23·52	21	·12	...	...	1,032	12·12	31	·24	8	·02	297	3·24	1,434	16·08	2,392	26·76	
	Midnapore	2,631,516	7,129	32·40	534	2·40	57	·24	3,930	17·88	122	·48	20	·08	1,145	5 16	5,808	26·40	7,050	32·04	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	2,291	26·52	53	·60	6	·06	1,913	22·08	140	1·56	20	·12	323	3·72	2,455	28·44	3,097	35 88	
Presidency ...	Howrah	763,025	1,947	30·48	186	2·88	1	·01	778	12·12	288	4·44	24	·36	368	5·76	1,645	25 80	1,870	29·28	
	24-Parganas	1,892,033	3,936	25·32	231	1·44	24	·12	2,388	15·12	108	·60	63	·36	306	1 92	3,120	19·68	4,212	26 88	
	Calcutta	681,560	818	14·40	89	1·56	11	·12	452	7·92	268	4·68	41	·60	796	13·92	1,856	25·04	2,064	36·24	
	Nadia	1,644,108	3,941	28 68	30	·12	49	·24	1,840	13·32	6	·03	52	·36	334	2·40	2,311	16 80	3,963	28·92	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	2,995	28·68	33	·24	3	·02	1,500	14·28	6	·04	10	·08	243	2·28	1,793	17·16	2,846	27·24	
	Jessore	1,888,827	5,277	33·48	104	·60	3	·01	3,184	20 16	9	·04	26	·12	354	2·16	3,680	23·28	5,270	33·48	
	Khulna	1,177,652	3,282	33·36	72	·72	1	·009	1,557	15 84	10	·09	23	·12	448	4·44	2,109	21 48	2,529	25 68	
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	1,437,460	4,108	34·20	165	1·32	4	·02	2,567	21·36	8	·05	26	·12	171	1·32	2,941	24·48	3,548	29·52	
	Dinajpur	1,463,570	5,671	45·84	30	·24	...	...	3,408	27·96	8	·06	16	·18	119	·96	3,650	29·52	4,165	33·60	
	Jalpaiguri	680,736	2,177	38·28	...	...	...	...	1,469	26·16	50	·84	7	·12	120	2·01	1,666	29 28	1,658	29·16	
	Darjeeling	223,314	560	30·09	11	·48	...	...	455	24·36	37	1·99	3	·12	101	5·40	607	32·52	643	34·44	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	6,332	36·72	370	2 94	4	·01	4,301	24·96	6	·02	10	·64	153	·84	4,844	28·08	5,392	31·32	
	Bogra	766,635	2,240	35·04	74	1·08	...	...	1,167	18·24	4	·06	14	·24	154	2 28	1,414	22·08	1,716	26·76	
	Pabna	1,361,228	3,212	28·20	29	·12	...	...	2,342	20·64	5	·03	12	·09	62	·48	2,441	21 48	2,987	26·04	
Dacca ...	Dacca	2,395,698	7,646	38·28	394	1·92	6	·02	3,527	17·64	268	1 32	18	·08	990	4·92	5,203	26 04	4,671	23·28	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	10,750	37·08	336	1·32	39	·12	5,442	18·72	42	·12	21	·07	871	3 00	6,501	23·40	6,475	22·32	
	Faridpur	1,523,543	4,715	37·56	106	·60	50	·24	3,305	21·72	31	·12	18	·10	537	3·45	4,040	26·64	3,789	24 84	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	8,594	47·70	221	1·20	...	...	4,177	23·16	31	·12	57	·24	1,615	8 88	6,104	33·96	5,824	32·40	
Chittagong ...	Tippera	1,782,935	7,263	48·84	607	4 08	3	·01	2,707	18·12	67	·48	21	·12	624	4 56	4,118	27·60	3,513	23·64	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	4,002	47·52	122	1·44	1	·01	2,631	31·20	31	·36	22	·24	304	3·60	3,113	36 96	2,425	28 80	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	3,212	29·76	2,054	19·08	21	·12	3,625	33·60	357	3 24	24	·24	156	1·44	6,230	57 96	2,824	26 16	
	South Lushai Hills ...																				Not under registration
Patna ...	Patna	1,772,352	4,052	27·36	4	·02	44	·24	1,479	9·96	65	·36	23	·12	557	3·72	2,174	14·64	3,078	20·76	
	Gaya	2,138,331	4,183	23·40	1	0·01	110	·60	2,354	13·20	21	·10	45	·24	315	1 68	2,845	15·96	3,078	20·6.	
	Shahabad	2,060,579	4,266	24·84	3	·01	2	·01	2,701	15 72	12	06	31	·12	463	2·64	3,221	18 72	4,029	25·40	
	Saran	2,466,065	4,947	24·00	...	...	88	·24	1,913	9·24	142	·60	56	·24	1,933	9·36	4,112	19 92	4,944	24·00	
	Champaran	1,859,465	3,931	23·32	2	·01	31	·12	2,184	14·04	10	·06	28	·24	623	3·96	2,833	18 60	3,850	24·84	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,657	5,211	23·04	14	·06	2	·008	3,618	15·96	20	·08	38	·12	427	1·80	4,119	18 12	6,000	26·52	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	5,359	22·92	...	...	4	·01	3,632	15·72	26	·10	22	·08	546	2·28	4,250	18 36	5,511	23·52	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	2,036,021	5,078	29·88	9	·04	31	·12	2,144	12·60	22	·12	25	·12	392	2·28	2,623	15·36	3,704	21·72	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	4,085	24·00	21	·12	31	·12	2,558	15·00	26	·12	17	·09	297	1·68	2,950	17·40	4,126	24·24	
	Purnea	1,944,658	5,943	36·60	76	·36	6	·03	4,466	27·48	4	·02	17	·09	223	1·32	4,792	29 52	4,824	29 76	
	Malda	814,919	2,300	33·84	12	·12	...	...	1,322	19·44	3	·03	5	·07	85	1·20	1,427	21·00	1,854	27·24	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,753,775	2,475	16·92	5	·02	8	·04	1,577	10·68	14	·08	16	·10	127	·84	1,747	11·88	2,259	15·36	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,937,671	3,611	22·32	263	1·56	48	·24	2,337	14·40	323	1·92	63	·36	1,179	7 20	4,216	26·04	4,077	25·32	
	Balasore	994,625	2,570	30·96	221	2·64	55	·60	1,043	12·60	207	2·40	18	·12	779	9 36	2,321	27·96	2,409	29 04	
	Puri	941,998	1,211	15·36	66	·72	937	11·68	525	6·60	238	3·09	29	·36	853	10·80	2,619	33 60	2,153	27·24	
	Angul and Khondmals ...																				Not under registration.
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	1,696	17·28	...	...	3	·02	1,320	13·56	15	·12	28	·24	205	2 01	1,571	16 08	2,343	24·12	
	Lohardaga	1,128,685	2,017	21·36	...	...	13	·12	841	8 88	60	·60	30	·24	527	5·52	1,471	15 60	2,036	21·60	
	Palamau	596,770	1,368	27·36	...	...	15	·24	805	16 08	4	·07	12	·24	133	2 64	972	19·44	1,065	21·36	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	1,465	14·04	6	·06	12	·12	1,038	10·32	10	·09	10	·09	171	1·68	1,247	12·48	1,973	19·80	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,158	25·44	...	...	...	...	626	15 68	4	·08	22	·48	76	1·56	728	15·96	1,004	22·08	
	Total ...	71,009,617	177,303	29·88	6,723	1·08	1,721	·24	100,817	16·92	3,256	·48	1,123	·12	21,289	3·48	134,963	22·68	155,425	26·16	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	......	210,272	35·40	7,073	1·20	1,196	·12	117,231	19 68	3,286	·48	1,002	·12	25,037	4·20	155,425	26·16	...	...	
	Difference + or — ...	......	—32,969	—5·52	—350	—·12	+535	+·12	—16,384	—2·76	—30	equal	+121	equal	—3,757	—·72	—20,462	—3·48	...	...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Major*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of February 1898.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other Causes.		Total of all causes.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	52	18·00	...	...	...	...	55	19·08	17	5·88	...	...	9	3·12	81	28·08	136	47·28	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,264	47	17·40	19	6·96	1	·36	72	26·76	12	4·44	1	·36	19	6·96	124	46·08	102	37·92	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	52	18·84	2	·72	...	...	42	15·24	26	9·36	...	...	30	10·80	100	36·24	123	44·64	
	4. Serampore	35,932	53	17·64	...	...	...	...	82	27·36	30	9·96	...	...	22	7·32	134	44·64	134	44·64	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	245	25·20	7	·72	...	...	150	15·36	64	6·48	1	·09	79	8·04	301	30·96	310	31·80	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	26	9·84	1	·36	...	...	26	9·84	4	1·44	...	...	3	1·08	34	12·96	51	19·44	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	21	7·56	...	...	...	...	19	6·84	5	1·80	2	·72	5	1·80	31	11·28	34	12·36	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	38	13·20	6	2·04	...	...	41	14·28	6	2·04	3	·96	5	1·68	61	21·24	73	25·44	
	9. South Suburban ...	69,642	59	10·08	...	...	...	...	68	11·64	4	·60	...	...	13	2·16	85	14·64	134	21·36	
	10. South Barrackpore including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	36	12·00	...	...	...	...	57	19·08	11	3·60	...	...	2	·60	70	23·52	67	22·44	
	11. Naihati	20,724	41	23·40	3	1·68	...	...	51	29·16	8	4·56	2	1·08	1	·48	65	37·08	94	37·92	
	12. North Barrackpore...	20,960	16	9·12	...	...	7	3·96	17	9·72	4	2·28	...	...	4	2·28	32	18·24	75	42·84	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	818	14·40	89	1·56	11	·12	452	7·92	268	4·68	40	·60	796	13·92	1,656	29·04	2,064	36·24	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	44	20·64	...	...	...	...	37	17·40	3	1·32	4	1·80	3	1·32	47	22·08	61	28·68	
	15. Santipur	30,437	67	26·40	2	·72	1	·36	40	15·72	1	·36	2	·72	9	3·48	55	21·60	78	30·72	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,515	41	20·88	1	·48	...	...	44	22·44	1	·48	...	...	6	3·00	52	26·52	45	22·92	
Rajshahi ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	30	16·80	...	...	...	...	33	18·48	5	2·76	2	1·08	3	1·68	43	24·00	42	23·52	
Pabna ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	26	13·32	...	...	...	...	15	7·68	3	1·44	...	...	...	...	18	9·24	29	14·88	
Dacca ...	19. Dacca	82,321	160	23·28	1	·12	...	...	109	15·84	26	3·72	...	...	76	11·04	212	30·84	176	25·92	
Chittagong ...	20. Chittagong	24,069	13	6·48	11	5·40	...	...	41	20·40	1	·48	...	...	1	·48	54	26·88	39	19·44	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	314	22·80	4	·24	2	·12	119	8·64	21	1·44	1	·07	103	7·44	250	18·12	341	24·72	
	22. Bihar	47,723	103	25·32	...	...	...	...	33	8·28	2	·48	...	...	21	5·28	56	14·04	99	24·84	
	23. Dinapore	44,419	75	20·16	...	...	...	...	29	7·80	1	·24	1	·24	20	5·40	51	13·68	71	19·08	
Gaya ...	24. Gaya	80,383	125	18·60	...	...	...	...	105	15·60	9	1·32	3	·36	18	2·64	135	20·04	201	30·00	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,905	106	27·00	...	...	...	...	53	13·44	2	·48	1	·24	15	3·72	71	18·12	53	13·44	
	26. Sasseram	22,718	28	14·76	...	...	...	...	17	8·88	...	...	3	1·56	5	2·64	25	13·20	50	26·40	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,352	81	16·92	...	...	1	·12	23	4·80	5	·96	1	·12	30	6·24	60	12·48	68	14·16	
Champaran...	28. Bettiah	22,780	41	21·48	...	...	1	·48	37	19·44	1	·48	...	...	8	4·20	47	24·72	67	35·28	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	75	18·24	...	...	...	...	66	16·08	1	·24	...	...	7	1·68	74	18·00	111	27·00	
	30. Hajipur	21,467	42	23·40	...	...	...	...	17	9·48	4	2·16	1	·48	14	7·80	36	20·04	63	35·16	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,561	136	22·12	...	...	...	...	67	10·92	7	1·08	2	·24	66	10·68	142	23·16	195	31·80	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	57,077	127	26·64	...	...	...	...	58	12·12	5	·96	...	...	27	5·64	90	18·84	118	24·72	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	139	23·52	...	...	...	...	79	13·68	6	·96	...	...	15	2·52	100	17·28	146	25·32	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	62	15·72	7	1·68	1	·24	39	9·84	8	1·92	...	...	41	10·32	96	24·36	83	21·00	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	20,775	47	27·12	6	3·36	...	...	11	6·24	3	1·68	1	·48	15	8·64	36	20·76	99	41·16	
Puri ...	36. Puri	28,794	31	12·84	11	4·56	5	2·04	25	10·32	7	2·88	...	...	42	17·40	90	37·44	68	39·24	
Lohardaga ...	37. Ranchi	20,306	31	18·24	...	...	...	...	9	5·28	2	1·08	7	4·08	2	1·08	20	11·76	32	15·34	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,331	3,432	17·64	170	·84	30	·12	2,238	11·52	583	3·00	78	·36	1,535	7·80	4,634	23·76	5,722	29·40	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	4,390	22·08	482	2·40	113	·48	2,893	14·88	669	3·36	68	·24	1,497	7·68	5,722	29·40	...	...	
	Difference + or −	.....	−958	−4·44	−312	−1·56	−83	−·36	−655	−3·36	−86	−·36	+10	+·12	+38	+·12	−1,088	−5·64	...	...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL.

The 10th May 1898.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Major*, F.R.C.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 30th April 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 30th April 1898.			Week ending Saturday, the 1st May 1897.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	138	28,525	377	93	33,585	449
Jute	18	9,025	135	17	13,675	169
Firewood	13	6,475	97	78	40,475	604
Other articles	496	1,12,130	1,556	534	1,65,835	2,354
Total ...	665	1,56,155	2,165	722	2,53,070	3,576

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 7th May 1898, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 7th May 1898.			Week ending Saturday, the 8th May 1897.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	125	37,740	538	156	22,825	312
Jute	31	16,125	245	8	8,755	139
Firewood	34	22,325	328	69	45,625	724
Other articles	467	1,27,585	1,814	511	1,60,325	2,274
Total ...	657	2,03,775	2,925	744	2,37,530	3,449

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks ending 26th March 1898, as compared with the same period of 1897.

STAPLES.	1897.		1898.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.*	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways ...	73,09,074	8,85,250	88,43,321	11,46,497	12,34,247	2,61,247	...	...
Cotton, raw ...	1,53,663	99,776	1,51,770	75,372	...	...	1,893	24,404
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European ...	6,044	6,042	7,387	6,707	1,343	665	...	...
2.— Ditto, Indian ...	23,422	9,446	28,875	13,157	5,453	3,711	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European ...	1,83,630	1,80,905	1,89,142	2,12,473	5,512	31,568	...	...
4.— Ditto —Indian ...	17,617	21,616	18,974	10,825	1,357	...	...	10,791
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium ...	693	969	205	114	...	...	488	855
2.—Non-intoxicating ...	10,582	9,749	12,812	10,294	2,230	545	...	...
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo ...	1,950	2,050	3,935	1,467	1,985	...	...	583
2.—Myrabolams ...	24,729	6,362	38,129	9,616	13,400	3,254	...	...
3.—Cutch ...	2,702	1,105	1,676	778	...	...	1,026	327
4.—Turmeric ...	8,743	5,212	14,921	11,409	6,178	6,197	...	...
5.—Aniline dyes ...	292	192	124	59	...	...	168	133
6.—Others ...	6,344	2,526	17,400	2,565	11,056	39	...	...
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat ...	1,25,579	27,336	3,68,576	1,24,406	2,42,997	97,070	...	...
2.—Rice in the husk ...	1,08,710	23,421	1,04,240	9,989	...	...	4,470	13,432
3.—Rice not in the husk ...	15,92,308	5,78,816	7,44,244	1,44,708	...	...	8,48,064	4,34,108
4.—Jowar and bajra ...	22,506	3,095	86,356	9,547	63,850	6,452	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse ...	5,39,565	1,56,621	2,97,870	63,330	...	...	2,41,695	93,291
6.—Others ...	1,06,528	18,996	65,196	10,105	...	...	40,832	8,891
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle ...	86,494	60,951	88,847	58,709	2,353	...	...	2,242
2.—Skins of sheep, &c. ...	12,838	4,895	15,662	8,612	2,824	3,717	...	...
Horns ...	1,630	929	1,765	791	135	...	...	138
Jute—								
1.—Raw ...	69,560	17,961	1,73,152	39,655	1,03,592	21,694	...	...
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth ...	67,950	30,699	1,42,879	78,497	74,929	47,798	...	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick ...	28,976	11,476	36,161	8,234	7,185	...	...	3,242
2.—Shell ...	30,277	22,446	27,100	22,637	...	191	3,177	...
Leather, manufactured ...	4,404	4,512	5,727	6,270	1,323	1,758	...	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer ...	14,284	4,340	13,845	5,344	...	1,004	439	...
2.—Spirits ...	1,567	1,737	1,913	1,927	346	190	...	...
3.—Wines ...	2,502	5,291	3,025	5,023	523	...	...	268
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought ...	488	671	1,344	1,774	856	1,103	...	...
2.—Brass, ditto ...	1,280	576	2,052	1,914	772	1,338	...	...
3.—Copper, wrought ...	2,785	3,283	1,067	958	...	...	1,718	2,325
4.—Brass, ditto ...	14,705	7,856	17,825	7,208	3,120	...	...	648
5.—Iron ...	1,54,216	71,697	1,65,719	60,963	11,503	...	...	10,734
6.—Others ...	9,113	6,990	12,370	9,712	3,257	2,722	...	...
7.—Zinc & spelter ...	820	635	1,748	1,428	928	793	...	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine ...	92,633	38,494	99,345	39,698	6,712	1,204	...	...
2.—Castor ...	2,535	621	2,716	830	181	209	...	...
3.—Cocoanut ...	4,416	1,855	3,003	1,094	...	...	1,413	761
4.—Others ...	11,605	4,571	10,784	4,558	...	...	821	13
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed ...	64,504	16,918	2,35,614	58,079	1,71,110	41,161	...	...
2.—Rape and mustard ...	3,13,442	71,518	3,91,405	79,889	77,963	8,371	...	...
3.—Til or jinjili ...	13,731	1,718	36,558	6,340	22,827	4,622	...	...
4.—Poppy ...	7,979	2,100	3,890	1,201	...	...	4,089	899
5.—Earthnuts ...	86	32	241	28	155	...	...	4
6.—Castor ...	64,765	13,103	66,320	16,285	1,555	3,182	...	...
7.—Others ...	697	118	21,264	4,063	20,567	3,945	...	...
Opium ...	768	282	2,196	2,416	1,428	2,134	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ...	15,549	7,378	18,304	9,210	2,755	1,832	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee ...	43,721	33,797	40,975	25,594	...	...	2,746	8,203
2.—Dried fruits and nuts ...	8,701	5,877	10,311	6,372	1,610	495	...	...
3.—Others ...	55,364	33,554	56,896	31,884	1,532	...	...	1,670
4.—Potatoes ...	69,293	9,743	1,23,653	17,642	54,360	7,899	...	...
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof ...	95,443	21,549	3,015	970	...	...	92,428	20,579
3.—Steel rails & fish-plates ...	...	...	92,612	10,038	92,612	10,038	...	...
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron ...	...	...	1,864	437	1,864	437	...	...
5.—Other sorts ...	5,40,907	1,66,979	3,49,416	47,978	...	...	1,91,491	1,19,001
Salt ...	6,95,236	1,02,901	5,75,772	1,04,935	...	2,034	1,19,464	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre ...	87,930	27,719	63,225	25,249	...	...	24,705	2,470
2.—Other saline substances ...	36,051	12,910	46,992	13,382	10,941	472	...	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign ...	82	5	...	...	...	...	82	5
2.—Indian ...	3,709	2,141	1,617	1,563	...	...	2,092	57[illegible]
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign ...	11	36	5	19	...	...	6	1[illegible]
2.—Indian ...	302	332	303	318	1	...	...	1[illegible]

Staples.	1897.		1898.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts ...	16,673	14,472	14,016	9,379	...	...	2,657	5,093
2.—Pepper ...	2,262	1,981	3,346	3,618	1,084	1,637	...	...
3.—Ginger ...	1,702	751	2,734	1,018	1,032	267	...	...
4.—Chillies ...	35,459	22,705	55,606	50,145	20,147	27,440	...	...
5.—Cardamoms ...	737	959	812	736	75	...	...	223
6.—Others ...	2,016	1,025	1,862	957	...	...	154	68
Stone and lime ...	4,32,474	59,469	4,05,567	46,682	...	...	26,907	12,787
Sugar—								
1.—Refined ...	6,507	3,373	10,498	5,084	3,991	1,711	...	...
2.—Unrefined ...	5,68,907	1,07,130	7,68,978	1,43,612	2,00,071	36,482	...	...
Tea—								
1.—Foreign ...	166	79	167	29	1	...	...	50
2.—Indian ...	1,751	1,771	1,967	1,842	216	71	...	...
Timber ...	2,55,562	43,490	1,46,324	22,618	...	...	1,09,238	20,872
Tobacco ...	90,024	42,831	33,060	15,985	...	...	56,964	26,846
Wool, raw ...	2,296	2,319	3,529	2,780	1,233	461	...	...
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European ...	153	330	701	905	548	575	...	...
2.— ,, Indian ...	2,376	2,410	1,380	1,481	...	...	996	929
3.—Shawls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood ...	29,550	2,357	33,215	1,705	3,635	...	...	652
2.—Indigo seed ...	52,968	17,624	27,867	9,481	...	...	25,101	8,143
3.—Mowah flower ...	15,161	3,565	5,743	1,261	...	...	9,418	2,304
4.—Oil-cake ...	69,891	11,339	68,982	10,957	...	...	909	382
5.—Paints & colours ...	28,333	5,627	11,552	5,865	...	238	16,781	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds ...	60,306	17,802	61,029	16,908	723	...	...	894
7.—Wooden articles ...	17,015	7,713	14,547	6,013	...	...	2,468	1,700
8.—Others ...	5,98,996	2,36,949	8,33,263	2,62,098	2,34,267	25,149	...	...
Total ...	1,52,68,375	34,81,102	1,61,41,495	33,20,598	8,73,120	...	...	1,60,504
Military stores ...	14,083	18,639	76,224	39,352	62,141	20,713	...	...
Coal for railway ...	4,96,767	30,529	10,66,287	83,675	5,69,520	53,146	...	...
Railway materials ...	11,73,848	37,314	16,43,066	79,940	4,69,218	42,626	...	...
Live-stock ...	...	4,964	...	4,031	...	...	...	933
Total ...	1,69,53,073	35,72,543	1,89,27,072	35,27,596	19,73,999	...	...	44,952

C. W. CLARKE, *Assistant Auditor.*

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, *the 7th May 1898.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd April 1898 on 1,705·09 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*363,558	*3,72,775 3 0	48,61,254 20	9,91,082 11 0	22,311 0 0	13,86,168 14 0	90,520	1,78,253	268,773
Or per mile of railway	......	218 10 0	... ..	581 4 0	13 1 4	812 15 4	......	......	......
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year	4,949,726	54,23,335 10 0	6,61,95 860 30	1,29,22,885 7 0	3,50.393 0 0	1,86,96,614 1 0	1,439,064½	2,475,278½	3,914,343
Total for 16½ weeks ...	5,313,284	57,96,110 13 0	7,10,57,121 10	1,39,13,968 2 0	3,72,704 0 0	2,00,82,782 15 0	1,529,584½	2,653,531½	4,183,116
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	315,733½	3,00,073 1 2	45,75,541 30	8,53,121 3 5	23,015 7 6	11,77,109 12 1	88,644	153,243	241,887
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	176 12 7	......	501 1 9	13 18 4	691 6 8	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 16½ weeks of previous year ...	5,071,842	53,63,283 7 7	6,75,78,880 20	1,39,69,643 9 11	3,52,451 13 0	1,96,85,378 14 6	1,485,063	2,498,442	3,983,505

* The increase is in outward traffic.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th April 1898 on 1,705·09 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 397,518	(a) 3,02,330 4 0	45,26,806 30	9,31,128 11 0	22,162 0 0	13,45,621 9 0	89,166	179,011	268,177
Or per mile of railway	...	230 1 6	..	546 1 5	12 15 11	789 2 10	... ..	......	
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year.	5,314,206*	58,00,890 13 0*	7,15,38,014 10†	1,38,97,441 2 0†	3,70,121 0 0‡	2,00,68,452 15 0	1,529,584½	2,653,531½	4,183,116
Total for 17½ weeks ...	5,711,724	61,03,221 11 0	7,60,64,821 0	1,48,28,569 13 0	3,92,283 0 0	2,14,14,074 8 0	1,618,750½	2,832,542½	4,451,293
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	316,267½	3,04,506 3 7	42,36,877 30	8,67,315 7 0	28,614 1 9	12,00,435 12 4	89,743	151,325	241,068
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	178 13 10	......	509 7 2	16 12 11	705 1 11	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 17½ weeks of previous year ...	5,388,109½	56,67,789 11 2	7,18,15,758 10	1,48,36,959 0 11	3,81,065 14 9	2,08,85,814 10 10	1,574,806	2,649,767	4,224,573

(a) The increase is due to movements of pilgrims and marriage parties.

* Added No. of passengers 922 and Rs. 4,780 }
† Ditto Mds. 4,50,893 and deducted ,, 16,527 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 12th
‡ Deducted ,, 2,583 } and 19th March 1898.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd April 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,112	5,502 9 0	16,380 20	663 7 0	8 0 0	6,174 0 0	1,068	120	1,188
Or per mile of railway	......	247 8 6	......	29 13 6	0 5 9	277 11 9	......	......	......
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year.	414,879	1,08,586 11 0	2,67,817 20	10,816 1 0	142 0 0	1,19,544 12 0	16,952	1,792	18,744
Total for 16½ weeks ...	436,991	1,14,089 4 0	2,84,198 0	11,479 8 0	150 0 0	1,25,718 12 0	18,020	1,912	19,932
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,801½	4,668 12 0	18,498 10	761 7 0	4 15 0	5,429 2 0	1,098	90	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	209 12 0	......	34 4 0	0 3 7	244 3 7	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 16½ weeks of previous year ...	425,290½	1,06,567 4 11	3,11,567 0	11,657 4 0	113 11 0	1,18,338 3 11	18,062	1,518	19,580

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th April 1898 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 27,234	(a) 8,875 3 0	14,763 30	684 3 0	9 0 0	9,568 6 0	1,074	114	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	......	399 3 11	......	30 12 5	0 6 6	430 6 10	......	......	......
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year ...	*439,969	*1,14,080 4 0	†2,83,916 0	†11,458 8 0	‡152 0 0	1,26,590 12 0	18,020	1,912	19,932
Total for 17½ weeks ...	467,203	1,23,855 7 0	2,98,679 30	12,142 11 0	161 0 0	1,36,159 2 0	19,094	2,026	21,120
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	21,291½	5,119 13 1	13,758 0	598 15 0	5 8 6	5,724 4 7	1,102	86	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	230 5 0	......	26 15 1	0 4 0	257 8 1	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 17½ weeks of previous year ...	446,582	1,11,687 2 0	3,25,325 0	12,256 3 0	119 3 6	1,24,062 8 6	19,164	1,604	20,768

(a) The increase is due to movements of pilgrims and marriage parties.
* Added No. of passengers 2,958 and Rs. 891 }
† Deducted maunds 282 and " 21 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 12th and
‡ Added " 2 } 19th March 1898.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd April 1898 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,698	18,433 6 0	74,409 20	12,148 6 0	67 0 0	30,648 12 0	8,091	4,425	12,516
Or per mile of railway ...	......	113 9 11	......	74 14 1	0 6 7	188 14 7	......	......	......
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year ...	489,991	3,24,570 7 0	15,84,898 30	2,36,894 2 0	1,298 0 0	5,62,771 9 0	116,929	72,435	189,364
Total for 16½ weeks ...	508,689	3,43,012 13 0	16,59,308 10	2,49,042 8 0	1,365 0 0	5,93,420 5 0	125,020	76,860	201,880
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,947½	17,585 1 7	65,149 10	9,637 11 0	80 10 0	27,303 6 7	7,033	3,427	10,460
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	100 9 4	......	60 0 11	0 8 1	170 2 4	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 16½ weeks of previous year ...	278,218½	2,49,533 15 0	14,40,937 30	1,79,295 5 0	1,084 4 0	4,29,933 8 0	109,667	61,440	171,107

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th April 1898 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,844	16,903 2 0	75,081 0	12,004 3 0	63 0 0	28,970 5 0	7,110	5,162	12,272
Or per mile of railway ...	......	104 3 0	......	73 15 10	0 6 2	178 9 0	......	......	......
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year.	512,153*	3,47,381 13 0*	16,75,573 10†	2,47,231 8 0†	1,331 0 0‡	5,95,944 5 0	125,020	76,860	201,880
Total for 17½ weeks ...	530,997	3,64,284 15 0	17,50,654 10	2,59,235 11 0	1,394 0 0	6,24,914 10 0	132,130	82,022	214,152
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,824	16,446 9 8	79,214 30	12,247 14 0	60 0 9	28,754 8 5	7,139	3,820	10,959
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	102 7 10	......	76 5 2	0 6 0	179 3 0	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 17½ weeks of previous year ...	296,042½	2,65,980 8 8	15,20,152 20	1,91,543 3 0	1,114 4 9	4,58,638 0 5	116,806	65,260	182,066

* Added No. of passengers 3,464 and Rs. 4,363 }
† Do. Mds. 16,265 and deducted " 1,511 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 12th and 19
‡ Deducted " 34 } March 1898.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th April 1898 on 818 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	238,140	1,35,430 0 0	7,93,350 0	1,26,060 0 0	29,210 0 0	2,90,700 0 0	36,500	35,624	72,124
Or per mile of railway	291	166 0 0	970 0	154 0 0	†23 0 0	†343 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	3,334,273	17,21,517 0 0	1,50,04,638 0	25,20,315 0 0	2,43,031 0 0	44,84,863 0 0	562,426	636,701	1,199,127
Total for 16 weeks ...	3,572,413	18,56,947 0 0	1,57,97,988 0	26,46,375 0 0	2,72,241 0 0	47,75,563 0 0	5,98,926	672,325	1,271,251
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	182,185	92,655 0 0	8,09,267 0	1,18,508 0 0	7,556 0 0	2,18,719 0 0	34,357	32,926	67,283
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	224	114 0 0	1,068 0	146 0 0	1 0 0	261 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,450,956	18,33,180 0 0	1,47,47,889 0	20,41,219 0 0	2,59,060 0 0	41,33,459 0 0	575,595	582,171	1,157,766

* Audited up to 12th March 1898.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th April 1898 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight c arried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	23,320	7,860 0 0	29,280 0	3,010 0 0	160 0 0	11,030 0 0	2,646	1,186	3,832
Or per mile of railway	271	91 0 0	340 0	35 0 0	2 0 0	128 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	423,479	1,37,708 0 0	670,584 0	66,551 0 0	3,315 0 0	2,07,574 0 0	45,070	26,233	71,303
Total for 16 weeks ...	446,799	1,45,568 0 0	699,864 0	69,561 0 0	3,475 0 0	2,18,604 0 0	47,716	27,419	75,135
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,282	5,751 0 0	14,676 0	1,976 0 0	257 0 0	7,984 0 0	2,555	1,277	3,832
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	224	67 0 0	171 0	23 0 0	3 0 0	93 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	367,667	1,10,928 0 0	610,703 0	51,090 0 0	3,755 0 0	1,65,773 0 0	44,257	21,275	65,532

* Audited up to 12th March 1. 98.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th April 1898 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	38,311	17,581 0 0	58,161 0	4,156 0 0	10,715 0 0	33,452 0 0	5,399	2,093	7,492
Or per mile of railway ...	306	141 0 0	465 0	33 0 0	86 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 16 weeks of half-year*	5,09,467	2,24,461 0 0	19,08,460 0	70,490 0 0	35,597 0 0	2,30,848 0 0	78,144	36,196	114,340
Total for 17 weeks ...	5,47,778	2,42,042 0 0	19,66,621 0	74,646 0 0	46,312 0 0	2,63,300 0 0	83,543	38,289	121,832
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,615	11,378 0 0	79,555 0	4,368 0 0	49 0 0	15,795 0 0	4,520	2,958	7,478
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	245	91 0 0	636 0	35 0 0	......	126 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,77,774	2,20,498 0 0	12,26,036 0	73,360 0 0	8,610 0 0	3,02,468 0 0	70,535	47,042	117,577

* Audited up to 28th February 1898.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 23rd April 1898 on 854 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 854 miles open	141,730	(a)52,760	5,22,410	(b)78,650	17,290	(a)1,48,700	19,898	(c)27,251	47,140
Per mile of railway	165·96	61·78	611·72	92·10	20·24	174·12	......	......	......
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year (d)	1,704,630	7,38,695	80,34,488	10,72,835	2,63,449	20,74,979	289,715	368,620	657,335
Total for 16½ weeks ...	1,846,360	7,91,455	85,56,898	11,51,485	2,80,739	22,23,679	308,613	395,871	704,484
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 819 miles open	115,517	44,964	6,50,828	71,538	24,843	1,41,365	15,631	(e)24,845	40,476
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	141·05	54·93	794·66	87·35	30·33	172·61	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,832,790	7,38,605	83,65,193	9,35,474	2,93,795	19,67,874	250,826	364,511	615,337

(a) Increase due to no special cause.
(b) Decrease in weight and increase in freight is due to longer lead.
(c) Includes 534 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) " audited figures up to week ending 19th February 1898.
(e) " 1,218 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 30th April 1898	17,849	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	15,997	0	0
Increase	1,852	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 30th April 1898	349	15	8
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1897	313	10	8
Increase	36	5	0
Receipts from 1st January to 30th April 1898	2,13,808	0	0
Corresponding period of 1897	2,17,302	0	0
Decrease	3,494	0	0

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 16th April, 1898.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., Advocate-General of Bengal.
The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. PRATT.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. C. TURNER.
The Hon'ble NORENDRA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble KALI CHARAN BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble T. W. SPINK.

POLLUTION OF THE RIVER HOOGHLY.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked—

I have the honour to call attention to a question which I asked in Council on the 7th August last, regarding the pollution of the river Hooghly by the discharge into it of the sewage of mills on both banks of the river, and specially the pollution of the river caused by the new mill at Titagarh. The Chief Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton, said in reply to the first part of the question that the matter has not escaped attention and is still under the consideration of the Sanitary Commissioner. With regard to the second part of my question, the Chief Secretary observed that the Sanitary Commissioner would be asked to enquire into the matter. Will the Government be pleased to state the result of the enquiries made with regard to both branches of the question?

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley replied:—

"Owing to the heavy demands on the medical service in Bengal, arising from the deputation of a number of officers to active military service and to plague duty, it has been impossible as yet to undertake the inquiry into the alleged pollution of the Hooghly by the drainage from mills and factories, which was referred to in the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton's reply given in Council on the 7th August, 1897. It was stated in that reply that the case of the new mill at Titagarh would be dealt with in connexion with the general question."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I may add to this reply that I have had an opportunity of hearing something about the pollution of the river at this particular point of its course, and the Hon'ble Member has my assurance that the matter will be enquired into and reported upon with the least possible delay."

PLATFORM AT SEORAPHULI (EAST INDIAN RAILWAY).

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked—

I have the honour to call attention to a question which I asked in Council on the 7th August, 1897, in which I referred to the condition of the platform at the Seoraphuli station. In reply, the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton laid on the table a letter addressed to the Government by the Agent to the East Indian Railway Company—Colonel Gardiner—in which he said that he was of opinion that Seoraphuli had a claim to a high-level platform, and that he would recommend the same to the Board for sanction. This letter is dated the 22nd April, 1897. Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken to raise the Seoraphuli platform, the low level of which is a source of serious inconvenience to passengers, specially Hindu ladies; and if no action has been taken, what is the earliest date when action may be expected to be taken?

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley replied:—

"The reply received from the Agent of the East Indian Railway to the communication addressed to him by this Government shows that the work of raising the platform of the Sheoraphuli station, East Indian Railway, has been started and was stopped for a day or two during the late rush of traffic to Tarkessur, but has again been re-started."

PLAGUE INSPECTOR OF DACCA.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked—

(a) Will the Government be pleased (1) to give the name of the gentleman who has been appointed Plague Inspector of Dacca by the Magistrate of Dacca; (2) his qualifications, medical, sanitary or engineering, if any; (3) and the pay of the post?

(*b*) Is it the case that the Magistrate has compelled the Commissioners of Dacca and, despite their protest, to dispense with the services of the Engineer-Secretary, the Chairman being told that he would be held personally responsible for his pay if the Engineer-Secretary was not at once removed? Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence on the subject?

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley replied:—

"The Government has no information on the matters referred to in the question except as to the name of the Plague Inspector. He is a Mr. Connan and was employed as Famine Superintendent at Muzaffarpur. The Commissioner of the Dacca Division will be asked to report the facts."

RETIRING BONUS TO MR. BUSKIN, MANAGER OF THE HATWA RAJ.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any truth in the announcement made by the *Behar Herald* that Mr. Buskin, the Manager of the Hatwa Raj, who is now about to retire from the management, is to receive "a bonus of Rs. 67,000 for long and meritorious service." If so, will the Government kindly state the nature of the meritorious services, and whether there was anything specially marked in them to call for this munificent recognition?

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane replied:—

"Mr. Buskin served the late Maharajah of Hatwa for 30 years as Manager, Assistant Manager, and in other capacities. He was the Maharajah's confidential friend and adviser, and highly esteemed by him. It is the custom of the Raj to give pensions to old servants on their retirement, and it is reported that the late Maharajah wished to give Mr. Buskin a liberal pension. The Maharani has since the Maharajah's death pressed on the Court of Wards the propriety of giving Mr. Buskin a pension of Rs. 600, and also of leasing him a Raj Indigo Factory on favourable terms. The Court of Wards agreed to the pension, but refused to lease the factory. Mr. Buskin has been allowed to commute the pension into a lump sum according to the rules of Government service for commutation of pensions. The value of the pension according to the rules is approximately Rs. 67,000.

"The Maharani has expressed her regret and disappointment that a more liberal reward for his services has not been given to Mr. Buskin."

BENGAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1898-99.

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley moved for the discussion of the Bengal Financial Statement for 1898-99.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"It was impossible for the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Financial Department to present what is called a prosperity budget at a season like the present when the country is just emerging from the direful visitation of a great famine and of a great earthquake, with the prospect of the plague looming in the near future. These disasters have left their impress upon the financial situation of the country. The financial situation is always an index to the prosperity, or otherwise of the country. It is an infallible barometer of the national condition. I need only remind the Council of the weighty words of John Bright, one of England's greatest orators and statesmen. He said, "Tell me what the financial condition of a country is, and I will tell you all about the position of the Government and the prospects of the people." Judging by this standard we have no reason to congratulate ourselves on the present occasion, but I do not mean to throw any blame on the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Financial Department. I blame nobody. I cordially acknowledge the fact that the Hon'ble Member has done his best under the adverse circumstances in which he found himself placed, and that he has ably safeguarded our financial interests. The Financial Statement which is before the Council gives

us the actuals for 1896-97, the revised estimates for 1897-98, and the budget estimates for 1898-99. I regard the revised estimates for 1897-98 as the most important of these. The actuals for 1896-97 may be regarded by some as ancient history, and as important only in their bearing on the revised estimates for 1897-98; and the budget estimates for 1898-99 represent merely a forecast which, no doubt, has been prepared with considerable care and forethought, but which may be upset by eventualities which the wisest may not be able to anticipate. It was estimated that the closing balance for 1897-98 would be ten lakhs of rupees; the closing balance, however, was only five lakhs. The orders of the Secretary of State are that the working balance of this Administration should be at least 20 lakhs. That order is a wise and statesmanlike order, and, having regard to the financial position of this province, namely, that we have to deal with an annual revenue and expenditure of five crores, I do not think that a working balance of 20 lakhs is at all too much. That balance has now dwindled down to five lakhs. If you refer to the actuals of 1896-97, you will find that the working balance for that year was about 39 lakhs, and there have been times when the balance was even higher than that. Therefore, we are confronted with a situation in which, under the orders of the Secretary of State, the working balance should be 20 lakhs, which was estimated at ten lakhs but which has now dwindled down to five lakhs. My Hon'ble friend has given an explanation of this in the admirable note which is appended to the Financial Statement. That explanation is complete as far as it goes. It is this;—It was expected that local funds would contribute a sum of eight lakhs towards famine expenditure; the local funds were in a position to contribute only three lakhs towards famine relief; there was, therefore, a deficit of five lakhs, and, under the orders of the Imperial Government, that deficit was made good from the Provincial Fund. I hope I may be permitted to express my regret at that order. The Imperial Government is the custodian of the Famine Insurance Fund. It has made itself responsible in the eyes of the whole civilised world for the protection of human life and the mitigation of human suffering from the calamities of famine, and the responsibility, therefore, for famine relief devolves almost exclusively on the shoulders of the Imperial Government. I hope and trust that the Imperial Government will see its way to recoup us to the extent of the five lakhs of rupees which the Local Government has had to contribute on this account. My hon'ble friend makes a statement in this connection which is extremely innocent in its character. He says:—'The question as to what contribution can be demanded is under the consideration of superior authorities.' The demand is a demand upon the local bodies; the local bodies are hard pressed; they have not sufficient funds to meet their own local demands, and I feel this view will be endorsed by my hon'ble friend. They are not in a position to meet the strain which their own requirements put upon them, and to ask them to add to that and to contribute a sum of five lakhs to famine expenditure would involve a serious burden which I am afraid they will not be able to bear. I would ask my hon'ble friend to state the names of the districts which have been called upon to make this contribution, and the amount which they are required respectively to contribute.

"Coming to the side of the receipts, I find that, in 1897-98, there was an improvement to the extent of six lakhs of rupees. We might at the first blush be disposed to congratulate ourselves on the elasticity of our revenues, but, on looking into the matter a little closely, the illusion disappears into thin air. Out of the six lakhs, three lakhs represent collections from water-rates imposed upon raiyats for drawing water from the Sone Canal, and my hon'ble friend, with admirable candour, says that this large increase in the payment of the water-rate is due to the scarcity of water. Practically it comes to this, that you take three lakhs from the pockets of the agriculturist in the payment of water-rate and put the money into the pockets of the general tax-payer. I admit that you are quite within your rights in doing what you have done. The Sone Canal was excavated at the expense of the general tax-payers, and the Government has, therefore, the right of levying a water-rate for the benefit of the general tax-payer. But the community of Bengal is pre-eminently an agricultural community, and the well-being of the people depends upon the

agriculture of the country; therefore the agricultural community should be treated with some consideration, and I submit that this increase in the receipts from water-rate is a matter which does not afford much room for satisfaction. Then, looking at the receipts from stamps, we have an increase of Rs. 1,30,000 under this head. My hon'ble friend says that this increase is due to an increase in the number of mortgages and the number of transfer deeds owing to the prevalence of high prices. However, the darkest cloud has its silver lining, and we find that the excise revenue has fallen off by a sum of three lakhs; but that does not represent a permanent improvement in the habits of the people: it represents their straitened circumstances. It points to the fact that they were not in a position to indulge in the luxury of liquor. Let us hope that those who through scarcity or otherwise abstained from intoxicating liquors for one season may from prudential considerations continue a habit which they found to be economical.

"Then we find on the expenditure side a sum of eight lakhs for famine purposes, and here I desire to congratulate the Government on the signal and pre-eminent success which has attended its efforts in this direction. And, speaking of famine operations and famine relief, it is impossible to refrain from referring to the kindly and practical manifestation of sympathy which the people of India received from the British public in the hour of their sorest need. It is sympathy such as this which is calculated to draw closer together the bonds of amity and good will which unite the two countries. It were much to be wished that the admirable suggestion of the Maharaja of Darbhanga had been adopted—a suggestion which was endorsed by the high authority of Sir Henry Fowler—that a grant should be made from the Imperial Exchequer for famine purposes. On the expenditure side I find also that a sum of 5 lakhs was expended as grain allowance to the menial servants of the Government, and I trust the day is not far distant when this sum will be found in the estimates as a permanent increase to the salaries of the menial and ministerial servants of the Government. They are the most poorly and inadequately paid servants the Government has in its employ. Their salaries were fixed as far back as the year 1865. In 1885 a Commission was appointed, of which Mr. Grimley and Rai Durgagati Banerjea were members, and they recommended an increase of salaries to the extent of 75 per cent. That recommendation has not yet been given effect to, but I hope that, with the advent of returning plenty and prosperity, your Honour will find it possible to do this act of long-deferred justice to this deserving class of public servants. I find that a sum of Rs. 6,23,000 which had been provided in the revised estimates for 1897-98 as a grant from the Government of India in respect of survey and settlement charges has been discontinued. I should like to know the reason why.

"Coming to the budget estimates for 1898-99, we find that an estimated increase of 13 lakhs is expected from the reassessment of the khas mahals. I look with some little apprehension at this increase of revenue, specially in view of the somewhat summary law which this Council passed the other day. I should like to know the entire sum which the Government derives as zamindar from the khas mahals, so that we may be able to judge of the percentage of the increase which is expected. I am quite sure that the Setttlement Officers of the Government will deal in a considerate manner with the raiyats. Then I find on the receipt side of the budget estimates for 1898-99 an increase of Rs. 70,000 under the head of Education and 'Schools—General.' I do not know what this means; but I hope it does not involve an increase in the fees to be levied in schools. Then, under the head of Excise, I find an increase of one lakh of rupees. This increase is connected with distilleries, and I should like to know how much of this increase is expected to be derived from outstills, how many outstills we had in 1896-97, how many in 1897-98, and how many are estimated for 1898-99; and what were the proceeds from these stills? We find that for 1898-99 the receipts from ferries show a falling off as compared with 1897-98. Does this mean that a larger sum has been made over from the proceeds of ferries to the local bodies? If so, I congratulate the Government on the result. The general practice is to make over one-half the proceeds of ferries to the local bodies. These receipts represent purely local funds, and it seems to

me that local bodies would be enormously strengthened if the entire receipts could be made over to them. It would be a welcome addition to their straitened resources.

"Coming to the expenditure side, I find that there is an increase under the head of 'Forests,' and the explanation given is that this increase is due to vacancies in the appointments of Extra Assistant Conservators having been filled up. I should like to know how many Extra-Assistant Conservators you have, how many are natives of India, and how many Europeans and Eurasians? It seems to me that this is one of those Departments in which the children of the soil ought to be largely employed. There is one other observation I should like to make in this connection, namely, that there seems to be a very wide scope for the employment of educated natives in the higher appointments in connection with the minor Civil Services. It will be in the recollection of Hon'ble Members that there was a somewhat heated and animated discussion in this country in connection with the resolution of the House of Commons affirming the principle of simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Services. If you will look at the Blue Book which has been published, you will find that not a single Government—neither the Supreme Government nor any of the Local Governments—has said a word against the holding of simultaneous examinations in regard to the minor Civil Services. Therefore, as far as the wider employment of the people of the country in the higher appointments in the minor Civil Services is concerned, we are justified in making the inference that there is no objection on the part of the Government, at any rate there is no political reason against such employment. Then we find in the Budget that provision has been made for an Additional Commissioner. I should like to know why. We have been able to do with the present number of Commissioners; why then is another Commissioner wanted? The matter requires explanation. Then I find another item of increase on the expenditure side. It is a small item, but attention should be drawn to it. Under the head of victualling for officers and men afloat an increase has been found necessary. In 1896 97 the actual expenditure under this head was Rs. 18,000; in the revised estimates of 1897-98 it rose to Rs. 20,000, and the budget estimates for 1898-99 provide for Rs. 23,000. The expenditure seems to be increasing year by year; the attention of Government should, therefore, be drawn to this item. Then, with regard to some other Departments—there is a tendency to increase in the charges of superintendence. I desire to call attention to two such departments—the Excise and the Calcutta Customs Department. With regard to these, the Hon'ble Member explains that, as regards the Excise Department, the full establishment has been entertained and hence the increase, but I do not know why there should be any increase in the charge for superintendence in the Customs Department. Then, under the head of Law and Justice, the expenditure in 1898-99 is estimated at 98 lakhs, and the receipts from stamps 130 lakhs. There will, therefore, be a balance of about 30 lakhs I refer only to the share of these receipts to which we are entitled, and not that which belongs to the Imperial Government; and it appears that we have an enormous balance. I remember that last year Sir Thoby Prinsep said, from his place in Council, that, after all charges had been met in connection with the administration of justice, there was a clear balance of 13 or 14 lakhs. If there is that balance, or a balance of 30 lakhs as estimated for 1898-99, or whatever the balance may be, the first charge on that balance ought to be the strengthening of the judicial establishments. You cannot say that our judicial system is perfect. The Council and the Government must be aware of the infinite delays to which suitors are subjected from the paucity of judicial officers It is notorious that you have not an adequate number of Munsifs to try petty civil cases, and I desire to know whether it is proposed to add to the number of Munsifs, and, further, whether it is proposed to provide house accommodation for Munsifs. I know and thankfully acknowledge that something has been done in this direction; but much more remains to be done, and, as long as I have the honour to be a Member of this Council, it will be my duty to press this matter upon the attention of the Government.

"Lastly, let me refer to the expenditure under the head of Education, which shows an increase of about one lakh; that is to say, the estimated expenditure

is set down at 28 lakhs as against the revised estimate of 27 lakhs. But, notwithstanding the proposed increase, the charge for education per head of the population in India is about the lowest as compared with similar charges in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions. It has been remarked that the faculties of our countrymen are capable of the greatest possible development under education, and this splendid material is being wasted by inadequate provision being made to promote the education of the people. I should like to know how much of the increase in education charges is due to European education? In the explanatory note it is stated that provision is made for the encouragement of literature.

"I should like to know how much it is proposed to devote to this object. Then there is a considerable increase under the head of Inspection charges due to re-organisation. Here, again, I should like to know how much is due to increased salaries allowed to the native members of the Department and how much to Europeans? I find that there is a reduction in the fund for grants-in-aid and scholarship grants. This is a matter which deserves the careful scrutiny of the Government. I rejoice to find that strenuous efforts are being made to promote the cause of technical education. I am an advocate of high education, none the less I desire to congratulate the Government on its policy in this connection; for the objects of high education and of technical education are not antagonistic. They both minister to the same purpose, namely, the elevation of the people. But, unless you are prepared to open out careers to at least the most distinguished of the young men who avail themselves of technical education, you can hardly expect your philanthropic efforts to be successful. That was the policy of the distinguished men who were concerned in the opening of the Calcutta Medical College. Incentives were offered to induce young men to overcome their prejudices, and the results have been marvellous. It is necessary that this fact should be recognised. Men after all are dominated much more by material than by moral considerations and the practical administrator should not lose sight of this fact. I may mention that Professor J. C. Bose last year, while addressing a meeting of the Society of Arts in London, remarked that students trained in electricity in the Presidency College were fully qualified to fill some of the higher appointments in the Telegraph Department. [The Hon'ble Mr. Risley rising to order said:—"I think this is not relevant."] I am only illustrating my contention that it is useless to open technical schools unless you are in a position to offer suitable careers either independently or with the aid of the Government of India to at least the most distinguished students who are trained in those schools. My contention is that there are no suitable careers open to them, and that, unless there are, your schools will not be the flourishing institutions they ought to be. If these young men find that they have to starve, they will dissuade others from joining these institutions; and, on behalf of these young men I venture to make an earnest appeal to the Government to furnish them with suitable prospects, and I have not the slightest doubt that my appeal will not be made in vain."

The Hon'ble Babu Norendro Nath Sen said:—"There is very little to criticise in the Budget of figures presented to us, especially as the appropriations from Provincial income to Provincial and Imperial expenditure seem to have been made under the mandates of the Government of India. The Provincial Statement, Sir, is simplicity, itself as compared with the Imperial Statement, published last month. It does not contain much matter of a controversial character. There is one point, however, which is referred to in the present statement in more places than one, which, it is to be hoped, will receive the attention of the Government as bearing on the economic condition of the masses. In referring to the increased income from stamps and registration, the increase seems to be regarded as a satisfactory feature in the operations of the year, but seeing that the increase is reported, and correctly reported, as due to the large number of bonds, mortgages and deeds of sale registered owing to the prevailing scarcity, it is more than doubtful whether there is any reasonable ground for satisfaction or congratulation in any such contingency. The Bengal Government has lately published a comparison between the famine administration as it was in 1874-75 and as it has been in 1897-98, and, alluding to the money costs of the two periods, gave us to understand that the cost *then* was double of what it has been

now. Doubtless, the development of railways and irrigation accounts for a great part of this decrease on the present occasion, but the true test will be found in the staying power of the masses, as manifested, in the stamps and registration income. Will the Government be good enough to satisfy the desire of the public for this knowledge?

"There is one other point which requires elucidation in the present accounts. In the expenditure table, the Forest and Registration Departments are said to cost 8½ and 4½ lakhs against incomes of 6⅛ and 7¾ lakhs respectively. The assessed taxes were put down as costing only Rs. 91,000 against an income of over 24½ lakhs. Again, Provincial rates are a source of revenue to the extent of over 44½ lakhs, whereas the machinery employed for the collection of these rates is alleged to cost 74 lakhs. Doubtless, there must be some satisfactory explanation of these anomalies forthcoming; but it would be more satisfactory if the accounts were presented in a form which may be understood by the general public.

"As the Provincial Statement may be said to form in a manner only a part of the Imperial Budget, the recent debate on that Budget has covered most of the ground, as far as Bengal is concerned, which it was the intention and purport of some of us to traverse. One of our greatest grievances, if you, Sir, will allow me to say so, is in connection with the working of the subordinate Civil Courts. The subordinate judicial service, it is notorious, is insufficiently manned, its members are acknowledgedly under-paid, and very badly housed, indeed. The ministerial officers in Bengal are also inadequately paid, and if irregularities, and even much worse things, result as a consequence, they follow as a matter of course. This subject, however, has been most ably and exhaustively dealt with by Sir Thoby Prinsep from his place in the Imperial Council, and he has scarcely left us room for criticism. But even if he had left room for further comment, this would hardly have been the time to press the matter, considering how the resources of the Government of Bengal have lately been put to the severest test by the extraordinary charges it has had to meet on account of the plague-scare, the famine, and the terrible earthquake of June last. I can only, therefore, express a hope that the Government will bear in mind the grievances of the members of the subordinate judicial service, and of the ministerial officers in Bengal—grievances which have been so often urged on its attention—and will take the earliest opportunity to apply the necessary remedy.

"Having regard to the special circumstances to which I have referred, the Bengal Financial Statement, so far as it goes, must be accepted as satisfactory. But we must look to our past experience. Any forecast which we may now make may belie us hereafter. Calamities, equal to those which we have just passed through, or of much greater magnitude, may overtake us at any moment, and upset our most hopeful calculations. We must, therefore, be very cautious, and not too sure or confident about the future. I have no desire to be a prophet of evil, but it is ever best to keep a large margin for probable and even possible evils or misfortunes.

"With your permission, Sir, I will now direct the attention of the Government to at least one subject of the gravest importance to the teeming millions of Bengal. It is said that the Government should make some provision for meeting the scarcity of drinking-water, especially in this hot season. It may be said on behalf of the Government, that the making of such provision lies well within the province of municipalities, zamindars and the Road-cess Department. This would be special pleading, and a beneficent Government should not shelter itself under such a plea. The Government ought not for a day longer to neglect this matter of supplying drinking-water to the people of the interior in these Provinces. We do not feel the want in Calcutta. Well-to-do municipalities in the mofassil may be able to raise large loans for water-works, but there are numerous places in Bengal which have not such financial resources. I do not mean it in any way as a reflection on the great British Government, but I may mention that in ancient times, it was the first duty of Hindu kings to supply wholesome drinking-water to his subjects, and this he had to do in discharge of a strict religious injunction. Water is the very life of the people. Would it, therefore, be too much for me to request the Government to set apart a sum for the purpose of supplying drinking-water to the people? I would go further,

and ask the Government to hold out special inducements to zamindars and other well-to-do people to sink wells, dig tanks and re-excavate old tanks. If this be done, we shall be able to contribute much to the health of Bengal, and to keep out cholera and other epidemic diseases."

The Hon'ble BABU KALI CHARAN BANERJEE said:—"It is to be regretted, Sir, that in the Budget Statement an improvement in our agricultural prospects should have to be associated with an increase of the excise revenue. It has always appeared to me to be the duty of the Government to extricate the Hon'ble Member in charge of the finances from the awkward position of having to congratulate himself whenever in view of an improvement in the agricultural prospects, he can count upon an increase of the Excise Revenue, and of congratulating himself so far as to be unusually liberal in his appropriations to the Excise Department. As has been already pointed out, the full sanctioned scale of officers and establishment has this year been provided for under all the heads. Then, coming to the head of Education, it is a gratifying fact that provision has been made for increased expenditure the encouragement of literature and for the establishment of a new boarding school for girls. It is striking, however, that while there is to be an increase of expenditure under this head, the increase is not likely to give satisfaction. The test of a healthy increase of expenditure is that it results in giving satisfaction to those concerned. If we take, for example, the increased expenditure in connection with the reorganisation of the Educational Service, it is very striking that while the reorganisation of the Educational Service has led to an increase of expenditure, the new scheme has not satisfied the parties concerned. That there should be an increase of expenditure, and yet those immediately concerned should not be satisfied, seems to me to be anomalous. Then, again, the amount appropriated for grants-in-aid has been cut down; so that those educational institutions which have to depend on grants-in-aid from the Government, will have their grants from the Government reduced. They, therefore, cannot be satisfied. If the test to which I have referred is at all a proper test, increase of expenditure should secure the satisfaction of those who are affected by such increased expenditure; but we have here the phenomenon of an increase of expenditure without the satisfaction which ought normally to result from increase of expenditure. There is one other point under the head of Education to which I wish to refer, namely, that the increase of expenditure is attributed partly to the examination charges in connection with schools under the charge of European Inspectors. I do not know the details of those charges, but certainly a considerable proportion of those charges must be due to the fact that in connection with European schools, an examination has been started which is separate from the Matriculation examination of the University. Time was when there was only one examination for Bengali and for European schools. Whether this increase of expenditure on account of examination charges is chiefly due to there being a separate examination for European schools I do not know; but I think it is a matter for consideration whether there should be a separate examination for European schools."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has referred to the increase of three lakhs in the Irrigation revenue, and he said that it does not afford much room for satisfaction. I am quite sure that, if he was aware of all the circumstances connected with that increase of revenue, he would see reason to change his opinion. It is true we cannot show in these provinces financial results from irrigation works equal to those in the North-Western Provinces or in the Punjab. Our irrigation works are a considerable drain, in one sense, on the Provincial revenues, but, in another sense, I think the expenditure upon them is most fully justified. I speak from personal experience of the Sone Canal, which did its work in the past famine in a way which was, perhaps, hardly appreciated by the Government, although I am quite sure it was most thoroughly appreciated by the people. I understood the Hon'ble Member to say that these three lakhs were extracted from the pockets of those who paid the water-rates for the benefit of

the general tax-payer. It is true that the rate-payers paid increased rents in 1896; but they paid them most readily, the actual collections were 99·6 per cent. of the current demand of the year. They were in fact very well off and they were happy. In 1873, during the last famine which occurred in these provinces, it was the policy of the Government to import large quantities of grain for the benefit of the people of Bihar. That policy has now been departed from. In 1873 160 lakhs of maunds of rice were carried into Bihar, a quantity which was far in excess of what was required. The Sone Canal in 1896-97 actually put into the hands of the people at least 45 or 50 lakhs of maunds of clean rice (not paddy) available for the use of the famine-stricken people of Bihar; that is to say there were 50 lakhs of maund of rice in the district which would not have existed had not the canal been there. Something approaching to one-third of the total quantity of grain which Sir Richard Temple with great labour imported in 1873. This is a point of some importance. Though the revenue which is obtained from the canal is not large, it is steadily though slowly increasing. The most important point, however, is that the people now thoroughly appreciate the benefits of the canal and ask for more water than can be given to them, and leases are now actually being refused. There is a small irrigation work constructed by a native gentleman in Champaran. It was my duty to ride about that district during the late famine, and I saw miles of rice crops where you would hardly gather a handful of rice from an acre. But under the protection of that little irrigation work the value of the rice crop which was saved by it was fully equal to the entire capital cost of that canal, if not more. It would have paid the people living near that canal to have constructed that work for that one season alone. The same is true to a considerable extent with regard to our large irrigation works. The rains failed to some extent in 1895, and again in 1896, and the crop saved in those two years by the action of the Sone Canal was estimated to be equal to about two-thirds the total cost of those works. In the famine year 1896, when all the irrigated fields were rich in grain, the people sold their crops to enormous advantage, two or three times over the value, in ordinary years, and they were rolling in wealth; they are happy and contented and paid their rates cheerfully."

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane said:—"I will reply, as far as I can, to the questions which have been put in connection with the Departments with which I am associated; but, before I do so, I hope I may be permitted to congratulate the Council on the moderation of the Hon'ble Members who have criticised the budget. These discussions directly led to nothing in particular, but they may indirectly result in considerable benefit in the way of enabling the Financial Member to justify the expenditure which has been incurred or which it is proposed to incur, and also in eliciting information which may clear away misunderstandings But if that is the object of this discussion, and if that object is to be attained, then it is at least desirable that Hon'ble Members should give notice to the Member of the Government in charge of the Department to which the questions appertain as to the points on which they desire information. There is scarcely a single subject of expenditure upon which some question has not been asked. For my part I have had no notice of the questions which have been referred to in respect of my Departments, and it is impossible to carry in one's head all the details which have been referred to and give the information wanted. (The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—"I gave notice to the Hon'ble the Financial Secretary.") I must, however, endeavour to answer as well as I can.

"With regard to the contributions of local bodies towards famine expenditure, there is some misunderstanding. The position is this: District Boards and Road-cess Committees have in ordinary years to spend some of their money upon the improvement of roads, tanks, &c; when famine came these bodies were asked whether, instead of employing the District Engineers and their other establishments on these works and working by contractors, they would be willing to place their establishments at the disposal of the Government and to contribute to the Government for expenditure on roads, tanks, &c. the money they would have themselves have spent on these objects.

They agreed to do so. They agreed to contribute of their own free will, and the total amount that was thus agreed upon to be contributed was, I think, eight lakhs. It afterwards turned out that the famine had not made its appearance in certain districts in which it was at first thought famine would have been felt. Those districts were not asked to make good the estimated contributions, and the result is that only the districts in which famine was declared were ultimately asked to contribute, and the total amount to be paid thus became very much less than what was originally estimated. But even of that total amount the whole has not yet been paid, and the question now under consideration is whether the famine districts are able to pay the sums they promised. It has been said the responsibility for relieving famine is on the Government, and that they ought not to ask the District Boards to share the burden of it. The Government has not done so; they have simply asked for the funds which the District Boards would otherwise have themselves spent, and these funds have been spent on repairs and construction of roads just as they would have to be spent by the Boards themselves. I have been asked to name the districts from which these contributions have been promised; I cannot name them now one by one; they are simply the districts which were declared to be famine districts. From other districts nothing has been taken. Not only have the District Boards not been asked to share the burden of relieving distress, but on the contrary Government has carried out from Imperial and Provincial Funds—as famine works—numerous works which would in the course of time have to be executed by the District Boards, and in doing so has largely added to the supply of good drinking water to which reference has been made.

"Then my hon'ble friend has asked how much revenue the Government derives from the *khas mahals*. I cannot answer that straight off. The information is given in the published annual report of the Board of Revenue. I can only say that the increase of revenue which the Government has obtained from the *khas mahals* and from the resettlement of revenue in Orissa and elsewhere is so moderate that, as was pointed out the other day by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the new rents have been settled and realised all over Bengal without any friction or difficulty, with an infinitesimally small number of appeals, and with the consent of all concerned. The number of tenants whose rents have been settled since the passing of the Tenancy Act has been at least double the total number of agricultural tenures in England, Scotland and Ireland put together. Yet no complaint was heard; everything went on smoothly, and that is a sufficient guarantee that the Government has been and is being moderate in its demands.

"Then as to the Education Department, it has been asked how much of the increased cost of the Education Department is due to the increase of pay of the different branches of the Education Service, and the question has been asked why is that the reorganisation scheme has not given satisfaction. The increased cost of the reorganisation of the three branches of the service is about Rs. 14,000 a month. The superior branch of the service, manned mainly by Europeans has had its cost reduced by about Rs. 10,000 a month, by some of the senior men of the Education Department retiring and their places not having been filled up by Europeans; and the whole of that saving and more has been devoted to the improvement of the prospects of the Provincial and Subordinate Education Department; so that the whole of the saving effected by reduction of the staff of the Superior or Imperial branch of the service has been devoted to the benefit of the men in the Provincial and Subordinate branches of the service which are manned chiefly by natives of India. Then it is said why has there not been satisfaction? The only answer I can give is that the gentlemen who are dissatisfied would like to have all the money that is being spent upon the Provincial and Subordinate Services given to them, and, in addition to that, they would like to have all the good things in the superior branch of the service too. But both the Government of India and the Secretary of State have held that it is necessary to have a certain number of Europeans in the higher branch of the service, and hence the dissatisfaction. Then my hon'ble friend has spoken of technical education. Part of the expenditure under this head

is due to the opening of the Sibpur agricultural classes and of the Bengal Veterinary School. And my friend says that unless the Government provides employment for those who have been trained in these classes, the money spent on these technical schools will be wasted. The Government has done all that it can in providing such employment. It has reserved appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service for the licentiates of the Agricultural School, and held out hopes of other suitable employment for them, and it gives preference to candidates from these schools. At the same time I am surprised to hear such a statement as that made by the Hon'ble Member. Are we to be told that in the matter of agriculture the people of this country will not enter schools provided specially for training in agriculture unless they are promised certain employment by Government, that zamindars and their sons have no interest in improving the agriculture of the country unless they are provided with Government appointments? [The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE—"I said the most distinguished of the students."] Similarly in the case of veterinary schools. If there is anything in which the people of the country should take interest, it is in matters of this kind, in the well-being and improvement of cattle and in agricultural improvement; and if we are to be told that nobody will take an interest in these schools unless those who enter them are provided with employment, then I can only say that I hope the Hon'ble Member is mistaken and that it will not be so.

"Then with reference to the Forest Department, a question has been asked as to the cause of the additional expenditure under this head. I may remind my friend that the necessity for this expenditure was recognised some years ago, and my impression is that half of it is due to the improvement of the superior and the other half to the inferior branches of the service. During the last three or four days a letter has been before me, in which it is stated that an increase of Rs. 8,000 has been given to the inferior branch of the service.

"A question has also been asked as to the increase of fees in schools. The answer is that there has been no increase in schools in general, but only in the European schools in Darjeeling. They are schools which have been found necessary for the children of the poorer classes of Government employés who should have some facilities given them for the education of their children. It has been asked why the grants-in-aid have been reduced. The answer is that there has been no reduction. The grants-in-aid amount to six lakhs, the same as last year. The Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen has referred to the increase under the head of stamps. It is no doubt to be regretted that the people have during the late famine been obliged to mortgage their property to a greater extent than in ordinary years; but that was unavoidable unless the Government were to administer famine relief on a recklessly lavish scale and were to pay no attention to the interests of the tax-payers. It is a matter for some congratulation that the security of tenant-rights in Bengal has been so good that the tenants have been able to borrow the money they needed. The Hon'ble Member has also asked for information as to the staying power of the people. He will find all the information we have on the subject in the Final Resolution on the Famine dated 11th March which was published in the Gazette.

"I beg in conclusion to thank the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee for the generous manner in which he has referred to the famine administration of the Province."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"This debate may be described as a debate *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*. It covers the entire range of our administration, and considering the multifarious character of the administration, it is almost beyond the bounds of possibility that any one man can carry in his head all the details which will enable him at once to say of what charges any particular sum is made up; and it frequently happens that questions are put in such a manner that they cannot be precisely answered owing to the form of the accounts. There has been a slight change in the practice of the Council in this respect. Formerly the debate on the Budget was preceded by what I may call an army of skirmishers in the shape of questions, and that is a practice which now prevails in the Bombay Council. Some forty or fifty questions are asked and answered before the debate begins. But as

regards the Bengal Council, Sir Alexander Mackenzie ruled in connection with the budget debate, that it was not sound practice to ask formal questions by way of interpellation relating to the budget, and he said it was desirable that Members who wish to refer to particular points should communicate beforehand with the Secretary in charge of the Department to which the matter belongs and obtain from him any detailed information he desires, and so enable the Secretary to inform himself as to those details before the debate commences. On the present occasion I have to thank my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, who is well acquainted with the practice of this Council, for having given me notice of the points he proposed to raise, and thereby placed me in a position to reply to such of them as have not already been replied to by my hon'ble friend Mr. Finucane. As to the budget itself, there is exceedingly little to be said. It is a calamity budget and bears the marks of famine, earthquake and cyclone on its face. It has been made a matter of comment that the opening balance is Rs. 5,39,000 and the closing balance is also Rs. 5,39,000. In ordinary years by a standing order of the Secretary of State, we are required to reserve out of the surplus a sum of 20 lakhs to meet unforeseen emergencies during the year. Ordinarily, therefore, the opening balance in fortunate years is made up of this irreducible minimum of 20 lakhs plus certain other sums. In 1896-97 the balance was Rs. 58,20,000 and the closing balance Rs. 41,07,000, and the difference between these sums was appropriated for the improvement of the administration. Now the balance being less than half the minimum which is ordinarily reserved, that balance cannot be reduced further; and therefore the opening and closing balance stand at the same figure.

"It is exceedingly difficult to deal with the various points which are raised in a debate of this kind in a connected fashion, and one can only notice them as they present themselves in as regular a form as is possible. My hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee referred to the demand which has been made on District Boards in connection with the famine, and a very full reply was given to him by my hon'ble friend Mr. Finucane, which I can only amplify by giving the details. I have a statement before me which shows in what district famine was declared, and gives for a number of districts the amounts which were expended on famine relief by District Boards on their own account and the amounts contributed by them towards the Provincial expenditure on account of famine. I think it unnecessary to take up the time of the Council in reading out the details of that statement, but I can readily give my hon'ble friend a copy of it. [The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee :—"I hope it will be published in the proceedings."] As regards Irrigation, I should like to add my testimony to that of my hon'ble friend Mr. Buckley, as to the anxiety of the raiyats to get canal water. I was in Midnapore in 1874. The high-level canal had then not been constructed very long, and it was found that the raiyats had not come forward very readily to take water. The rainfall of ordinary years made them independent of the canal, and they used to wait until the last moment and would not come forward to take leases for a term of years. But in 1874 the demand for water became tremendous, and then they completely realised what a superb resource they had in the canal against the scarcity of water, but unfortunately as the canal was not fed from sources which are perennial, there was not so much water as the raiyats would have liked to take. Closely connected with this question is the question of grain compensation allowance. It was given in the famine districts, and is being given even now in one or two districts which have not reverted to their normal level. Then my hon'ble friend made an appeal to the Government on behalf of the ministerial and menial servants of the Government. I may say that as regards menial servants, provision has been made to raise to Rs. 6 a month the pay of those who now get between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6, and to raise by one rupee the pay of those who get less than that sum. This has been sanctioned by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and is being brought into effect as grain compensation is withdrawn. The question of the salaries of the ministerial officers of the Government has been discussed in this Council before. It was discussed at some length in the debate which took place on the 11th April, 1896. I then referred to the Report of the Salaries Commission. They stated that the

rise of prices which had occurred between the time (1861) at which the salaries of the ministerial officers were fixed, and the time when the Salaries Commission reported (1884-85) amounted to about 75 per cent. But that is not correct. They added together a number of increases in the percentage. They said rice had gone up 65 per cent., vegetable 83 per cent. and condiments 113 per cent. I asked them what proportion of a man's income did he spend in condiments, and any one can see the enormous increase in the percentage of condiments brought up the scale. Moreover, the Salaries Commission entirely left out of account certain articles of consumption the prices of which had fallen. They left out, for instance, piece-goods. Clothes make up a large proportion of a man's ordinary expenditure, and taking grey shirtings as a test, the price of piece-goods had fallen 30 per cent. And so with regard to salt, the price of which had fallen 35 per cent. Therefore as regards the Report of that Commission, nothing is clearer than that, as far as percentages went, it was wholly fallacious, and it no more gives one a real idea of prices than Falstaff's tavern bill with its intolerable deal of sack does of the diet of an average Englishman of his day. And quite apart from this we must put aside the whole argument of the Salaries Commission which is based on the rise in the standard of living. But there has been since that time a certain net rise in prices, and the question was very carefully gone into about three years ago under Sir Charles Elliott's orders. I prepared a table of index numbers based on what was done by economists in Europe, and it was subjected to test by high statistical authorities such as Mr. Stephen Jacob and Mr. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics; and they came to the conclusion that the table, which had been prepared, gave a very fair approximation of the truth, namely, that there has been a rise in prices to the extent of from 13 to 16 per cent., and I said in Council then, and I say so still, that it would be on the whole fair that the salaries of the ministerial officers of the Government should be raised by 12½ per cent. or two annas in the rupee. That would cause an increased expenditure of Rs. 3,68,000 or, say in round numbers 4 lakhs; whereas the proposal of the Salaries Commission, apart from its being founded on altogether fallacious grounds, would cost no less than a sum of 24 lakhs. This proposal to raise the salaries of the ministerial officers of the Government was strongly pressed on the Government of India in connection with the last settlement of the Provincial contracts. We applied for permission to raise their salaries out of the surplus in that proportion, and asked that it might be recognised as a permanent and reasonable charge on the finances of the Province. The Government of India, however, were unable to allow that deduction to be made from the general revenues of India. It is, however, only fair that I should mention that there is something to be said on the other side. In the first place the charge is a very large one, and it would not affect Bengal only; for if you raise the salaries of the ministerial officers here on the basis of the rise in prices, the ministerial officers in other Provinces would under similar circumstances have a claim on the general purse, and in regarding this proposal with a critical mind, one can hardly fail to observe that the number of men desirous of serving in these appointments is continually increasing. It is an unfortunate consequence of the present system of education that the supply of qualified candidates increases more rapidly than the demand.

"Then my hon'ble friend referred to the reduction in the allotment for surveys and settlements of Rs. 6,23,000, and this is a point which the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane did not mention. The principle on which this allotment is arranged is that two lakhs a year are taken throughout the term of the Contract, but it was recognised that in the first year of the contract, a very large programme would have to be gone through. Consequently a special allotment of Rs. 6,23,000 was made in the first year, and the allotment for that year, therefore, is Rs. 8,23,000. It has now been reduced by natural causes to two lakhs.

"My hon'ble friend also mentioned the increase of the distillery receipts and the number of outstills. As to that, I should explain that under the head of 'distillery receipts' an increase was anticipated on the actuals of 1896-97. The receipts in 1897-98 were abnormally low owing to the prevailing scarcity. As to the number of outstills, I do not think it will be convenient, and it would

certainly be quite contrary to all budget procedure, to enter into details of that kind in the Financial Statement; but the full details are given in the Excise Reports which are published and accessible to everybody. In 1896-97 there were 2,097 outstills, and they represent a net reduction of eight from the number in the previous year. I say a net reduction, although the number is apparently larger, because the increase is due to the fact that several branch shops, which were before included as annexes to the principal outstills are now given as separate outstills. The revenue from these outstills is Rs. 32,32,000. I should further explain that the revised estimate of 1897-98 and the budget estimate of 1898-99 are based simply on the previous actuals. They bear no relation to the number of outstills. It would be impossible otherwise to calculate the amount of revenue which may be expected. The actuals of the past year are taken, and that is the best basis which can be taken as an estimate.

"Then my hon'ble friend referred to the question of Ferries. I am not in a position to say now how the proceeds of each particular ferry are dealt with. The income from ferries is Provincial revenue, and in connection with certain proposals put forward early last year for introducing a scheme of permissive local taxation, the Government of India declined to allow any permanent alienation of the income from ferries. They said it was Provincial revenue and formed part of the general revenues of India and might not be permanently transferred. In point of fact what happens is that a certain number of ferries are made over to local bodies to meet particular charges For instance, the important and profitable ferries in the neighbourhood of Patna are made over to that Municipality, and they form a considerable portion of their income, yielding something like Rs. 25,000 a year. But in many places the outturn of income from ferries is declining owing to the development of railway communications. A railway comes to a big river, and it institutes its own ferry, with the result that the income from local ferries is declining. And there can be no question that a Railway Company does the work of a ferry on the whole better than it can be done by any local contractor you are likely to find.

"Under the head of Forests my hon'ble friend asks for particulars of establishments. I have the particulars here collated under the heads of Imperial and Provincial services, but I do not know that any particular object will be gained by reading out the lists, as it consists of a mass of figures which requires to be studied somewhat carefully.

"Then as to the question of the victualling of officers and men afloat under the Marine Budget. The budget contains full provision for messing allowances for officers of the Pilot Service of different grades while on duty in the Pilot brigs. The money is given to the Branch Pilot in charge of the brig to enable him to make provision for feeding the Pilots on duty. This money was not drawn in 1896-97, owing to some technical reason, and it therefore did not appear in the accounts for that year, and that explains the apparent increase in the estimates this year.

"The increase under the head of Customs, merely means that by the end of the present year they will work up to the full strength of the sanctioned establishment. When the Tariff Act was passed in 1874, it became necessary to make a large increase in the Customs establishment. The provisions of the Act caused an enormous increase of work which was further added to by the introduction of the cotton duties. Sanction was therefore given to new appointments being made as they were required, and the Customs Department has been gradually working up to the sanctioned establishment.

"Then several speakers referred to the question of Judicial Establishments, and it was suggested that the number of Munsifs now existing is inadequate. The figures are the following during the last three years. In 1895-96 there were under the head of Subordinate Judges 51, in 1896-97 the number was 53, and in 1897-98, 73. Of Munsifs there were in 1895-96 293, in 1896-97 294, and in 1897-98 294. In the first of these years the number includes ten deputed to Assam, in the second year eight, and in the third year 11. The Government of India are being asked to sanction the retention for a period of six months of the Subordinate Judge of Burdwan, and an additional Subordinate Judge for Tippera: also for the retention of the additional Subordinate Judge of

Faridpur, Birbhum and Saran, who is an itinerant officer who goes from place to place to dispose of the cases there. Reference has also been made to the weakness of the judicial establishment in connection with the duration of suits. There are some curious facts which have come before me which seem to indicate that as much work is not always got through by subordinate judicial officers as might be the case. I mention them as I have been myself both a Munsif and a Subordinate Judge, and have seen a good deal of civil suit work in former times. There was a famous case in Bhagalpur which lasted six months and in which it took 50 days to examine 92 witnesses. And there was another case at Faridpur which attracted the notice of the Chief Justice who said:—'The arguments for the plaintiff and the reply lasted for 24 days, a somewhat remarkable exhibition of forensic rhetoric. One witness was examined for 28 days; 11 or 12 adjournments were given. This is an exceedingly improper proceeding, because it breaks the thread of the case and makes it difficult to resume it,' and he goes on to remark and that is my experience also, 'that these delays are not due, in the great majority of the cases, to any fault on the part of the officers concerned. The Chief Justice said that in this case the Subordinate Judge was not in fault. He got no assistance from the Bar, and if he attempted to control the proceedings, he complained that the Vakils became 'oppessive towards him.' In the Mufassal the Vakils who practise in the Courts have neither the training nor the experience of those in the High Court, and are neither so competent to frame issues nor are they so amenable to suggestions from the Bench.

"My hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, referred also to the expenditure upon education as compared with other countries, and said that the expenditute on Education is much less here than in other countries. But the real point is that if the expenditure on education in this country is very much lower than in other countries, so also is the taxation, and if it were open to us to raise taxation to the standard of other countries, there would be no difficulty in raising the expenditure on education to the same level.

"Then my hon'ble friend Babu Norendra Nath Sen referred to some point connected with the Forest and Income-tax Departments which I failed to catch completely. But I may say at once that it is entirely fruitless to compare the receipts under one particular head with the expenditure under that head. The various departments of the Government are not commercial institutions in which the receipts and the expenditure must balance. What you do expect to balance is the total receipts and the total expenditure under all heads, and it is mere waste of time to discuss any question as to the separate accounts under a particular head. The point which my hon'ble friend does not realise is that there are divided heads, half being Provincial and half Imperial; and if he looks at it in that light, then the matter clears itself up. My hon'ble friend went on to the question of providing drinking-water for the people. Everybody in Bengal is aware that Sir Alexander Mackenzie took an enormous amount of personal trouble to do everything which was possible to improve the supply of drinking-water. We have nearly completed a series of registers showing for every district in Bengal and for every village of more than a hundred people what means of water-supply, such as tanks and wells, there are, and their condition is being reported upon, and the idea of these registers is to place on record the state of things as they are, in order that the local bodies concerned, whose duty it is to improve the water-supply of the localities under their charge, may know what they have to do, and may be able when they have the means to carry out the necessary measures without unnecessary delay. But to recognise it as a Provincial duty to provide a better supply of drinking-water all over Bengal is absolutely out of the question. At the same time I admit that the resources at the command of District Boards at any rate are at present insufficient to enable them to deal with the matter at all thoroughly. My hon'ble friend was pleased to say that this was recognised as one of the obligations of Hindu kings, but I may remind him that there can be no comparison whatever between the Hindu kings of old and the Government of the present day, and may add, what he omitted to mention, that this is one of the first obligations of a zamindar on religious grounds independently of any question of taxation.

"Then the Hon'ble Babu Kali Charan Banerjee mentioned the Excise Revenue, and he seemed to think that it is a very dreadful thing that we get any excise revenue at all. I do not think that it is very likely to come within the range of practical politics, that there should be in any part of India a Maine liquor law. When that distinguished Radical politician, the Hon'ble Mr. James Bryce, came over to this country and went to Darjeeling, I was asked to show him curious forms of worship and curious customs. I took him to the top of Observatory Hill, where three different sects were offering sacrifices to the god Kinchinjunga, and shewed him that in two out of the three cases the offering consisted of strong drinks. With that fact before us, I told Mr Bryce that it would be a very serious interference with the religious customs of a great many tribes in different parts of India to interfere with the supply of spiritious liquors. This being so, the best thing you can do is what we are endeavouring to do, and that is to get as much revenue as it is possible to get out of the excise and at the same time to reduce the consumption to a minimum. We have accordingly extended enormously the central distillery system and have greatly reduced the outstill system And as to establishments, we have now worked up to the full sanctioned establishment; but if you compare the establishment in Bengal to that which is employed in other Provinces, you will find that the establishment here is ridiculously inadequate, and if any change of policy is introduced in the Excise Department, it will rather be to assimilate our system to that which prevails in Madras and Bombay, and with such a change it will be inevitable that there should be a very large addition to the establishment. There is a very great deal of illicit distillation going on throughout the country, and it may possibly be necessary to raise the Detective establishment, but there can be no doubt that any change which may be made will pay its way.

"I have endeavoured, as far as I can, to meet all the points which have been raised by Hon'ble Members."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I understand that it is customary for the President to wind up the annual discussion of the Financial Budget. But I am quite sure that my colleagues in this Council to day will not expect many remarks on the matter from a President who has been in office for only a week. I should like, however, to say that it is a matter of sorrow to me to find that the finances of Bengal are not in a more prosperous condition. I cannot say that it is a matter to me of disappointment, for it is inevitable after a period of severe famine, a great earthquake, and precautions against pestilence, that the Province should be in straitened circumstances. But I hope we are now at the beginning of a more favourable series of seasons, and that as the year goes on, we shall find ourselves approaching another budget with lightened responsibilities and with increased hopes of financial receipts. Speaking of famine, I should like to speak here as the representative till a very few days ago of the Government of India, and to mention my admiration of the courage and care and economy with which the famine of Bengal was fought. It was not so fought in Bengal alone, but throughout India. I do believe that the famine generally was administered with more economy and more efficiency than any previous famine of the century. It ought to have been so, because we had before us the results of experience carefully tabulated, carefully summarised, and carefully arranged for the conduct of succeeding administrators. I congratulate the Province on its being free from famine now, and I congratulate ourselves on having more hopeful and more pleasant prospects before us I listened with the greatest interest to the criticisms of the non-official members of this Council, and I hasten to acknowledge the moderation and courtesy with which all these criticisms were advanced. If I have one remark to make about them, it would be to say that I regret the absence from them of any suggestions of greater economy in the administration of the Province. The projects for the expenditure of money which are placed before the Government by non-official bodies and by officials are countless, and the difficulty is to eliminate from them those projects which are of the most pressing urgency as those to which we are limited by the conditions of finance. And I shall hope that next year we may receive from the non-official members of this Council those suggestions

as to greater economy in administration which we may reasonably hope to receive from them. That is a direction in which criticism is of the very greatest value, because it is a form of criticism which I am justified in saying from my experience with the Government of India and of Local Governments is extremely rare.

"Looking down the list of projects of expenditure in the Province of Bengal this year, which I have been particularly pleased to see, I was sorry to hear no mention whatever about them in the course of the discussion. For example, I place great weight upon the projects for the improvement of the appliances of the Medical College. I believe this to be of the first importance for the improvement of the instruction which our young students get there. Next to that I shall put the charges for the improvement of the Campbell Hospital, the hospital for the poor in Calcutta. I visited that hospital last year, and it was a matter of much satisfaction to me to find that a very considerable sum has been allotted in this budget for the improvement of that hospital. Then I hoped that we should have had some acknowledgment from the hon'ble non-official members who have spoken as regards the contribution that has been made for the support of the Eden Hostel. It is a project of the very deepest importance for the welfare of young students who come to Calcutta, for their preservation and protection from the immoral influences which must beset them in a great city like this. There is one other matter in which I take great personal interest, and to which a good deal of reference has been made in the course of the discussion, and that is the allotment made for the improvement of technical education. Last year I visited the College at Sibpur, and came away greatly impressed. There is no institution of the kind which I have seen in any other part of India which approaches the Sibpur Engineering College, and I am sure that if any Hon'ble Member who spoke about it had personally visited, Sibpur College, he would have been gratified to know that every student who passed out of it receives immediate employment of some kind or other. I had something to do in the Central Provinces with agricultural classes in one way or another, and although no special efforts were made by the administration there to further the interests of the students, there was never any difficulty in the students getting employment. With reference to the question of the Subordinate Forest Service, I shall be much obliged to the Hon'ble Member who spoke of them if he would interest himself in getting a class of suitable native candidates for that service. It was tried in the Central Provinces, a large part of the area of which consist of forests and jungle, and I exhausted attempts to induce native gentlemen to enter service in the Forest Department. They did not meet with success, the reason being that the pay was not very attractive, and that the climate is extremely bad. My efforts failed there, but if hon'ble gentlemen who belong to this country can induce the natives of Bengal to enter classes for the study of forestry, I shall give them the most hearty encouragement myself. The Hon'ble Mr. Risley has taken out of my mouth remarks which I intended to make in reference to the water-supply of Bengal. He has told you that it was the earnest desire of Sir Alexander Mackenzie to give every possible aid towards the improvement of the supply of pure water in the villages of the country. A scheme has been so far formulated that it has received the warm approval of the Government of India, and will be carried still further forward in a very short time. It is essential that measures of that kind should be undertaken in a systematic and methodical way. A scheme has been prepared, and I hope to be able before another twelve months are over to make some effort in that direction."

SALT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Salt Law in Bengal. He said:—"Having regard to the fact that a large amount of the time of the Council has been occupied in carrying on the discussion on the Financial Statement, I do not propose to explain at any length to-day the reasons which make this measure necessary. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a brief statement of the chief objects of the Bill. First, it is proposed to do away with the restrictions of the Rawana system, which must

necessarily transfer the salt trade and tend to increase the price of salt to the consumer. Another object is to provide for the resumption by the Government of Bengal of the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa from the Government of Madras, and the reorganisation of the controlling staff on a legal basis, while the third and last object is to introduce certain changes in the law which the experience of the past has shown to be necessary for the safeguarding of the revenue. I cannot claim to be the author of this Bill which has come to me from the hands of the Hon'ble Mr. Risley who has hitherto had charge of it, but in assuming the duty and the responsibility of conducting the Bill through the Council, I have to say that I am entirely in accord with its principles and its provisions. The Bill will be circulated to the members of the Council, and at our next meeting I propose to give a full account of the circumstances which have given rise to the measure."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EXTENSION OF THE POLICE ACT, V OF 1861, TO CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.

THE Hon'ble MR. PRATT presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain portions of the Police Act, V of 1861, to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta. He said:—"We have seen no reason to alter the Bill as it was introduced in Council except in one particular, and that is referred to in paragraph 2 of our report which says:—'A disturbance in an area proclaimed under the Bill may be brought about by or with the assistance of inhabitants of some other area.' This certainly was the result of actual experience during the Tallah riots last year. Between 70 and 80 persons were arrested on that occasion and prosecuted to conviction; and it was found from their own admissions, as well as from the result of independent enquiries, that a majority of those persons came from areas outside the scene of actual disturbance. Moreover it was apprehended at one time that large bodies of men from the jute mills, both up and down the river, would come into Calcutta and swell the number of the rioters. Happily that danger was averted, but still it must be borne in mind as a possible feature in any future disturbance. The report, therefore, in paragraph 2 says further:—'We have therefore, following a precedent set by a Bill recently introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council, made some additions to the schedule to this Bill with the object of authorizing the recovery from inhabitants of such other area of compensation awarded to persons who have suffered from their misconduct.' Beyond this we do not propose to go. We do not ask that these persons coming from areas outside the area actually disturbed should be called on to contribute towards the pay of the additional police quartered in the disturbed area. All we ask is that inhabitants of areas who have gone forth from their own areas to the place of disturbance for the purpose of joining in the disturbance should be liable to contribute towards the compensation of persons injured by their misconduct, injuries which are brought about very largely by the active association of these individuals with the mob. I only further desire to invite the attention of Hon'ble Members to the appendix to our report which I believe is calculated to afford useful assistance in studying the provisions of this Bill."

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 23rd instant.

F. G. WIGLEY,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th May, 1898.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 23rd April 1898.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., Advocate General of Bengal.
The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. C. TURNER.
The Hon'ble NORENDRA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble SALIGRAM SINGH.
The Hon'ble KALI CHARAN BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

SALT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GRIMLEY introduced the Bill to amend the Salt Law in Bengal, and moved that it be read in Council. He said:—

"I have now the honour to introduce the Bill to amend the Salt Law and to move that it be read in Council.

"It has already been stated that one of the objects of the Bill is the abolition of the Rowana system, and as there may possibly be some Members of this Council who are unacquainted with the arrangements for the administration of Salt Revenue in Bengal, I will redeem my promise and give some account of the system, describing its origin, how long it has been in existence, the manner in which it operates, the part of the country affected by it, and the special circumstances that render its continuance no longer necessary. The supply of salt to Bengal in the past has been derived partly from foreign importations and partly from home manufacture, though the latter source is practically extinct. Until 1863 Government had the monopoly of manufacture, the districts on the sea-board of the Bay of Bengal being divided into salt agencies. The salt makers received advances, and stipulated to deliver their salt, when manufactured, to the agent, at a price agreed upon, and the agents stored the salt and sold it to wholesale dealers at a price fixed from year to year by the Government; but in 1864, under pressure from salt merchants, in England, it was decided to abandon the monopoly altogether, and to leave the salt trade to private enterprise under a system of excise. The salt factories were scattered over large areas of coast country, all more or less impregnated with brine, along the Bay of Bengal from the southern extremity of the Chittagong district on the east to the south-western extremity of the Chilka Lake, in the district of Puri, on the west side of the Bay. In addition to the possibility of imported salt being smuggled from ships, there was the double danger of illicit manufacture in the saliferous tracts, and of smuggling from the numerous salt factories; and to guard against this a large

preventive force was maintained, and, as a further safeguard, a plan was adopted which necessitated the purchaser of a consignment of salt above the insignificant quantity of five seers, after payment of duty, obtaining a protective document termed a rowana, and also required him to convey the salt to its destination by a specified route, and while within certain defined limits, conterminous, more or less, with the salt-producing districts, to tender his rowana for the inspection of preventive officers posted at various pass stations on the way. On reaching his destination, he had to report the arrival of the salt to the preventive officer, who issued retail rowanas to cover the transport of any salt sold, until the entire batch was disposed of. This system was directed against the three forms of smuggling already mentioned, and so long as it was worked under close supervision and with an adequate establishment, there is no doubt that it served the purpose for which it was intended, especially in the prevention of smuggling from the manufacturing grounds. But since the early days of rowanas, the circumstances of salt-supply and the conditions of the salt trade have undergone important changes, and the working of the rowana system has been very much modified in consequence. Imported salt is now the main source of supply, and home manufacture, which was mostly confined to Orissa, has entirely ceased. The rowana system was withdrawn from Orissa in 1885 without any harmful results, and the salt limits have been gradually contracted elsewhere. In addition to this, the system of bonding salt in private bonded warehouses in the mufassal has been extended, and further changes may be expected on the completion of the East Coast Railway. Formerly the rules were very stringent: the sales were checked by a special preventive force, and it was the practice to test the quantities of salt mentioned in the rowana by measuring the contents of the boat at certain stations on the line of route, but this practice was abandoned, as it led to extortion; later on in 1863, the special preventive force became merged in the Bengal Police, and though it was intended that the new constabulary should be maintained in such force as to provide for the efficient performance of salt duties, yet, in later years, when sweeping reductions were made in the police force, the pruning knife was liberally applied to the preventive branch, and only a very small portion of the force was retained for those duties, the thana establishments being cut down to the minimum required to deal with ordinary crime. Formerly also a wholesale merchant wishing to sell any salt was obliged in every instance to run to the salt station with a long note of the particulars of the sale and to apply for a pass; but he is now himself empowered to issue such passes in the form of retail rowanas, and is only required to submit a monthly statement of sales to the Collector, or the nearest police. These retail rowanas are of two kinds, the atrafee and the charchitti, each covering quantities up to 100 maunds, the former being used to protect salt which is intended to be conveyed beyond the limits of the police station within which it may be stored, and the latter to protect salt kept for sale within those limits. There is also in the district of Backergunge a sub-charchitti, used to protect quantities up to five maunds only. The submission of monthly returns of sales by holders of rowanas, both wholesale and retail, was intended to show whether the revenue was being defrauded or not, and to attract attention to that part of the country where illicit practices prevailed. The idea was to trace every particle of salt from the ship or the manufactory to the hands of the consumer. Theoretically the system is perfect, but under the changing conditions of salt administration, it has been found impracticable to carry it out with any degree of accuracy, and without seriously hampering the salt trade. Within recent years a full enquiry has been made into the working of the rowana system by Mr. Ashton, an officer belonging to the Salt Department of the North-Western Provinces, and his report unmistakeably indicates that the system has no longer any protectional or statistical use. His conclusions are (1) that it is not worked effectively, (2) that it affords no protection to the salt revenue from illicit manufacture, and (3) that the returns of consumption under it are untrustworthy, as the salt-traders can so manipulate statistics as to screen illicit manufacture and the trade in untaxed salt. The possibility of making use of retail rowanas as a cloak to cover illicit transactions is clearly demonstrated Mr. Ashton therefore recommended the abolition of the rowana

system. This proposal, however, had already been anticipated by the Hon'ble Mr. Lyall, Member of the Board of Revenue, who, in October 1893, minuted in favour of abolition, and it may not be out of place to mention that I myself, as far back as 1875, when Secretary to the Board, after a careful study of the subject, formed the opinion that there was no special advantage in retaining the system. Again in 1888 in an unofficial communication I wrote "I am not in favour of half measures, and should be inclined to try the experiment of entirely abandoning the rowana system, and to leave salt, whether imported or locally manufactured, free and unfettered by any further supervision after it has once paid duty and passed the customs or excise barrier, confining protective measures, strengthened if need be, to the places of import, manufacture and storage. In this way the rowana system, which has been termed the second line of defence, would disappear, and only the first line of defence would remain, namely, the preventive force concentrated at the head-quarters of salt operations."

"In past years smuggling was chiefly confined to the manufacturing areas, and the rowana system, when first introduced, was obviously intended to check this, the quantity of imported salt being at that time very limited, but now that licit manufacture has ceased and the area affected has been excluded from the operation of the rowana system, so far as retail rowanas are concerned, it cannot be said that the system is in any way required there. The restrictions which it imposes on the movements of salt are a serious impediment to the course of trade, which must tend to increase the price of salt to the consumer. About 28,000 wholesale rowanas, and nearly two lakhs of blank forms for strafee rowanas, charchitties and sub-charchitties are yearly issued to the salt merchant, and when we consider the time and trouble necessary to the prompt obtaining of these passes, and the services of the men employed in the transaction, to say nothing of the fees and stamp duties, it will be readily conceived how much the trade is handicapped. The system is out of date and as a statistical record of the distribution of salt is not to be relied upon, while the check which it provides against smuggling from shipboard can be arranged for in other ways, and section 12 of the Bill has been framed to allow of this being done. The section, I may here remark, will also enable provision to be made for the collection of information corresponding to that now afforded by wholesale rowanas, showing the quantity of salt intended for despatch to various districts. There is now very little danger of any smuggling from ships in the river which cannot be controlled by the Customs preventive force. The salt traffic is mostly carried in steamers, and it is idle to suppose that a steamer would stop in the river for the purpose of selling salt. Our sources of supply are (a) salt imported by sea into the two ports of Calcutta and Chittagong; (b) salt imported by land from Ganjam; (c) salt imported by land from the north-west; and (d) karkach salt manufactured in Puri on the Chilka Lake. The rowana system is no longer applied to the last three forms of supply, and it may certainly be withdrawn, as far as imported salt is concerned, without risk, though protective documents of some kind will of course be required in order to ensure payment of the Government revenue and to protect the salt owner from molestation while in the river. There will be no difficulty in securing that full duty shall be paid on all salt imported by sea, either at the time of unloading or of clearing from bond. I was reading the other day that no great work was ever done by a system, and though I am not prepared to accept this as an infallible proposition, yet it is obvious that no good work can be expected from a system that is obsolete and moribund, and the time has certainly come for relegating the rowana system to the limbo of antiquated usages.

"The second object of the Bill is to enable the Government of Bengal to resume charge of the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa. The administration of salt revenue in Orissa was placed under the control of the Madras authorities in 1886-87. The entire management of the Orissa Salt Department, including the preventive work in connexion with that Department, was taken over by them in February 1888. The main objects of this arrangement were:—

(i) The concentration and development of manufacture of karkach or sun-dried salt.

(ii) The abolition of the rowana system throughout Orissa.
(iii) The gradual suppression of the manufacture of panga salt.
(iv) The reorganization of the establishment by substituting for the agency of the District Officers and the police a departmental staff for preventive and administrative work.

"The rowana system (at least as far as retail rowanas are concerned), which had been withdrawn from Puri in 1877, was, as noticed above, abolished in the rest of Orissa in 1885; and this step does not appear to have injured the revenue in any way. The licensed manufacture of panga has also been successfully suppressed in Orissa. But the manufacture of karkach salt from which a great increase of revenue and a substantial reduction in the retail price for salt was anticipated, has been found, owing to the weakness of the brine and the frequency of storms in the Orissa coasts, to be an unprofitable venture anywhere north of the Chilka Lake. The factories started on the Chilka for the manufacture of karkach salt under the direct system of management by Government have also failed to fulfil the expectations entertained about them, owing chiefly to the inferior quality of the salt turned out at these factories and to the difficult and expensive means necessary for its transit from the factories, on account of which it cannot compete on equal terms with the better quality of salt of the neighbouring Ganjam factories. The factories on the Chilka Lake have accordingly been closed lately by Government.

"The preventive establishment in Orissa has also been found to be very costly; and it cannot be said that this costly establishment has done conspicuously better work than the agency it replaced.

"In these circumstances, the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa has lately been retransferred to Bengal, and the work of administration has been actually resumed by the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st October 1897. The Salt Department in Orissa is at present administered under the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882; and it is intended that this Bill, which repeals Act VII of 1864 which legalises rowanas, and is now in force in the whole of Bengal, except the Patna, Bhagalpur and Orissa Divisions and the town of Calcutta, should contain provisions which will cover the whole of Bengal, including Orissa; the saltpetre refineries in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions and in the town of Calcutta continuing to be worked under the Indian Salt Act.

"The third object of the Bill is to introduce certain changes in the law which experience has shown to be necessary in the interests of the salt revenue. I have already said that the time has come for abolishing the rowana system, but the removal of this restriction will render necessary the provision of other safeguards.

"The result of the enquiries made by Mr. Ashton in the coast districts of Bengal places it beyond a doubt that illicit manufacture is carried on on a large scale for the purpose of sale in certain parts, and more especially in the Sunderbuns tracts, which occupy a space of nearly 4,000 square miles of the 24-Parganas district. On this point I will let Mr. Ashton speak for himself. He writes thus—

'29. Salt used formerly to be made in considerable quantities along the whole line of the Sundarbans, from the Bussunti river (about 10 miles below Port Canning) south-westward to Saugor Island. Sites of old salt works, indicated by heaps of broken red pottery, may be seen on both banks of the Mutlah river on the edge of the forest, and further to the south-west they are to be met with almost everywhere on the banks of the innumerable creeks which intersect the dense jungle below the clearings. As I have already explained, the jungle of the section of the forest being dealt with is not of a kind which would render the manufacture of salt impracticable. Small clearings, natural or artificial, are numerous, salt efflorescence appears within the jungle itself where this is at all thin, and, even if this were not so, a space sufficient for a salt work could be cleared in a few hours. The soil is so extremely rich in saline matter that a clearing of a few hundred square yards only is amply sufficient to provide efflorescence for the working of a salt factory of considerable importance, and of course the supply of fuel is inexhaustible. With these facilities there is almost perfect immunity from capture, in fact, but very little chance of detection even, and a ready means of sending away large quantities of salt exists in the numerous boats which

move about the creeks. Under those circumstances, it is not surprising to find that salt manufacture on a considesable scale is carried on in these jungles. That this is so there is no doubt whatever, as I shall proceed to show. Salt is made on the Bussunti river south of Port Canning, in Sundarban Lots Nos. 36, 37, 38 and 40 south-east of the Jainagar police-station, in Lot No. 116 south of Muttrapur, in Lot No. 16 south of Kulpi, and in the jungles at the north of Saugor island; in fact, along the whole upper fringe of the section of the Sundarbans from the neighbourhood of Port Canning down to Saugor, a distance of about fifty miles in a straight line. I base this assertion on personal experience, the statements of the Police, information given to me by private individuals, and the wide area of country over which I found this salt beings sold in both the 24-Parganas and the Khulna districts. The manufacture and the trade are carried on in the most secret manner. The factories are situate on the banks of creeks in the densest jungle, and can only be discovered by accident or by the help of guides. Around them are small clearings a few hundred square yards in extent, on which salt efflorescence, of a richness which allows of its being roughly scraped up to a depth of three to four inches, appears profusely, and in the creeks close by and in the jungle around there are inexhaustible supplies of sea water and fuel. A jungle salt factory comprises a furnace for boiling down brine and one or more earthern filters. In constructing a furnace two rough earthern walls, from two to three feet apart, from three to four feet in height, and from four to six feet in length, are built paralled to each other; and the space between them is roofed over in dome-shaped form with an admixture of stiff mud and twigs. Circular spaces, varying in number from four to eight, are left open in this domed roof, and upon these, small iron boilers, each about two feet in diameter, are placed for the purpose of boiling down brine. The earthen filters are constructed in precisely the same way as that which has been already described in connection with the Midnapore district, but are far larger, their diameter varying from six feet to as much as eight feet. Salt efflorescence, from the surface of the clearing around the factory, having been lixiviated in these filters, the brine so obtained is boiled down in the iron boilers placed upon the circular open spaces in the dome-shaped roof of the furnace, a brisk fire of jungle fuel is kept up between the parallel walls, and as the salt precipitates in the boilers, it is scooped out of them and stored in a heap on the ground to drain and dry. The salt so produced is very like that produced in the Midnapore district, white and small in grain, not unlike Liverpool, but of poorer colour and brilliancy and liable to absorb moisture. Each of the iron boilers used is said to turn out from a maund to a maund and-a-half per diem, and the quantity of salt produced daily on a factory with a furnace of eight boilers would therefore amount to from 8 to 12 maunds. In the case of factories situate near the clearings some salt is carried inland in head-loads, as there are no roads and no other means of carriage; but the greater quantity is conveyed away in boats which come down the line of the Sundarbans for the purpose and steal about the creeks in a most unobtrusive manner. From what has been said it will be apparent that the quantity of salt produced in the Sundarbans must be considerable and the trade important. The area over which it is openly sold would go to prove this. I found it selling openly by retail in the town of Jainagar about ten miles north of the Sundarbans, at Bhangorhat, within the limits of the Hurwa Police-station, and at Husainabad on the Esamati river far to the north-east on the border of the Khulna district. About fifteen miles south of Husainabad I found it being sold wholesale at the mart of Hingulganj, on the Esamati river in the 24-Parganas district and on the Khulna border. From Husainabad it is said to be carried up the Esamati river towards Basirhat; and the Police informed me that they suspected that it was sent to the Kidderpore and Tollyganj markets on the outskirts of Calcutta. In the Khulna district, I found it selling within the jurisdiction of the Kaliganj, Asasuni and Paikgacha police-stations, up to a point about fifteen miles south-west of Khulna itself. This is a wide area, and the fact of the salt being on view without any attempt at concealment in so many permanent shops, in a country where there are so few of these, would go to show that its consumption is very widespread. The boats carrying it follow the lines of least resistance, so to speak, and as the river lines trend to the north-eastward, so the traces of the illicit trade may be noticed in the same direction. I could not find any trace of the salt in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. It is said to be carried there in bags intermingled with bags of paddy, and if such a trade does exist, which is not unlikely, the salt probably passes up the Hooghly river to areas beyond Salt Law limits. I found the salt selling both in a pure state and also in admixture with Liverpool salt. In the Sundarbans it is said to sell at 24 seers per rupee, or Rs. 1-10-8 per maund, and a retail dealer at Asasuni in the Khulna district told me that it was obtainable at Husainabad in the 24-Parganas district at Re. 1-14-0 per maund, and that he had purchased it at Rs. 2-8-0 per maund from boats passing his village. As a general rule, this illicit salt is sold to consumers at the same price as the duty paid article, and the lowest rate was Rs. 3-12-0 per maund retail. The trade is a lucrative one, and there is every reason to believe that it is financed and carried on by wholesale dealers who profess to trade in duty-paid salt only, of which they keep small stores in their shops to divert suspicion. It could hardly be carried on to the extent that it is were it not for an organization of some sort, as it is not only the settlers on the line of clearings who manufacture salt. Men from the inland country go down to the Sundarbans in not inconsiderable numbers for the express purpose of working salt factories. It was said by local residents that from the neighbourhood of Jainagar alone, some five hunderd men, "Podhs"

(low-caste Hindus) and Muhammadans go down to the Sundarbans every season for the express purpose of working salt factories. The implements required for such factories are cheap and few in number, iron boilers costing from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 each, two or three phowrahs, and a few earthen vessels for carrying brine. Even so, however, there must be some organization which arranges for adequate boat carriage at timely seasons and for the distribution of the salt over a wide area of country. The season for manufacture begins after the cessation of the monsoon, as soon as the heat of the sun has dried the jungle and salt efflorescence begins to appear. It continues throughout the cold season, and until about April, with the greatest briskness. It then slackens somewhat, as the south wind and storms oblige boats to traverse river channels with caution, and the exceptionally high spring tides flood the jungle lands and check manufacture by obliterating salt efflorescence. Some factories are deserted at this season, but at others work goes on during the intervals between spring tides, until the fall of the first showers of the monsoon. I have spoken of the safety with which this kind of manufacture can be carried on. To avoid being tedious I will relate briefly the experiences of three days in illustration. Coming down the Piali river, the launch anchored near Balaharnia, a small hamlet of seven houses, inhabited by Uriyas and Bengalis, and situate in a small, newly-formed clearing. On going ashore I found quantities of salt efflorescence scraped up all about the village, earthen filters were working in the jungle round about, and in some brushwood a little distance from the houses I found about ten seers of illicit salt in an earthen vessel, which the owner had evidently removed from his house on seeing the Police launch arrive. I had heard that a salt factory was being worked by these villagers, but it was hopeless to look for it in the dense jungle without some definite indication. Next day the Police took me to see some salt factories which they had seized some months before. Going down the river channel, we reached the mouth of a creek during the ebb, and the water was so shallow, and the current so strong that we had to wait for the flood. We went up the creek at last, could not find one cluster of factories, but found the second one owing to the jungle having been cut down, and then had to wait for the ebb in order to get back to the launch. Returning to Balaharnia, after being absent the whole day, I found that one of the men of the village, who had quarrelled with his fellows, was ready to show me the salt factory in the forest for a consideration. He led me about a mile into the jungles, and on the bank of a creek, and on the edge of a clearing, I found a working salt factory with a large earthen filter eight feet in diameter, a furnace arranged for eight iron boilers and a platform on a neighbouring tree as a retreat from tigers. There was no one at the factory, and the boilers had of course been removed. The factory was in regular work, and in fact salt had been produced that very day, as the traces showed. From what I saw it was clear that the manufacture within the houses was being carried on by the women and children, and that this jungle factory was the business of the men. On the third day I started to the south-westward with two Uriya wood-cutters as guides to see some salt factories which were known to exist in that direction. The Police had visited some of them earlier in the season, but the jungle was so dense, and the creeks so numerous and so alike, that they were quite unable to act as guides. The Uriyas found one set of factories with difficulty, and it was apparent that salt had been made shortly before, as there were traces of it on the ground where it had been placed in a heap to drain, and the fires were still alight in the furnaces. In searching for the second group of works, we lost ourselves in the maze of creeks and our guides failed us; we had to force our way up a creek, with dense jungle almost meeting over our heads, towards a clearing in which there was a hamlet about two miles away; from this hamlet we got a guide, a salt manufacturer himself, who took us to the second group of factories, which was situate in dense dwarf date jungle. These works were about fifty in number, and the ground about them was a perfect swamp owing to the spring tides having flooded the jungle. Returning, another group of salt factories was seen in a clearing on the bank of a river channel. We went down this channel at the close of the ebb, and could see nothing as we were twenty feet and more below the top of the bank. Returning, we came on the top of the flood, on a level with the jungle, and were then able to see the clearing and the salt factories in it. These details will give an idea of the difficulties in connection with the detection of salt manufacture in the Sundarbans. The manufacturers themselves work in perfect safety. The Police cannot reach them by way of the clearings to the northward without being noticed and warning being given; and during the ebb boats cannot come up the creeks from the southward against the strong tidal current. Even if a surprise is affected, all the men have to do is to take the iron boilers off the furnaces and disappear with them into the jungle. In such cases the Police have endeavoured to destroy the factories, but this has practically no effect, as any damage done is repaired in a very short time. Even if the earthen filters and furnaces were to be entirely demolished, new ones could be constructed in a few hours.'

"Mr. Ashton estimates the loss of revenue from illicit manufacture in the 24-Parganas at Rs. 1,50,000, a sum which was arrived at by assuming that at least 500 men are engaged per six months in illicit manufacture, each working 20 days a month, and making not less than a maund of salt per diem. Mr. Ashton's enquiries have been tested by further investigations conducted by Mr. Ross, the Commissioner of the Sunderbans, and by Babu Madhu Sudhan Chaudhari, Assistant Superintendent of Police. In the course of enquiries extending over 500 square miles, Mr. Ross discovered 21 factories, each fitted with from four to eight boilers, and his experiments showed that a six-boiler

factory was capable of turning out $3\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of salt a day, and it is patent that these boilers were not intended to produce salt for mere petty home consumption. This officer's report derives especial value from the fact that he had at first been rather sceptical about the existence of illicit manufacture on a large scale, and seemed to consider that Mr. Ashton had over-estimated its extent, but when he came to investigate the matter personally he formed a different opinion. Babu Madhu Sudhan Chaudhari travelled over 700 miles of the Sunderbans and came across seven big centres of illicit manufacture in which there were as many as 186 factories, in working order, of the type described by Mr. Ashton, and he further reports that he received authentic information from eye-witnesses that in 12 other centres manufacture was carried on in open factories from November to April by professional manufacturers for the purpose of trade. It is difficult to say with any accuracy what the loss of revenue is from this manufacture, it is estimated by different observers at from $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh to 6 lakhs of rupees, but it is evident that it must be very considerable from the reports already mentioned and also from the fact that the consumption of salt in the thanas where illicit manufacture goes on is far below the average.

"Illicit manufacture is also believed to be carried on to some extent in the districts of Midnapore and Chittagong.

"It has accordingly been decided to employ in the coast districts of Bengal such a preventive establishment as will be able to deal effectively with the illicit dealings in salt by striking at the very root of illicit manufacture. Such an establishment is intended to be permanently entertained in the 24-Parganas and the districts in Orissa, but it is also proposed to employ a small establishment tentatively to prevent smuggling and illicit dealings in salt that may be prevalent in the districts of Chittagong, Midnapore, Backergunge and Khulna.

"It will be useless, however, to employ these establishments unless the law is strengthened in such a way as to enable the officers employed to deal effectively with persons who make an improper use of salt-earth in defraud of the revenue. Power is, therefore, taken in the Bill to enable the Local Government to regulate and limit the excavation, collection, possession and sale of salt-earth in specified areas in saliferous tracts. It is not intended to interfere with the poorer classes who may make use of small quantities of salt-earth which they may find at their very doors for cheapening domestic consumption. It has always been, I rejoice to say and will, I am confident, continue to be, the policy of Government to deal leniently with such persons, but the persons against whom the provisions of the Bill are directed are those who collect large quantities of salt-earth in order to manufacture panga salt for sale, and the traders who purchase such salt and make large profits from the sale of it. The Bill has been circulated, and has been revised with reference to the opinion received which are, on the whole, favourable, and I have now to move that it be read in Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

EXTENSION OF THE POLICE ACT, V OF 1861, TO CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane, with the leave on the Council, postponed till the next meeting the following motions standing in his name, namely—"that the Report on the Bill to extend certain portions of the Police Act, V of 1861, to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, be taken into consideration, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee," and "that the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 30th April 1898.

CALCUTTA;
The 17th May, 1898.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 30th April, 1898.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., Advocate-General of Bengal.
The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. C. TURNER.
The Hon'ble NORENDRA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble SALIGRAM SINGH.
The Hon'ble KALI CHARAN BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble JATRA MOHAN SEN.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUNDS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked:—

Is the Government aware that Tauzi No. 880, Chuddo Hazari, a mahal situate in the Contai sub-division of the district of Midnapore, has been permanently settled with the proprietors of Jullamutha Estate, and that Tauzi No 2720, Mutas Kaleender Balushye, has been settled with the same proprietors, one of the conditions entered in the *potta* being that the proprietors will have the privilege of constructing *bunds* with a view to reclaim the lands and bring them under cultivation? Is it the case that in contravention of such a condition, a Notification, No. 243 of the 8th December, 1896, has been issued, prohibiting the construction of *bunds* in the tracts between the sea-dyke and the Bay of Bengal, where these lands lie, with the result that the proprietors have been put to heavy loss every year, as they are prevented from bringing these lands under cultivation?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"Mahal Chaddo Hazari, bearing tauzi No. 880 in the Midnapore Collectorate, was permanently settled with the proprietors of the Jalamutha Estate; there is no condition in the kabuliyat that the proprietor will have the right to construct *bunds*; there is a condition that if *bunds* are required they must be paid for by the proprietor and not by Government. Mahal Mutas Kaleendar Balushye, bearing tauzi No. 2720, was temporarily settled with the same proprietor from 1st April, 1887 to 31st March, 1898; the lease, the term of which has expired, contained no reference to *bunds*. It is correct that a Notification No. 243 of the 8th December, 1896, was issued proposing to

extend the provisions of clause (*b*), section 76 of the Embankment Act over an area between the sea-dyke and the Bay of Bengal, and prohibiting the erection of any new embankment or addition to any existing one. The Notification was issued under the powers vested in the Lieutenant-Governor under the Embankment Act, and was necessitated in the interests of the tract of country some 1,000 square miles in extent behind the sea-dyke, the drainage from which passes by sluices through the dyke, and so by channels across the foreshore to the sea. If the foreshore were enclosed by embankments to the exclusion of the tides, the scour from which at present keep these channels from silting, the channels would fill up, resulting in the vast area behind the sea-dyke becoming water-logged. It has not been possible within the time available to have the necessary local enquiry to ascertain how the lands of the two mahals in question lie in relation to the area covered by the Notification referred to, but it is not thought that the foreshore lands, which are subject to the action of the tides, could ever have been of value to the proprietor; while, as has been explained, it is not possible to allow them to be enclosed and cultivated without resulting damage to a much larger tract of country. The policy of discouraging the construction of *bunds* in the area covered by the Notification is in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee who were appointed in 1889 to consider the effect and causes of the floods in the Midnapore district. The immediate cause of the Notification was the construction of a ring embankment which obstructed twelve of the water-courses referred to."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked:—

(*a*) Is the Government aware that about a year ago Rani Hari Priya Debi, eight-anna proprietor of the Jullamutha Estate, submitted a memorial to Government to allow her to construct *bunds*, and that no order has yet been passed upon the memorial; and that Babu Bhupendranarain Roy, the other eight-anna proprietor of the Julamala Estate, submitted a petition to the Collector of Midnapore as Superintendent of embankments in that district, praying that he may be allowed to construct *bunds* as provided for by Government when making the settlement, and that no order has yet been passed upon the memorial?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to pass early orders on the memorials, so that the proprietors may not be subjected to further heavy losses in the future?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"(*a*) It is correct that Rani Hari Priya Debi submitted a memorial to Government for permission to construct embankments on her estate; it is also correct that Babu Bhupendranarain Roy submitted a similar petition to the Collector of Midnapore, upon which the Superintending Engineer has recently reported.

"(*b*) The matter, which is a difficult and complicated one, is still under consideration, but as at present advised, Government can hold out no hope to the petitioners of the possibility of acceding to their requests."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked:—

Is the Government aware that the Executive Engineer of Balasore has been prosecuting the land-holders within the prohibited area before the Criminal Courts with a view to prevent them from constructing petty *bunds*, and is it the case that convictions in these cases have been upset on appeal either by the Sessions Judge or the High Court? Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of the number of such proprietors with the result of the criminal prosecutions instituted against them before the Sub-divisional Magistrate and the result on appeal or revision?

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane replied :—

"Government is not at present in possession of complete information as to the number of criminal prosecutions instituted by the Executive Engineer of Balasore or as to the result of them on appeal or revision. It is understood that cases have been instituted under the provisions of the law, where amicable negotiations had failed. Further enquiry will be made on the subject."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked :—

Is the Government aware that the entire portion of the Majamutha Estate, which is held under the direct management of Government, has been excluded from the prohibitory tract, and will the Government state why this indulgence has been shown to the Government, and why the proprietors of private properties have been debarred from it ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane replied :—

"It was considered necessary to extend the prohibition of the Notification only to such areas as were within one mile of any drainage channel, beyond which distance it was not considered that the prejudicial effect of embankments upon the water-courses would be operative. The lands of the Majnamutha estate fall beyond the limit prescribed, and were not therefore included in the Notification. In any case Government would not erect embankments which would be injurious, and it would be unnecessary for Government by notification to prohibit itself from doing what it had no intention of doing."

THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked :—

I have the honour to call attention to the observations noted in the margin which occur in paragraph 20* of the Government Resolution on the re-organisation of the Education Department, dated the 26th March, 1897, and to ask what steps, if any, have been taken for giving effect to the intentions of the Government for improving the position of officers in the lower classes of the Provincial Service of the Education Department, and if not, whether, having regard to the savings effected by the re-organisation scheme, will the Government be pleased to give full effect to the intentions of Sir Alexander Mackenzie in this respect ?

* The Lieutenant-Governor now sanctions the introduction of the new scheme with effect from 1st August, 1896. His Honour observes that, owing to the narrowness of the scale of the Provincial Service, as compared with existing salaries, the prospect of officers in the lower classes are very discouraging. For instance, officers now placed in class VI on Rs. 250 of the service are all in class III (Rs 200—20—300) of the existing service, and before they can receive any increase of pay, they must rise to the top of class VI, and then move slowly to the top of class V. He also observes that the Provincial Service of other Provinces are practically devoid of class VIII on Rs. 150. Sir Alexander Mackenzie regrets this state of things, and, with a view to improving the prospects of Provincial Service officers, he proposes at an early date to consider whether something may not be done by assigning a greater number of appointments to some of the intermediate classes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane replied :—

"The Provincial Educational Service was benefitted by the re-organisation scheme to the extent of some Rs. 60,000 a year. Sir Alexander Mackenzie submitted proposals to the Government of India by which further benefits would be conferred on the lower grades of that service, but the Government of India were unable to grant further concessions."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked :—

Will the Government be pleased to state (a) how many vacancies have occurred in the different grades of the Provincial Service since the date of the re-organisation; (b) how many vacancies in the 6th and 7th classes have been filled up by promotions from the Subordinate Service, how many by appointments of

outsiders and how many by promotions of officers in the VII and VIII classes respectively of the Provincial Service; (c) whether this practice of appointing outsiders and promoting from the subordinate ranks has not materially prejudiced the prospects of officers in these two classes; (d) whether, considering the block that exists, Government thinks it desirable to grant any extension to officers who have already attained their 55 years and to promote officers in the Subordinate Service to Provincial posts, to the detriment of officers already in that service; (e) whether if the exigencies of the service make such promotions unavoidable, will the Government be pleased to place officers thus promoted to the last class of the Provincial Service with personal allowances equal to the difference of their pay and that of class VIII of that service, without superseding those who are already in the Provincial Service?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"(a)—The vacancies which have occurred in the different grades of the Provincial Service since the date of re-organisation are—1 in class I; 2 in class III; 2 in class IV; 2 in class V; 5 in class VI; 3 in class VII and 3 in class VIII. These vacancies in the several classes include those which arose from death, retirement and promotion.

"(b) The vacancies mentioned above imply 12 vacancies in class VI; of these none has been filled up by promotion from the Subordinate Service, three have been filled up by the appointment of native gentlemen who were outsiders, to the vacancies caused by the retirement from the Indian Service of Sir Alfred Croft and Messrs. Ewbank and Stack, and another outsider will take the place of Mr. Robson, who has been transferred to the Punjab. The remainder either have been or will be filled by promotions from class VII. The vacancies in class VII, as implied by the figures given in answer to (a) would be 15. These must be reduced by the four outsiders; so that they come to 11 in all; of these three have been filled by the appointment of officers from the Subordinate Service. The remainder either have been or will be filled up by promotions from class VIII.

"(c) The practice of 'appointing outsiders' existed under the old system and cannot be altogether avoided if the efficiency of the Department is to be maintained. There have been three cases of promotion from the subordinate ranks. These have been treated as exceptional cases. Two of the officers had been selected by Sir Alfred Croft for special preferment in the former Subordinate Service, and would have found a place in the Provincial Service had the re-organisation taken place at a somewhat later date. It was thought right that they should take the places in the Provincial list according to the relative positions formerly held in the former Subordinate Service by those into whose ranks they were being admitted. The third officer stood next to these two, and it was thought right that he should receive similar treatment. It has been ruled that if an Officer is in future promoted from the Subordinate to the Provincial list, he shall be placed at the bottom of the class corresponding in pay to that which, as a Subordinate Service Officer, he had been receiving. Instances of this kind will be rare.

"(d) As regards extensions of service to officers who have attained the age of 55, the Government is bound by the orders contained in Article 503 of the Civil Service Regulations, which, on financial grounds, discountinance the compulsory retirement of an efficient officer, except for special reasons.

"(e) For financial reasons it is not possible to act upon the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—

I have the honour to call attention to the remarks noted in the margin contained in the 7th paragraph* of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 23rd July, 1896, and to ask (a) how many officers teaching general subjects and how many teaching oriental languages have not been included in the Provincial Service; (b) whether the last four appointments of class VIII (*vide* Resolution No. 1244, dated the 26th March, 1898, of the Government of Bengal) are not new appointments not originally included in the assigned number 107 of the Provincial Service sanctioned by the Government of India; (c) if they are new, whether it would not be more consistent with the spirit of the Government Resolution quoted above to create four additional posts in that service, having regard to its subsequent increased needs which were not contemplated before; (d) whether the present arrangement has not seriously prejudiced the interests of the Professors who were already in the Education Service at the date of the last letter (No. 2832, dated the 14th August, 1895,) of the Government of Bengal on the subject of the re-organisation of the Education Department, but were placed in the Subordinate Service list?

* The principles upon which appointments recruited for in India are to be classed in the Provincial or in the Subordinate Service are:—

(1) that the line between the two services will be drawn rather according to the nature of the office held than according to pay;

(2) that generally Professors Inspectors and Joint and Assistant Inspectors are to be included in the Provincial Service; and Deputy Inspectors, Head Masters of district schools and officers of lower rank in the Subordinate Service, &c., &c.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"(a) Two officers in the Bethune College for Ladies and one officer in the Chittagong College, who teach general subjects, have not been included in the Provincial Service. College Maulvis and Pandits, who have not been so included, are ten in number. The Provincial Service cadre was fixed on the supposition that three such appointments should be given to the Bethune College, and two to the Chittagong College, and this has been done. If more consideration were shewn to these institutions, it could only be done at the expense of the larger and more important Government institutions. As regards Professors of Oriental Languages it so happens that one more than the number originally intended for admission is now actually employed in the Provincial Service.

"(b) The last four appointments are not new appointments properly speaking. They have in no way increased the number of appointments originally fixed for the several colleges. In the case of Babu Hridoy Chandra Bannerjee, he is in addition to the complement originally assigned to the Presidency College, but in consequence of this the Dacca College is one short of its assigned number.

"(c) The appointments are not new.

"(d) The interests of Professors who remain in the subordinate list are not, it is believed, injuriously affected by the changes which have taken place, as some of their number will doubtless in time find a place in the Provincial Service, and it may be presumed that all round they will be gainers."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked:—

Whether having regard to the very great inconvenience and hardship entailed on the officers of the Subordinate Service by the new scheme being held in abeyance on the one hand, and the practical suspension of their promotion under the old scheme on the other, will the Government be pleased to issue a revised promotion list according to the old Subordinate Service scale, until the orders with regard to the new scheme have been received from the Government of India?

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane replied:—

"The Government of Bengal has asked the Government of India to allow the scheme which has been placed in abeyance to be resuscitated, with retrospective effect, and as the interests of officers are as far as possible being safe-guarded, no good would come of issuing a revised list according to the old Subordinate Service scale."

ALLEDGED LAWLESSNESS IN BURRA BAZAR.

The Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen asked:—

Whether it is known to Government that, notwithstanding all that has recently been done to suppress lawlessness at Burra Bazar in Calcutta by legislative and executive measures, there still exists in that locality a band of professional ruffians, called *Gundahs*, who habitually terrorize over people; and if so, what steps, if any, it is intended to keep them under more efficient control, and stamp out the evil altogether, if possible?

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane replied:—

"The Commissioner of Police reports that so far as he knows there are no bands of *gundahs* in Burra Bazar at present. He has received no complaints of lawlessness or terrorism for several months back. Should there be any outbreaks of lawlessness or terrorism in Burra Bazar or elsewhere in Calcutta, Government will take prompt measures to suppress them."

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked:—

Will the Government be pleased to make a statement with regard to the suspicious cases of plague which have recently appeared in Calcutta? Are they cases of true bubonic plague? Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the Report of Dr. Haffkine on the subject.

The Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen said:—

In view of the panic and alarm caused in Calcutta by the reports of several suspicious cases of plague in the City and of the exodus that has already commenced, I have the honour to enquire to what extent the Government will be prepared to mitigate the stringency of the rules in regard to the arrangements required to be made for segregation and disinfection, in the case of respectable people, especially as regards *purdah* women and children, in the event of an outbreak of the plague?

(*a*) Have any cases occurring in Calcutta been reported to Government as cases of plague?

(*b*) Has Government taken any steps to ascertain if there are or were real cases of plague? If so, what are those steps?

(*c*) Has Dr. Haffkine pronounced any opinion as to the nature of the bacilli he may have found in the blood and fluid of the glands of patients that were sent to him? Is Government aware that there are differences of medical opinion as regards the bacteriological diagnosis of plague; that the true bacillus of plague, if there is any, has not yet been positively determined; that some say it is Kitasato's bacillus, others that it is Yersin's,—which is the true plague bacillus? Others again have said that there is a third variety which is found in plague cases, and that it is yet uncertain which is the real pathogenic bacillus. Under these circumstances, would it not be premature

to declare Calcutta to be a plague-stricken city? If Government had acted on the opinion of the late Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, Dr. Simpson, Calcutta would long ago have been declared as such. Would it have been proper to do so?

The Hon'ble MR. TURNER asked:—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the alleged cases of plague in Calcutta during the past week, or cases of disease resembling plague, and will the Government be pleased to state the result of the enquiries made in connection with the said cases?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"I will answer all the questions relating to plague together. The facts are as follows:—On the night of the 16th April a sudden death from fever, accompanied by swelling of the glands of the left groin, occurred in Kapalitola, a crowded locality near Bow Bazar. The *post-mortem* examination showed symptoms which were regarded by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Health Officer of Calcutta as suspicious. On the other hand an experienced local practitioner considered the case to be one of septicæmic fever of a type known to him as not uncommon in Calcutta. The deceased was a native of Eastern Bengal, resident in Calcutta, and there was no evidence whatever of his having had any communication with persons coming from the areas in Bombay and the Panjab which are infected with plague. The house in which he died was thoroughly disinfected; all persons who had been in contact with him were removed to a segregation camp in Narkooldanga; and all clothes which might convey infection were burned, compensation being at once paid to their owners. Cultures were made from the important organs and were sent to Monsieur Haffkine at Bombay for bacteriological examination.

"On the following day three other persons in Kapalitola were found to be suffering from somewhat similar symptoms. One of these, a boy two years and-a-half old, has since died, and the other two are under observation. Seven other persons who had been in contact with the deceased were discharged after detention for ten days, during which time they showed no suspicious symptoms.

"A Dom who assisted at the *post-mortem* examination got accidentally pricked in the finger, and has been dangerously ill, but is now reported to be recovering.

"On the 27th April three more cases occurred in the neighbourhood of Kapalitola, one of which was fatal.

"On the 24th April four cases, of which three were fatal, occurred in Market Street and Municipal Office Street, and on the same day a man died with suspicious symptoms at 39, Ezra Street. On the 27th four more cases occurred in the same locality, two of which have proved fatal. There were three cases, one fatal, on the 28th; and two more, one of which died, occurred yesterday.

"On the 25th April a bearer in the employ of Messrs. Kilburn and Company died suddenly at 4, Fairlie Place, and on the following day a second bearer of the same firm died in Jaun Bazar.

"On the morning of the 28th a man employed in Clive Street was admitted into the contagious ward of the Campbell Hospital with suspicious symptoms, and died the same evening.

"On the 27th April four cases were admitted into the Medical College Hospital from Phear's Lane, Chunam Gully and Champatola.

"Owing to the admitted existence in Calcutta at all times of the year of a form of fever accompanied by bubonic swellings, which on occasions proves fatal, and in view of the fact that the general death-rate of the town for the week ending the 23rd April was only 31·3 per thousand per annum as compared with 38·9, the mean death-rate of the corresponding period for the last five years, there seemed until yesterday morning to be room for

doubt as to the character of the suspicious deaths which have occurred during the last fortnight. That, I fear, can now no longer be said. Monsieur Haffkine, whose authority on the subject of plague is undoubted, now reports by telegram: "Cultivation sent from Calcutta produced typical plague involution forms. Identity with plague microbe undoubted." The Lieutenant Governor has conferred with all the Medical Officers of Government who have seen the suspicious cases, and they are unanimous in pronouncing them to be true plague. As I have already stated, no connexion can be traced between the persons affected, all of whom are residents of Calcutta, and any travellers who have arrived from the areas now infected in the Bombay Presidency and the Panjab. All such travellers are most carefully inspected at Chausa and Chakardharpur. Their railway tickets are punched with a peculiar mark before they leave the infected area, and persons holding such tickets are kept under observation throughout the journey and for ten days after their arrival in Calcutta. No suspicious cases have been discovered among the persons from Bombay and the Panjab who are now under observation here, and the Health Officer, after making special inquiry into the point, has been unable to trace any connection between the local cases and the arrivals from infected areas. Rats, however, have been found dead in considerable numbers in the press-room of the East Indian Railway and in godowns connected with the coasting trade with Bombay, and it is possible that the infection has been imported by these animals.

"The fact already mentioned, that the general death-rate of the town is exceptionally low, affords grounds for believing that the cases which have now been reported are the first which have occurred, and that if the people co-operate cordially with the Government it may be possible to prevent the disease from gaining a firm footing in the town. The possibility of plague appearing in Calcutta has long been foreseen, and a scheme for dealing with it was prepared by the Chairman of the Corporation in consultation with the Government some months ago. As part of that scheme twenty-five doctors and as many nurses were procured from England, and it was arranged that until their services were required in Calcutta they should be employed and paid by the Bombay Government. The Bombay Government has now been asked by telegram to send two doctors and two nurses at once for duty in Calcutta, and more will be called for as occasion may demand. Meanwhile from the very first as ample precautions have been taken as if the first case had been known to be a case of plague. A plague hospital and a segregation camp had already been prepared; the suspected cases were removed to the hospital, and the contact cases isolated at the camp. All houses believed to be contaminated have been disinfected as thoroughly as possible, and places in which dead rats have been found have been thoroughly cleansed.

"The measures to be adopted in dealing with an outbreak of plague are stated briefly in Chapter XVI, Report on the Plague in India, 1896, 1897, recently published by the Government of India. They are the following:—

(a) The prompt detection of cases by carefully enforced death registration, house-to-house visitation, and such other means as are found practicable.

(b) The segregation of the sick and their careful nursing and treatment in well-ventilated and sanitary hospitals.

(c) The segregation, after disinfection of clothing, bedding, &c., under medical supervision and in sanitary surroundings, of the persons who, by association with the sick, have been especially exposed to the risk of infection.

(d) The evacuation of infected houses and localities, the inmates being lodged in carefully supervised health camps.

(e) The thorough cleansing and disinfection of infected houses and localities before the inmates are permitted to return.

(f) The enforcement of general sanitary precautions, such as extensive cleansing of dwellings, freer admissions of light and air, destruction or modification of insanitary buildings, improvement of drainage and conservancy, abatement of overcrowding, and opening out of congested localities.

"Plague Regulation No. 9 of the 10th November 1897 gives effect to these principles in Calcutta, but mitigates them in the case of the upper classes by providing in rule 46 for the formation of private hospitals and segregation camps subject to the necessary precautions.

"To these must now be added inoculation with the prophylactic virus prepared by Monsieur Haffkine in his Laboratory at Bombay. Monsieur Haffkine asserts that inoculation by this material "prevents from 80 to 90 per cent. of deaths from plague and reduces the plague from an epidemic form to the position of a sporadic disease." Surgeon-Major-General Harvey was deputed by the Government of India last month to Bombay specially to examine the results of M. Haffkine's inoculations. This Government asked to be informed of Dr. Harvey's conclusions, and enquired further whether, if those results were favourable, the Government of India would agree to any modification of the segregation system. The Government of India have replied that Surgeon-Major-General Harvey's report is being forwarded by post. It is stated to be generally favourable to the system of inoculation; but the Government of India consider that the inoculation of the inmates of an infected house cannot take the place of the evacuation of the house, which is essential for the purpose of disinfection. They hold that the inmates of an infected house may be given the option of being inoculated instead of being removed to an observation camp for the full period of incubation; but after inoculation it will be necessary to keep them in a segregation camp during the course of the inoculation in order that they may be properly sheltered and kept under medical surveillance. As soon as the process of inoculation is over they may be released from segregation. The Government of India also consider that the inmates of houses round an infected house may, if they submit to inoculation, be exempted from both evacuation of the houses and segregation of their inmates. These concessions do not affect the treatment of persons actually suffering from plague in uninoculated households, who must be segregated either in public or private hospitals. But now that the efficacy of the Haffkine virus has been demonstrated, the experiment will be tried of exempting all families, which have been entirely inoculated prior to the occurrence of any case of plague among them, from liability to segregation. That is to say, if a member of a completely inoculated family is attacked by plague, neither he nor his family will be liable to removal to a segregation camp. This privilege will be subject to the strict proviso that any case that may occur in the family must be reported to the Health Officer within twelve hours of the patient falling ill, and that the directions of the Health Officer as to the isolation of the patient within the house and the daily disinfection of all parts of it are faithfully carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes it to be distinctly understood that while on the faith of the experience in Bombay he strongly commends the method of inoculation to the people, inoculation will be pressed on no one. Every man will be left entirely free to satisfy himself of its efficacy and of the propriety of asking for it in the circumstances of his own household. Every assistance will be given to those who do apply, but the matter is left absolutely and entirely to the discretion of the people themselves.

"This Government has already recognised and given effect to the principle that all hospitals, whether Government hospitals or private caste hospitals, should be so arranged as to provide accommodation for the immediate family of the patients. It is of the first importance that the sick people should not be separated from their families. In the plans that have been drawn up for the plague hospitals now under construction the unit is the family block, which is divided into two parts communicating with each other—one for the patients and the other for the members of the family who accompany them. Each such block will be self-contained and secluded, and will be so arranged that female patients can be admitted without any violation of their *purda*. The physicians of the family will be admitted at all times, and any method of treatment that is desired may be resorted to. There can be no question that the most dangerous place for the members of an uninoculated family is the house or room in which the plague-stricken person was attacked, and that they will be far safer in the hut in which he is being treated because it is open to light and air.

"Finally, I may explain that the third question asked by the Hon'ble Babu Narendra Nath Sen is based upon a misapprehension of the scientific aspects of the subject. Only one plague bacillus is known. It was discovered almost simultaneously and independently by Kitasato and Yersin during the Hong-Kong epidemic of 1894. Their discovery has been verified during the present epidemic in India by Monsieur Haffkine, Mr. Hankin, various Medical Officers of the Government of India, the members of the scientific missions sent to Bombay by the Governments of Germany, Austria, Russia and Egypt, and by other foreign scientific authorities. But this bacillus produces three different forms of plague—simple, septicœmic and pneumonic—according as it attacks different parts of the human system. The bacilli discovered by Dr. Simpson were not plague bacilli at all. They were common atmospheric bacilli, and Dr. Cunningham showed conclusively that they did not come from the blood of the persons supposed to be suffering from plague, but were the result of contamination by the air."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"To the very clear and calm statement which has been read to you by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, I think it is desirable that I should, on an occasion so important, add a few words of my own.

"You have heard that not till yesterday were we able to say whether the dropping cases which have occurred during the last ten days were or were not plague. It is, alas, now certain that they were plague, and, as was our duty, we have told you frankly and at once.

"But I want you to take courage, and to give courage to those whom you represent and influence.

"You know now that in a population of 800,000 people there has been only the absolutely infinitesimal occurrence of a couple of dozen cases in ten days. They are few and sporadic, and every one has been dealt with as it occurred, with the entire precautions that the plague rules require. We think, therefore, we may assume that the plague has been taken firmly and in time. We have had the immense advantage over Bombay in 1896 that we were on our guard, and that the plague had not established itself before it was recognised. It has come at a time of year which is the least advantageous to the spread of it, and in a season which, as the Hon'ble Mr. Risley has shown to you, is exceptionally healthy. There is therefore every reason to hope and believe that we shall succeed in preventing the plague from assuming an epidemic form; and in all the encouraging features of the case no sensible person will feel the smallest grounds for alarm. I am sure you will all join with me in circulating to your constituents this consoling and re-assuring character of the case.

"In another and very important matter I will ask you to give your aid in re-assuring the people. Whenever segregation is necessary, it will be carried out with the strictest regard to the feelings of human nature. No wife shall be separated from her husband, no husband from his family, and the better classes will receive every encouragement in the arrangement of private hospitals in their own compounds or in garden houses in the suburbs to which they can remove themselves and their families in case of attack. But in addition to all this mitigation of the Bombay rules, we have announced to you to-day the success of a new method. Inoculation, I repeat, will be pressed on nobody, but in this method, when once you have assured yourselves of its efficacy, lies, I am satisfied, the assurance of safety to our city. I have made a great experiment. We have intimated to you that when families have been completely inoculated, we will leave them alone, even if plague attacks a member of it. It is a risk, but a risk worth running. We accept it because we believe the inoculated patient will have the very mildest form of attack, and he will not be a material danger to his family or his neighbours.

"The policy of segregation is a painful necessity; the policy of inoculation we suggest to you is, at last, and for the first time in the great battle with plague in India, a policy of hope.

"Therefore it is, gentlemen, that I bid you be of good cheer. Our plague is meanwhile a mere tiny business, for which we have made the most careful

preparations, and which we hope to keep a tiny business. But should it be otherwise, we start our battle under conditions and with methods which give us assured hopes of such a victory as has not yet been won in India.

"I am told that large numbers of people are leaving Calcutta under the apprehension that quarantine is about to be established. They may be re-assured. There is no such intention whatever."

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.

The Hon'ble MR. TURNER said:—

I would like to call attention to the nuisance to the public caused by the dilapidated condition of the Calcutta Tramways, and to ask if the Local Government would take action to compel the Corporation to put them in order?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"The question is governed by sections 13 and 18 of Bengal Act I of 1880 as regards the portion of the Tramways within the jurisdiction of the Corporation, and by section 3 of Bengal Act II of 1884 as regards the portion outside that jurisdiction. The Government has no power to compel the Corporation to put the Tramways in order."

SALT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley, with the leave of the Council, postponed till the next session, the following motion standing in his name, namely—"that the Bill to amend the Salt Law in Bengal be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, the Hon'ble Babu Kali Charan Banerjee, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Mover." He said:—

"I shall be consulting the wishes of Hon'ble Members if I ask permission to defer the consideration of this motion until the meeting of the Council in the rains. I therefore ask permission to postpone this motion."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"To this course the Government has no objection. It is an important Bill, and I shall be glad if all Hon'ble Members will thoroughly consider it before the Council proceeds to discuss it."

EXTENSION OF THE POLICE ACT V OF 1861 TO CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane moved that the Report on the Bill to extend certain portions of the Police Act, V of 1861, to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta be taken into consideration, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee. He said:—

"I understand there is no opposition to the Bill, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to say anything."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said:—

"On Saturday last I asked for a postponement of the consideration of this Bill, because the Select Committee had introduced a new and important principle in the Bill, and it was necessary to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to it. That sanction has now been obtained."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA; }
The 17th May, 1898. }

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

FINAL REPORT ON THE WHEAT CROP OF 1897-98 IN BENGAL.

THE following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 9th May 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the Wheat Crop of 1897-98 in Bengal.

Explanatory.—In previous years, the final report on the wheat crop furnished estimates of the area and outturn of the wheat crop of the principal wheat-growing districts only. In order to make the report complete, estimates are now furnished of the crop in all the wheat-growing districts of these Provinces.

Under the standing orders of Government, an abstract statement is also annexed to this note, giving the reports of District Officers as to the sufficiency of food-stocks in their districts and the general level of the prices of food-grains during the past year.

2. *Character of the season.*—It has been already stated in the different forecasts recently published by this Department that the rainfall of the monsoon season of 1897 was favourable to the sowing of all kinds of *rabi* crops, inasmuch as it was abundant and well distributed and left sufficient moisture in the soil to enable the seeds to germinate There was copious rain in October; in November the rainfall was slight though well distributed, and in December it was below the normal. In January, in Bengal Proper, the rainfall was above the normal; but was deficient in the important wheat-growing districts of Bihar, as also in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In February, the rainfall was above the normal in North Bengal and Bihar, and below the normal elsewhere. In March, the rainfall throughout the Province was less than the normal. More or less general rain was received in April.

3. *Area cultivated.*—The total area sown this year, as will be seen from the district returns appended to this note, amounts to 1,573,400 acres, and that sown last year amounts to 1,341,700 acres. There is thus an increase in the area sown this year of 231,700 acres, or 17·26 per cent., over last year's area. This is mainly due to the favourable character of the season.

Outturn.—In the preliminary forecast, the general outturn of the wheat crop was estimated at 15 annas. Since the issue of that forecast, the weather has been good on the whole,

and there appears to be no reason to modify this estimate. The outturn of the previous year was only 10 annas. The gross outturn in 1897-98 may be estimated at 594,700 tons against 387,000 tons in the previous year.

4. The following is a summary of the harvests of the year 1897-98. It has been obtained from the marginally-noted reports issued by this Department:—

Final report on the *bhadoi* crops in Bengal, 1897, dated 18th December 1897.
Final report on the winter rice crop in Bengal, 1897, dated 18th December 1897.
Note on the outturn of the *rabi* crops in Bengal for 1897-98, dated 9th April 1898.

Bhadoi crops.—The season was favourable to the cultivation of *bhadoi* crops. The total area cultivated with all kinds of *bhadoi* crops in 1897 amounted to 16,323,700 acres against 15,864,100 acres cultivated in the previous year. Eleven out of 45 districts reported crops varying from above 16 annas to a little below 19 annas, six districts returned average crops of 16 annas, twenty-seven districts returned crops varying from above 12 annas to a little below 16 annas, and only one district reported a poor crop of 9 annas. The general yield of the *bhadoi* crops was estimated as over the average of 16 annas. The crop of the previous year was estimated at 10½ annas only.

Winter rice.—The season generally was very favourable to the cultivation of the winter rice crops. The total area cultivated in 1897 amounted to 31,572,700 acres against 29,143,200 acres cultivated in 1896. Two districts of these Provinces reported bumper crops of 20 annas; twenty-one districts reported bumper crops varying from above 16 annas to 19 annas; eleven districts reported average crops of 16 annas; and the remaining 11 districts returned crops varying from 14 to less than 16 annas. The crop for the Province as a whole was estimated by this Department at 18 annas against an 8-anna crop for the previous year.

Rabi crops.—The season for the *rabi* crops was also favourable. The outturn in 1897-98 of all the *rabi* crops of these Provinces, and also of such special crops as sugarcane, tobacco, &c., was estimated at 15½ annas against 10½ annas estimated for 1896-97. The outturn of the *rabi* food crops, inclusive of sugarcane, was estimated at 16¼ annas for 1897-98, as compared with an outturn of 10½ annas estimated for the previous year.

5. *Food-stocks and prices of food-grains.*—The statement as to food-stocks and the prices of food-grains is of especial interest this year, showing as it does how the plentiful

harvests of the past six months are assisting the country to recover from the famine of 1896-97. From almost every district, it is reported that the food-stocks of previous harvests are not plentiful and that prices have ruled higher. But at the same time the large majority of District Officers report that the supply of food-grains in the present year has been above the average, and that prices have fallen since the recent crop of winter rice has come into the market.

Although the prices of common rice and wheat have now fallen below the level they stood at in April 1897, they are still far above the average, and it cannot perhaps be hoped that they will fall permanently until the deficiency of food-stocks has been made good.

Wheat exports from Bengal and Bihar—From the statistics given in the margin, it will be seen that the imports of wheat into Calcutta from Bengal and Bihar for the nine months April to December 1897, amounted to 1,33,205 maunds, as compared with 5,25,039 maunds, the imports of the corresponding period of 1896, and an average of 7,45,916 maunds for the past five years. Short crops and high prices are the explanation of this great fall in the export trade in wheat in Bengal and Bihar.

Imports of wheat into Calcutta from Bengal and Bihar during nine months April to December 1897.

	Mds.
1892	13,76,096
1893	6,43,104
1894	2,03,600
1895	9,81,744
1896	5,25,039
Average of the five years.	7,45,916
1897	1,33,205

N. N. BANERJEI,

Asst. Director of Land Records and Agriculture in Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th May 1898.

(Countersigned.)

P. C. LYON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Final Report on the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1897-98.

District.	Acreage— Of current year's crop (1897-98)	Of previous year's crop (1896-97).	Average of four preceding years (viz., 1892-93 to 1895-96).	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in— Column 3.	Column 4.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Outturn in tons. Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of four preceding years (viz., 1892-93 to 1895-96).	Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in— Column 10.	Column 11.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Annas	Annas							
Burdwan ...	1,300	1,100	1,400	+18·18	—7·14	16	4	500	100	400	+400·00	+25·00	Owing to favourable rainfall, an average crop has been harvested.	
Birbhum ...	5,400	100	5,100	+5,300·00	+5·88	14	4	1,900	10	1,200	+17,900·00	+60·00	There was very little rain after the wheat was sown, but as the lands under wheat were irrigated from tank-water, a 14-anna crop resulted.	
Bankura ...	6,000	2,800	5,300	+114·29	+13·20	14	6	2,000	400	1,400	+400·00	+42·86	The acreage and outturn are the same as were shown in the first forecast.	
Midnapore ...	2,600	1,600	2,100	+62·5	+23·80	14	11	900	400	600	+125·00	+50.00	The increase in the area brought under cultivation this year is due to timely rainfall, and for the same reason the outturn is likely to be better.	

District.	Acreage— Of current year's crop (1897-98).	Of previous year's crop (1896-97).	Average of four preceding years (viz., 1892-93 to 1895-96).	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in— Column 3.	Column 4.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Outturn in tons. Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of four preceding years (viz., 1892-93 to 1895-96).	Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in— Column 10.	Column 11.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Annas	Annas							
Hooghly ...	100	(35)	100	+185·71	......	16	7	(38)	(6)	(28)	+538·33	+35·71	Nothing has taken place to alter the preliminary forecast.	
24-Parganas ...	200	100	300	+100·00	—33·33	16	5	100	(12)	100	+733·33	......	The increase in the area under wheat this year as compared with that of last year is due to favourable rainfall. The same cause also accounts for the increase in the estimated outturn of the present year.	
Nadia ...	26,700	6,600	20,000	+304·55	+33·50	11	2½	7,100	400	4,600	+1,675·00	+54·35	The Subdivisional Officer of Meherpur has revised his previous estimate by reducing his figure in column 2 to 10,900 from 15,680 acres in consequence of an error in his first forecast.	
Murshidabad...	150,400	92,600	133,300	+62·58	+12·90	11	3	39,800	6,700	32,800	+494·03	+21·34	The increase both in area and outturn as compared with that of the previous year is due to the favourable rains of the year.	

Jessore ...	3,100	1,700	2,600	+23·33	—19·15	10	8	500	(34)	800	+1,370·59	—37·50	The figures have been revised. As a separate fore. ast of the wheat crop is being submitted for the first time, the figures in columns 4 and 11 are only rough estimates. The sowing was late this year for want of seed, and the crop did not grow well for want of rain.
Rajshahi ...	76,900	69,400	73,400	+10·80	—1·91	11½	6	21,600	10,000	23,000	+116·00	—6·08	
Dinajpur ...	1,800	1,800	1,800	......	......	12	11	500	500	500	......	......	
Jalpaiguri ...	2,400	4,000	3,200	—40·00	—25·00	11	5	600	500	1,000	+20·00	—40·00	The outturn was better than last year's owing to more favourable weather during the present year.
Darjeeling ...	5,100	5,100	5,100	......	......	12	8	700	500	700	+40·00	......	Seasonable rainfall accounts for the increase in outturn.
Rangpur ...	30,700	32,700	36,400	—6·11	—15·65	14	11	10,100	8,400	11,700	+21·43	—13·67	
Pabna ...	15,000	11,610	19,200	+37·93	—16·66	16	6	6,230	2,200	5,300	+169·36	+16·98	The better outturn is due to the rainfall in January and February 1898.
Mymensingh ...	8,000	8,000	12,500	......	—36·00	10	8	2,700	2,100	5,600	+28·57	—50·30	
Faridpur ...	1,800	2,200	1,800	—18·18	......	16	5	700	300	500	+133 33	+40·00	The rainfall in the end of January 1898 improved the state of this crop, and an average crop has been harvested.
Patna	106,400	102,000	100,600	+4·31	+5·76	15½	12½	45,300	35,800	27,600	+26·54	+61·13	The increase both in the area and the outturn of the crop is due to seasonable rainfall throughout the year.
Gaya	142,300	132,200	128,900	+7·36	+10·31	16	16	62,500	58,100	39,200	+7·57	+63·61	The increase in area in column 2 over that shown in column 3 is due to timely rainfall at the time of preparation of fields and of sowing.

District.	Acreage— Of current year's crop (1897-98).	Of previous year's crop (1896-97).	Average of four preceding years (viz., 1892-93 to 1895-96).	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) area in— Column 3.	Column 4.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Outturn in tons. Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of four preceding years (viz., 1892-93 to 1895-96).	Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) outturn in— Column 10.	Column 11.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Annas	Annas							
Shahabad ...	120,000	153,500	119,800	−21·82	+0·16	14	10½	45,000	43,200	29,680	+4·16	+52·04	......	The Collector estimated the average outturn of the wheat crop per acre as 570 lbs. The estimate of 966 lbs. accepted for previous returns has been accepted here.
Saran ...	123,900	89,600	145,690	+38·43	−14·90	16	13	61,200	31,900	51,900	+91·22	+17·92	The season has been favourable. The crop is stated to be generally much above the average.	
Champaran ...	118,100	87,900	118,000	+35·74	+0·08	16	12	36,900	20,400	27,700	+80·88	+33·21	Exceptionally good rainfall in October 1897 induced cultivators to sow a larger area than the average and ensured a good average crop.	
Muzaffarpur ...	71,000	50,000	70,000	+42·00	+1·42	16	11	31,200	15,100	25,000	+105·96	+24·80	No change since the submission of the preliminary forecast. Hence the remarks made therein still hold good.	In the preliminary forecast, the area in column 3 was returned as 71,000 acres.
Darbhanga ...	109,600	90,000	102,000	+21·77	+7·45	16	12	48,100	29,600	33,000	+62·50	+45·75	The satisfactory result is due to sufficient moisture at the time of sowing.	
Monghyr ...	99,900	97,200	105,900	+2·77	−5·66	14½	11¼	40,500	30,300	37,005	+33·63	+9·46	Owing to timely rains and seasonable weather, the outturn has been better than last year's.	

Bhagalpur ...	190,300	[illegible]	139,300	−4·25	+0·47	16½	13	77,100	63,300	64,600	+26·66	+19·19		
Purnea ...	21,800	24,300	22,800	−13·24	−5·70	18	11	8,900	7,400	9,100	+20·27	+9·87	In the first forecast, the outturn was estimated to be 14 annas, but now it appears to be not less than 15 annas.	
Malda ...	36,500	42,000	43,000	+31·91	+98·33	16	12	37,600	15,500	15,700	+142·58	+139·49	The increase in area and outturn is due to favourable weather.	
Sonthal Parganas.	11,900	9,900	26,300	+20·39	−54·75	15	8	3,400	1,300	5,200	+161·54	−34·61	The distribution of rainfall was favourable. Hence the outturn has been better than that of last year.	
Cuttack ...	2,100	1,000	1,400	+110·00	+50·00	13	4	700	100	500	+600·00	+40·00	There was no rain when the plants were growing and in ear. Hence a smaller yield is expected than that estimated in the first forecast.	
Balasore ...	100	300	300	−66·66	−66·66	16	8	(23)	(33)	100	−33·33	−78·00	Wheat is not much grown in this district and the soil is not suitable for it. It has been ascertained that an acre of land can yield only 496 lbs. in this district.	
Angul and Khondmals.	100	100	100	......	......	12	6	(32)	(16)	(32)	+100·00	—		
Hazaribagh ...	8,000	8,600	8,500	......	−5·88	15	9	1,600	900	1,300	+66·6	+16·66	The rainfall of the year was more favourable than that of the previous year, hence the increase in the outturn.	
Lohardaga ...	1,400	500	1,400	+180·00	......	12	12	200	100	100	+100·00	+100·00	The very dry cold weather is the cause of the outturn being below the average.	
Palamau ...	18,200	4,500	18,000	+344·44	+1·11	13	5	4,000	500	4,000	+700·00	......	The area in column 2 of the statement was wrongly shown as 14,300 acres in the first forecast. It should be 18,200 acres, as shown in this return.	
Manbhum ...	3,300	700	5,000	+357·14	−36·00	17	3½	700	100	800	+600·00	−12·50	The figure in column 4 is open to considerable doubt.	The Deputy Commissioner has changed the figures in column 3 from 1,600 acres shown in the first forecast to 700 acres as shown now.
Singhbhum ...	2,800	1,600	2,800	+62·5	−7·14	16	8	500	200	400	+150·00	+25·0	Owing to seasonable rainfall, the outturn is much better than was originally anticipated.	
Total ...	1,574,400	1,341,700	1,522,100	+17·26	+3·37	15	10	594,700	386,900	469,800	+53·70	+30·35		

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

STATEMENT II.

Abstract of the information regarding the prices and general condition of stocks of the supply of food-grains in the Province for 1897-98, as furnished by District Officers.

DISTRICT.	Cause of extension of wheat cultivation in recent years.	Whether the produce of the year's supply of food-grains has been much above or much below the average.	Whether the food-stocks of former harvests are plentiful or not.	Whether the prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher or lower than usual.	What have been the causes of increase or decrease of exports of wheat, and how far has the movement been influenced by a scarcity or otherwise of food-grains.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan ...	......	Considerably above the average	The food-stocks of former harvests are reported to be not very plentiful, owing to large exports.	The prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher than usual.	Very little wheat is cultivated in this district, and what is cultivated is grown for home consumption and not for export.	
Birbhum ...	......	Much above the average	Food-stocks of harvests previous to 1895 were plentiful. The outturn of 1895 and 1896 was below the average. On the whole the stock at the commencement of the year was more than sufficient for the district. There was, however, brisk export during the year which reduced the food-stock.	Very high at the commencement of the year, the highest figure (6 seers 12 chitaks) being attained in August 1897, though there was an appreciable fall on the harvesting of the *aman* crop. The year closed with higher prices than those prevalent in previous years.	There was no export of wheat from this district during the year.	
Bankura ...	......	Average crop during the year ...	There were only an 8¼ annas crop in this district during 1896-97 and 9¾ in 1895-96, followed by heavy exports; consequently the food-stocks of former harvests are not at all plentiful now.	Owing to the failure of crops, there was a famine in the district during 1897-98, and the prices of food-grains generally ruled higher than usual.	Wheat is not much grown in this district, and there is no exportation. It is imported in small quantities from other districts to meet the demand of the people whose staple food, however, is rice.	
Midnapore ...	......	Above the average in the Sadar and Ghatal subdivisions, but an average one only in the Contai and Tamluk subdivisions.	Plentiful in the Sadar subdivision and not plentiful in other subdivisions.	The price of food-grains generally have ruled higher than usual.	A very small quantity of wheat is exported from the Sadar subdivision.	
Hooghly ...	......	Much above the average	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	During the first part of the year, the prices of food-grains ruled higher than usual. During the latter part of the year, after the harvest of the winter rice crops, prices have been lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year.		

Howrah	..	Much above average	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	The prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher than usual. The price of common rice rose from Rs. 3-2-9, the average of four years, to Rs 4-2-10 per maund during last year.	......
24-Parganas	..	Supply of food grains has been an average one.	Food stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	The prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher than usual.	There has been no export of wheat from this district.
Nadia	....	Below the average ...	Not plentiful . . .	Higher than usual ...	There has been an increase in the exportation of wheat owing to a better outturn of rice, which is the principal food-grain of the people.
Murshidabad	......	The outturn of the winter rice has been 16 annas, whereas that of other food-grains, such as wheat, &c., is considerably below the average.	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	The prices of food grains ruled much higher than usual from April to October. The prices approximated to average rates during the latter part of the year.	The export of wheat has been about the average, and has not been influenced by scarcity or any other cause.
Jessore ...	..	A little above average	Food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	Prices of food-grains generally ruled higher than usual.	Wheat is only grown in two subdivisions in this district. There is probably no exportation.
Khulna ..	.....	Well above the average	Food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	The prices of food-grains ruled higher than usual from the beginning of the year up to November last, when the plentiful supply of winter paddy reduced the price to ordinary rates.	... ..
Rajshahi .	..	A little below average	Food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful	The prices of food-grains have ruled generally higher than usual	There was no export of wheat
Dinajpur .	.. ...	Above the average. It was estimated at about a 14-anna crop all round.	Food-stocks are not plentiful	The prices of food-grains have ruled higher than usual.	There is no cultivation of wheat in this district worth speaking of.
Jalpaiguri	...	Above the average .	The food stocks are not plentiful ..	Prices of food-grains ruled higher than usual.	There is no export of wheat from the district. Only a small area is under this crop, and the produce is locally consumed
Rangpur		A little above average .	The food-stocks are not plentiful ..	Prices of food-grains ruled much higher than usual till September when the aus crop was harvested. There was a steady fall in prices till the month of January, since then the price remained steady.	Wheat is not exported from this district to any appreciable extent

DISTRICT.	Cause of extension of wheat cultivation in recent years.	Whether the produce of the year's supply of food-grains has been much above or much below the average.	Whether the food-stocks of former harvests are plentiful or not.	Whether prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher or lower than usual.	What have been the causes of increase or decrease of exports of wheat, and how far has the movement been influenced by a scarcity or otherwise of food-grains.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bogra ...	......	Much above the average	The food-stocks of former years' harvests are very scanty, owing to large exportation to other districts.	The prices of food-grains have ruled very much higher than usual.	......	
Pabna ...	......	Some what below the average ...	The food-stocks of former harvests were practically nil.	The prices of food-grains have ruled much higher than usual.	There is practically no wheat cultivation in this district.	
Dacca	......	A little above the average ...	The food-stocks have not been plentiful.	The prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher than usual.	......	
Mymensingh	......	Ditto ditto	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	Ditto	The cultivation of wheat is very limited in this district.	
Faridpur ...	......	About average	Not plentiful in the beginning of 1897-98; moderately plentiful at present.	Higher than usual	Wheat is not extensively cultivated in the district, hence there is no export of the crop.	
Backergunge...	......	Above average	The food-stocks of former harvests are very scanty.	The prices of food-grains have generally ruled higher than usual.	......	
Tippera ...	......	Little above the average	The food-stocks of former harvests are, if not plentiful, at least sufficient.	The prices of food-grains have generally ruled higher than usual.	......	
Noakhali ...	......	The supply of food-grains was 4 annas above the average.	The food-stocks are not plentiful ...	The prices of food-grains have ruled higher than usual.		
Chittagong ...	......	Below the average	The food-stocks are not plentiful ...	The prices of food-grains have generally ruled higher than usual.		
Patna ...	......	Above the average	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	The prices of food-grains ruled much higher than usual.	There has been no noticeable increase or decrease in exports of wheat.	
Gaya ...	......	Above the average	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful, owing to the prevailing scarcity in other districts.	The prices of food-grains generally ruled higher than usual during the first half of the year and they have been about average during the remaining months of the year.	This district is not a wheat growing district.	

Shahabad	Ditto	The food-stocks are plentiful in Buxar and Bhabua subdivisions but not so in Arrah and Sasaram subdivisions	The prices of food grains have generally ruled higher than usual	Export of wheat from Arrah is reported to be nil which seems doubtful. The export figures for Buxar and Sasaram are reported to be not available. The Subdivisional Officer of Buxar however reports [illegible] trade was brisk due to better harvest of *rabi* crops there than in the neighbouring [illegible] the North-Western Provinces. The [illegible] was not influenced by scarcity. Decrease in [illegible] has been reported in Bhabua
Saran	*Bhados* 14 annas, winter rice 17½ annas and *rabi* 17 annas, that is, *bhadoi* below the average and winter rice and *rabi* above the average.	The food stocks of former harvests are almost exhausted, as the food grains during 1896-97 were much below the average	Prices generally have ruled higher than usual	Very little wheat is exported from this district
Champaran	Not below the average	The food-stocks of former harvests were very scanty	The prices of food-grains were generally very much higher than usual in the first half of the year; they were much lower in the latter part of the year	There has been a decrease in the export of wheat due to the general scarcity
Muzaffarpur	Somewhat above the average ..	The food stocks are plentiful	The prices have generally ruled higher than usual	Wheat is not exported from this district.
Darbhanga	Was an average one	Food-stocks of former harvests may be estimated almost nil, owing to scarcity in 1896-97	The prices have been little higher than the average	The wheat crop is not grown largely in the district; the produce is utilized for local consumption
Monghyr	A little above the average	Food stocks are plentiful everywhere excepting in the Jamui sub-d[illegible]	Pr[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhagalpur	The supply of food-grains has been an average one all round, and in places much above it	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful	Prices of food-grains [illegible] higher than [illegible] ly the [illegible] ter almost normal	Th[illegible] of [illegible] Th[illegible] does not a[illegible] to [illegible] fluation in the export trade this year
Purnea	The supply of food-grains has been nearly up to the average	Food-stocks are not plentiful	The p[illegible] of food-gr[illegible] ruled very high [illegible] and the [illegible] in August 18[illegible]	Th[illegible] is little ex[illegible]rt of w[illegible] produce [illegible] consumed lo[illegible]
Malda	An average one	Food stocks are not adequate	The prices of food-grain[illegible] unusually [illegible] to O[illegible]ber [illegible] they are [illegible]	Ex[illegible]t of wheat was much [illegible] than in previous years [illegible] high prices

DISTRICT.	Cause of extension of wheat cultivation in recent years.	Whether the produce of the year's supply of food-grains has been much above or much below the average.	Whether the food-stocks of former harvests are plentiful or not.	Whether prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher or lower than usual.	What have been the causes of increase or decrease of exports of wheat, and how far has the movement been influenced by a scarcity or otherwise of food-grains.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sonthal Parganas.	......	Above the average in most parts of the district.	The food-stocks were practically exhausted in the late famine.	The prices of food-grains have generally ruled high.	The Subdivisional Officer of Godda reports that large quantities of wheat were exported to Behar and the North-Western Provinces; that of Rajmahal reports decrease in the export, and that of Pakaur says, that the export is normal.	
Cuttack ..	......	Supply of food-grains has been well up to the average.	The food-stocks of former harvests were small and scanty.	In the beginning of the year the prices of food-grains were very high till the winter harvest was brought into the market.	A very limited quantity of wheat is grown in the district. None is exported.	
Balasore ..	......	A little below the average	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	Prices ruled higher on account of scarcity, though moderate during the latter part of the year 1897.	Wheat is not exported from this district.	
Angul and Khondmals.	......	An average one	The food-stocks of former harvests were deficient.	The prices of food-grains ruled little higher than usual owing to the bad harvests of previous years and to exports in large quantities to Cuttack and Ganjam.	Wheat is not much grown in this district and is not exported.	
Puri ...	......	The supply of food-grains is below the average.	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful, owing to flood and subsequent drought.	The prices of food-grains generally ruled higher than usual.	......	
Hazaribagh ...	......	Slightly over the average crop ...	Food-stocks of former harvests were exhausted by the famine.	Prices of food-grains ruled higher than usual up to November. They have become normal again.	Wheat is not exported from this district.	
Lohardaga ...	......	About the average	Food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	The prices of food-grains have ruled higher than usual.	Wheat is grown only in a very small quantity in this district, and is never exported.	
Palamau ..	......	Below the average	The food-stocks have been exhausted owing to famine in this district.	Prices of food-grains generally have ruled very high indeed.	Wheat is not exported from this district.	
Manbhum ..	......	Above the average	The food-stocks of former harvests are not plentiful.	The prices of food-grains ruled unusually high up to August. After that time they began to fall.	Wheat is not grown largely enough in this district as to admit of export.	
Singhbhum ..	......	Fully up to the average	The food stocks are not plentiful owing to last year's short crops.	The prices of food-grains ruled higher than usual.	There is no trade in wheat in this district.	

FINAL REPORT ON THE OILSEED CROPS OF BENGAL, 1897-98.

THE following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 10th May 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

FINAL REPORT ON THE OILSEED CROPS OF BENGAL, 1897-98.

Explanatory.—This report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the different kinds of oilseeds grown in these Provinces, inclusive of both the *rabi* and *bhadoi* varieties of *til.*

As explained in the first forecast issued on the 22nd February last, the normal areas shown in column 4, Appendix A, are based generally on the average areas sown in the past five years. For the districts, however, of Jessore, Shahabad, Sarán, Champaran and Manbhum, the estimates of District Officers have been accepted, as they have been returned after careful revision.

2. *Character of the season.*—The character of the early part of the season was reviewed in the preliminary forecast issued in February last. It may be thus summarised:—The good rainfall of the monsoon of 1897 left sufficient moisture in the soil for the sowing of the oilseed crops. More than the normal fall of rain was received throughout these Provinces in October. In November, rain was well distributed. In December, the fall was a little below the normal. In January, rain was deficient in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but above the normal in Bengal Proper. In February, the rainfall was lighter than usual in South-West and East Bengal and in Orissa, and was heavier than usual in North Bengal and Bihar. In Chota Nagpur, it was almost normal. The latter half of February was almost entirely rainless. Since the issue of the first forecast, there has been very little rain. In March, the fall was less than the normal in all parts of these Provinces. In the first half of April rain was slight and scattered, but in the latter half it was more general.

3. *Area cultivated.*—In the first forecast of the oilseed crops, the total normal area under oilseeds in these Provinces was estimated at 3,920,900 acres. In the returns now received, estimates of normal area have been revised by many District Officers, and the total as now returned amounts to 4,004,900 acres. The total area cultivated this year amounts to 4,160,800 acres, while that cultivated last year amounts to 3,520,600 acres. There is thus an increase in the estimate of area cultivated this year, both as compared with the estimate of normal area and with that of the area

under cultivation last year, and this is due to the favourable character of the season up to and at the time of sowing.

4. *Character of the crop.*—Out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, 14 districts return crops of 16 annas and above, 22 districts report crops varying from 12 to a fraction less than 16 annas, and 9 districts report crops less than 12 annas. Twenty-three District Officers have not modified the estimate given in their first forecast, ten officers report that the crops have improved, and twelve that they have deteriorated.

These estimates support the general estimate of 14 annas given in the preliminary forecast for the Province as a whole. The outturn of the oilseed crop of 1896-97 was estimated at 11 annas over a smaller area cultivated.

5. *Gross outturn.*—The gross outturn of all kinds of oilseeds grown in these Provinces during 1897-98 is estimated at 719,600 tons against 483,200 tons which is believed to have been the outturn last year.

The normal rates of outturn assumed in calculating the gross outturn are for linseed, rapeseed and mustard, 6 maunds per acre, and for other oilseeds $4\frac{1}{4}$ maunds per acre.

N. N. BANERJEI,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(Countersigned.)

P. C. LYON,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd May 1898.

APPENDIX A.

Final Report on the Oilseed Crops of Bengal, 1897-98.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Linseed	26,600	25,600	26,500	6	16	Owing to seasonable weather, there has been an average outturn of 16 annas throughout the district.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	18,600	17,200	17,600	6	16		
		Til	3,600	3,000	3,000	6	16		
		Other oilseeds ...	4,500	5,700	6,400	8	16		
		Total ...	53,300	51,500	53,500	6	16		
	Birbhum ...	Linseed	800	200	800	3½	14	There has been very little rain since November 1897. Had there been winter rains there would have been an average crop.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	2,000	200	2,500	3	14		
		Til	400	100	400	3½	14		
		Total ...	3,200	500	3,700	3½	14		
	Bankura ...	Linseed	1,000	800	1,000	6	16	The outturn has been found to be greater than that estimated in the previous report and is due to the continuous favourable weather of the year.	The estimates in column 4 are based on the average areas sown in the past five years.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	7,000	1,700	8,500				
		Til	6,000	2,200	9,200				
		Other oilseeds ...	8,000	2,100	9,000				
		Total ...	22,000	6,800	27,700	6	16		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan (concld.)	Midnapore ...	Linseed	15,000	11,700	20,000	6	10¼	The increase in the area brought under cultivation this year as compared with last year is due to seasonable rain at the ploughing and sowing times and for the same reason the outturn is better. Want of rain at the time of harvesting has marred the prospects of the crop somewhat.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	33,000	29,900	35,000	9	11½		
		Til	26,000	19,700	29,300	8	11		
		Other oilseeds ..	21,000	19,500	22,400	6	11½		
		Total ...	95,000	79,900	106,700	7½	11½		
	Hooghly (with Howrah).	Linseed	2,300	1,900	1,900	6	9		
		Rapeseed and mustard.	4,200	3,300	3,400	5	9		
		Other oilseeds ...	2,000	1,800	1,700	6	9		
		Total ...	8,500	7,000	7,000	5½	9		
Presidency.	24-Parganas	Linseed	1,000	400	1,200	4½	16	The increase in the area sown and in the estimated outturn is due to good fall of rain this year. Some damage is said to have been caused to "Other oilseeds" in Barasat subdivision, but the crop is expected be an average one.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	400	400	400	5½	16		
		Til	600	500	700	9	16		
		Other oilseeds ...	3,000	800	3,500	5	16		
		Total ...	5,000	2,100	5,800	6	16		
	Nadia ...	Linseed	44,000	39,600	53,900	4½	11	The increase in the area sown this year as in well as the outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	27,000	27,400	35,800	3½	13		
		Til	11,000	6,200	15,500	5½	11		
		Other oilseeds ...	10,000	4,600	15,000	5½	11		
		Total ..	92,000	77,800	120,100	4½	11		

PRESIDENCY.	Murshidabad	Linseed	27,000	23,300	30,500	4	9	The decrease in the estimate of outturn as compared with that shown in the first forecast is due to the want of rainfall since the submission of that forecast.	The figures shown in column 4 are based on the averages of areas sown in the past five years.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	19,000	14,900	23,700	5	10		
		Til	7,000	5,300	8,100	6	12		
		Other oilseeds ...	14,500	11,700	20,0 0	5	11		
		Total ...	67,500	55,200	82,300	4½	10		
	Jessore ...	Linseed	37,200	10,200	36,100	4½	9	Figures in columns 4, 5 and 6 have been altered, more reliable information having been now received. The season was not unfavourable on the whole.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	51,400	30,800	49,100	7	13½		
		Til	26,600	24,200	26,200	10½	15		
		Other oilseeds ...	6,800	4,800	5,900	8	12		
		Total ...	122,000	70,000	117,300	7½	12½		
	Khulna ...	Linseed	4,700	4,000	5,200	8	14		
		Rapeseed and mustard.	60,000	55,000	65,000	6½	12		
		Til	5,300	6,900	1,000	7	12		
		Other oilseeds ...	5,000	5,100	5,100	10	12		
		Total ...	75,000	71,000	76,300	7	12		
RAJSHAHI.	Rajshahi ...	Linseed ...	3,000	2,900	3,000	8	12		
		Rapeseed and mustard.	92,000	88,900	92,000	9	13		
		Til	1,600	1,500	1,700	8	12		
		Other oilseeds ...	45,000	44,900	44,900		12		
		Total ...	141,600	138,200	141,600	8	12½		
	Dinajpur ...	Linseed ...	100	100	100	16	16	The autumn rains benefited the growth of the oilseed crops.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	126,000	120,000	120,000	16	16		
		Til	100	100	100	16	16		
		Total ...	126,200	120,200	120,200	16	16		
	Jalpaiguri ...	Rapeseed and mustard.	27,000	28,600	28,400	12	10	The decrease in outturn is due to deficient rainfall.	
		Til	400	400	400	10	9		
		Other oilseeds ...	800	900	800	16	10		
		Total ...	28,200	29,900	29,600	12	10		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
RAJSHAHI—concld.	Darjeeling ...	Rapeseed and mustard.	7,600	7,500	7,300	9	10	The increased outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	
		Til	100	100	100	8	8		
		Total ...	7,600	7,600	7,400	9	10		
	Rangpur ...	Rapeseed and mustard.	106,000	107,800	111,800	12	14		
		Til	700	800	800				
		Other oilseeds ...	800	200	200				
		Total ...	107,500	108,800	112,800	12	14		
	Bogra ...	Linseed ...	15,600	15,000	15,000	11	14	There has been no change since the submission of the first forecast.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	87,600	100,000	77,000	16	15		
		Til	14,000	14,000	14,000	10	12		
		Other oilseeds ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	12	13		
		Total ...	118,600	131,000	108,000	14¼	14½		
	Pabna ...	Linseed ...	20,400	20,000	22,500	10	12	The low outturn of this year is due to want of rain.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	110,000	112,000	117,000	11	13		
		Til	33,000	40,000	30,000	14	14		
		Total ...	163,400	172,000	169,500	11½	13		

Division	District	Crop						Remarks
DACCA.	Dacca	Linseed ...	7,700	7,600	5,400	9	15	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	93,000	88,200	92,200	9½	16	
		Til ...	15,000	15,100	14,600	11	17	
		Other oilseeds ...	32,000	33,800	33,800	9	14	
		Total ...	147,700	144,700	146,200	9½	15½	
	Mymensingh	Linseed ...	33,000	35,700	35,700	10	14	The outturn is expected to be a little better than that of last year owing to the improvement of the land in some places caused by the late earthquake.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	360,000	360,500	360,300	11	14	
		Til ...	74,000	72,700	72,700	11	12	
		Other oilseeds ...	200	200	200	12	8	
		Total ...	467,200	469,100	468,900	11	12	
	Faridpur	Linseed ...	5,000	5,200	5,200	5	14	Rainfall at the end of January improved the state of the oilseed crops generally, but the til crop suffered for want of rain in February and March.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	42,500	42,000	42,100			
		Til ...	7,600	8,000	4,200			
		Other oilseeds ...	4,500	4,500	4,500			
		Total ...	59,600	59,700	56,200	5	14	
	Backergunge	Linseed ...	30,000	29,800	29,800	8	14	The preliminary forecast was an under-estimate. The oilseed crop has been slightly under the average owing to want of rain.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	1,500	1,500	1,500	6	14	
		Til ...	20,000	28,800	28,800	8	14	
		Other oilseeds ...	6,000	5,900	5,900	6	14	
		Total ...	57,500	66,000	66,000	8	14	
CHITTAGONG.	Tippera	Linseed ...	5,000	4,800	5,500	10	10	The slight decrease in the outturn this year is due to want of timely rainfall.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	52,000	51,300	39,700	11	10	
		Til ...	18,200	19,000	18,200	13	12	
		Other oilseeds ...	200	200	200	8	8	
		Total ...	75,400	75,300	63,600	11½	10½	
	Noakhali	Linseed ...	15,400	13,700	15,500	7½	10	The increase in the area and outturn this year is due to better rainfall at the time of sowing.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	6,000	3,200	6,400	8	10	
		Til ...	5,000	3,000	5,700	8	11	
		Other oilseeds ...	700	800	800	6	9	
		Total ...	27,100	20,700	28,400	7½	10	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Chittagong—(concld.).	Chittagong ...	Linseed	500	200	500	3	10	The rain in the month of October has done much good to the crops.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	2,000	900	1,500				
		Til	100	100	100				
		Other oilseeds ...	100	100	100				
		Total ...	2,700	1,300	2,500	3	10		
	Patna ...	Linseed	19,500	19,500	19,200	10	15¼		
		Rapeseed and mustard.	25,000	26,900	26,000	13	15½		
		Til	2,000	2,400	2,200	9	12		
		Other oilseeds ...	12,500	12,300	11,800	11¾	14¾		
		Total ...	59,000	61,100	59,200	11	15		
	Gaya ...	Linseed	63,000	61,800	64,000	14	15		
		Rapeseed and mustard.	17,300	18,400	18,800	13			
		Til	10,000	9,300	9,300	12			
		Other oilseeds ...	78,000	80,400	80,500	13			
		Total ...	168,300	169,900	172,600	13¼	15		

Division	District	Crop							
PATNA.	Shahabad ...	Linseed	9,700	16,600	9,700	7½	13	....	The figures shown in column 4 are revised estimates furnished by the Collector.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	5,900	7,300	5,700	6½	12		
		Til	700	1,000	700	6½	12		
		Other oilseeds ...	5,400	11,500	5,400	9¾	13		
		Total ...	21,700	36,400	21,500	7½	12¼		
	Saran ...	Linseed	26,000	13,600	26,000	10	17	The figures in columns 4, 5 and 6 have been revised, as the figures received from subdivisions were obtained from the Settlement Department. Owing to sufficient moisture in the land on account of favourable rainfall, the average outturn of oilseeds probably exceeds 16 annas.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	23,000	17,400	23,000	11			
		Til	3,300	800	3,000	10			
		Other oilseeds ...	8,900	7,900	9,000	13			
		Total ...	61,200	39,700	61,000	11	17		
	Champaran	Linseed	61,000	47,000	61,000	12	16	....	The normal areas shown in columns 4, 5 and 6 have been reproduced from the preliminary forecast, as they were stated to be based on survey results. The figures returned for this report are not complete.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	24,000	18,000	24,000	13	17		
		Til	5,000	4,000	5,000	11	19		
		Other oilseeds ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	17		
		Total ...	91,000	70,000	91,000	12	16½		
	Muzaffarpur	Linseed	46,400	46,400	46,400	12	16		
		Rapeseed and mustard.	7,900	7,900	7,900				
		Til	800	500	800				
		Other oilseeds ...	3,300	3,300	3,300				
		Total ...	58,400	58,400	58,400	12	16		
	Darbhanga	Linseed	49,000	46,400	47,500	14	16		
		Rapeseed and mustard.	45,000	40,300	49,700	15	16¾		
		Other oilseeds ...	25,600	27,800	32,800	15	16		
		Total ...	119,000	114,500	130,000	15¼	16½		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
BHAGALPUR.	Monghyr ...	Linseed	5,000	4,500	4,900	12	14	Owing to timely rainfall, the outturn has been better than that of last year.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	8,500	7,800	5,200	12	14		
		Til	400	400	400	10	16		
		Other oilseeds ...	8,000	7,600	7,800	12½	15¼		
		Total ...	21,900	20,300	21,700	12	14½		
	Bhagalpur ...	Linseed	13,000	11,700	13,800	12	16·5	Seasonable rainfall accounts for the increase in column 8.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	36,500	33,600	37,300	14	17		
		Til	500	500	500	10	18		
		Other oilseeds ...	16,000	14,800	17,000	14	16·5		
		Total ...	66,000	60,600	68,600	13½	17		
	Purnea ...	Linseed	8,400	8,000	8,000	13	13	The outturn is less than that estimated in the first forecast because the plants did not attain full development.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	195,500	195,200	197,200	16	14		
		Other oilseeds ...	600	600	600	14	14		
		Total ...	204,500	203,800	205,800	15½	14		
	Malda ...	Linseed	10,200	10,200	10,200	12	16	The better outturn this year is due to the favourable distribution of rain.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	60,000	100,000	80,000	14	16		
		Til	7,000	7,000	7,000	12	16		
		Total ...	77,200	117,200	97,200	13¾	16		

	Sonthal Parganas.	Linseed	10,500	6,600	9,100	4	12	The distribution of rainfall was favourable; hence the better outturn this year.	The areas returned now in column 6 do not quite agree with the corresponding areas shown in the preliminary forecast.
		Rapeseed and mustard.	65,000	46,800	75,300	4	14		
		Til	2,800	1,100	1,900	3	12		
		Other oilseeds ...	80,400	23,600	93,200	4	14		
		Total ...	158,700	78,100	179,500	4	14		
ORISSA.	Cuttack ...	Linseed	4,000	3,600	4,100	7	12	The decrease in outturn this year is due to want of rain during the maturing time of the crop.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	13,600	11,800	14,100	9	14		
		Til	3,200	3,000	3,200	7	13		
		Other oilseeds ...	13,000	11,200	16,600	10	14		
		Total ...	33,800	29,600	38,000	9½	13½		
	Balasore ...	Linseed	400	.....	100	......	16	The increase in the area and outturn this year is due to seasonable rainfall.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	6,400	6,200	6,900	6	14		
		Til	2,600	1,900	2,100	5	14		
		Other oilseeds ...	700	400	600	8	12		
		Total ...	9,700	8,500	9,700	6	14		
	Angul and Khondmals.	Linseed	6,000	6,000	6,000	4	16		
		Rapeseed and mustard.	7,300	4,000	8,000	8	16		
		Other oilseeds ...	17,500	10,000	19,000	8	16		
		Total ...	30,800	20,000	33,000	7	16		
	Puri ...	Linseed	300	200	300	5	7	The increase in the area under til and other oilseeds is due to the free grant of waste lands for *toila* cultivation.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	5,800	5,000	4,600	6	12		
		Til	800	600	1,400	6	10	The decrease in the area sown this year with rape and mustard is due to revision of figures.	
		Other oilseeds ...	1,500	1,500	2,900	12	13		
		Total ...	8,400	7,300	9,200	7¼	12		
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Hazaribagh	Linseed	22,500	22,500	22,500	8	15	The good outturn this year is due to favourable rainfall.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	89,000	89,100	89,100		16		
		Til	11,000	11,000	11,000		18		
		Other oilseeds ...	146,000	146,300	146,300		16		
		Total ...	268,500	268,900	265,[illegible]	8	16		
	Lohardaga	Rapeseed and mustard.	67,000	40,000	70,000	4	12	The season was generally favourable to all oilseed crop; hence the increase in the outturn this year.	The figures shown in column 4 are based on the averages of areas sown in the past five years.
		Til	100	100	100	5	12		
		Other oilseeds ...	253,000	75,000	29[illegible],400	5	12		
		Total ...	320,100	115,100	368,500	4¼	12		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-98).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-98)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Chota Nagpur—concld.	Palamau ...	Linseed	8,000	8,800	1,300	6	11	The increase in the area sown this year as compared with that of last year is due to favourable rainfall.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	11,000	7,400	11,500	7	15		
		Til	8,100	10,500	9,500	7	14		
		Other oilseeds ...	2,300	2,400	2,400	7	13		
		Total ...	29,400	34,100	24,700	6¾	14½		
	Manbhum ...	Rapeseed and mustard.	33,700	3,700	33,700	3	19	The prospects have throughout been favourable. The areas differ from those previously shown, as they have been carefully revised.	
		Til	10,600	1,800	10,600	3	18		
		Other oilseeds ...	25,900	3,500	25,900	2	19		
		Total ..	70,200	9,000	70,200	2½	19		
	Singhbhum...	Linseed	7,000	6,700	6,000	9	16	The increase in outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	
		Rapeseed and mustard.	28,300	28,700	20,500	9	16		
		Til	8,200	4,600	4,600	9	16		
		Other oilseeds ...	9,200	600	19,500	9	16		
		Total ...	52,700	40,600	50,600	9	16		
	Total Bengal	Linseed	664,600	587,800	675,600	10¼	14		
		Rapeseed and mustard.	2,111,400	2,003,900	2,150,000	11½	14		
		Til	353,000	332,500	352,600	9½	13½		
		Other oilseeds ...	875,900	596,400	976,400	9½	13½		
		Total ...	4,004,900	3,520,600	4,160,800	11	14		

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

APPENDIX B.

Estimate of Outturn of the Oilseed Crops, 1897-98, in tons.

PROVINCE.	Names of oil-seeds.	ACREAGE.					OUTTURN IN TONS.					Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
		Of current year's crop, 1897-98.	Of previous year's crop, 1896-97.	Average of four preceding years (viz., 1892-93 to 1895-96).	Percentage by which column 3 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) area in— Column 4.	Column 5.	Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 3, 1897-98.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 4, 1896-97.	Average of four preceding years (viz., 1892-93 to 1895-96).	Percentage by which column 8 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) outturn in— Column 9.	Column 10.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bengal ...	Linseed	675,600	587,800	757,100	+14·94	−10·76	130,100	84,900	117,600	+53·24	+10·63	The normal rates of outturn assumed in calculating the outturns in columns 8, 9 and 10 are as usual for linseed and rapeseed and mustard six maunds per acre, and for other oilseeds 4½ maunds per acre. One ton has been taken to be equal to 27 maunds 10 seers 14 chitaks, or 27·27 maunds.
	Rapeseed and mustard.	2,150,200	2,003,900	2,217,600	+ 7·29	− 3·04	414,000	312,300	345,700	+32·65	+19·47	
	Til and other oil-seeds.	1,336,000	928,900	1,299,600	+45·73	+ 2·72	175,500	86,000	142,300	+104·07	+23·33	
	Total ...	4,160,800	3,520,600	4,274,300	+15·34	− 2·66	719,600	483,200	605,600	[illegible]	+ 18·82	

LIBERALITY OF NAWAB SIR KHWAJA AHSANULLA BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., OF DACCA.

No. 2978Medl., dated Calcutta, the 13th May 1898.

From—H. H. RISLEY, ESQ., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 217G, dated 3rd May 1898, in which you report that Nawab Sir Kwaja Ahsanulla Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Dacca, has placed at your disposal a sum of one lakh of rupees to take the necessary measures for preventing the spread of the plague to Dacca, and, in case of its appearance in that town, for the proper treatment of the poor, both Muhammadans and Hindus, who may suffer from the disease. The Nawab has offered to pay another lakh of rupees if necessary for the purpose.

2. In reply, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in publicly acknowledging this munificent gift and expressing his high appreciation of this further instance of the Nawab Bahadur's liberality. His Honour has already communicated his thanks to the donor by telegraph, and the fact has also been reported to the Government of India. A copy of this letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA BUILDING COMMISSION.

NOTIFICATION—No. 3084M.

The 17th May 1898.—The following is published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO CONSIDER WHAT AMENDMENTS ARE REQUIRED

IN THE

LAW RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS

IN

CALCUTTA.

THE draft Bill for the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act, which was promised in the concluding paragraph of our former report, is submitted herewith.

2. We have carefully considered the question whether the municipal authorities should fix a street alignment or building line with the object of securing the gradual widening of streets as buildings fall or are removed. We think the attempt to widen streets by this procedure should be abandoned, because no appreciable result can be expected for a great many years, and in the meantime streets to which the procedure is applied as opportunity occurs will present unsightly gaps. As, however, the procedure in question has formed part of the municipal law of Calcutta since the year 1856, it might possibly be considered inadvisable to abandon it now. We have, therefore, dealt with the subject in Chapter II of the accompanying Bill, and recommend that, if the procedure in question be retained, the amendments shown in that Chapter should be adopted.

3. We have, in section 40 of the accompanying Bill, provided for the grant of licenses to builders on payment of annual fees. We recommend that similar provisions with respect to plumbers, surveyors, and drainage contractors should be inserted in the Calcutta Municipal Bill now before the Bengal Legislative Council.

4. We desire specially to invite attention to sections 99 to 108 of the accompanying Bill, dealing with the re-allotment of bustees. These sections are quite new. As far as we can see, they are likely to work well in practice, but we think it very desirable that public opinion should be specially invited with regard to them.

In section 101 we have provided for a reference to the Chief Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court when any owner of land in a bustee which it is proposed to re-allot is dissatisfied with the valuation assigned by the General Committee to his land. We recommend that, in cases where an owner claims that his land is worth more than Rs. 5,000, he should be allowed at his option to apply to the High Court to determine its value, instead of to the Small Cause Court.

5. With reference to clause (*d*) of section 127 of the accompanying Bill, Babu Kally Nauth Mitter desires to invite attention to his dissent recorded in clause (*e*) of paragraph 138 of our former report, and to add that a limit of twenty-five times the assessed annual value would be specially unfair in the case of houses built for occupation by their owners.

6. We have not been able to frame a complete set of rules for regulating details of construction, for inclusion in Schedules A, B and C to the accompanying Bill. We recommend that the rules to be entered in these Schedules should be drawn by experts in engineering.

7. We have in the accompanying Bill described the Executive Committee as "the General Committee," believing that the use of the same expression as that employed in the Bill now before the Council would be found convenient. But we desire to say that we have settled the Bill on the supposition that the working of the clauses referring to this Committee will be entrusted to a Committee constituted in the manner recommended in paragraph 44 of our former report.

8. The accompanying Bill is not intended to set aside the dissents which have been recorded by individual members of the Commission in, or by way of annexure to, our former report. The members who recorded those dissents wish it to be understood that their views on the points dealt with in them remain unchanged.

9 We append minutes of our recent proceedings and some other papers which have been printed for us since our former report was submitted.

10. Messrs. Glass, Bright, and Banks-Gwyther having left India, the present report is submitted by the other members of the Commission.

E. J. TREVELYAN.
H. H. RISLEY.
A. J. HUGHES.
KALLY NAUTH MITTER.*
NALIN BEHARY SIRCAR.
H. J. DYSON.

CALCUTTA;
The 4th May, 1898.

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* I sign the Report subject to the reservations referred to in paragraphs 5 and 8 of this Report and to the further reservation that in my opinion the definition of the expression "materially alter" is far too wide to be of any practical use.

KALLY NAUTH MITTER.

4th May, 1898

DRAFT BILL FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ACT.

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B.—Improvement of Bustees—contd.

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[Notes explanatory of references :

"C. B. C." means the first Report of the Calcutta Building Commission.

"Cal." means the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1889.

"Bye-law" means a bye-law made by the Municipal Commissioners under section 412 of the said Act.

"Bom." means the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

"L. B. A." means the London Building Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 213).

"P. H. A." means the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 55).

"P. H. A., 1890," means the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (53 and 54 Vict., c. 59).

"Calcutta Municipal Bill" means the Bill introduced in the Bengal Council on the 19th March, 1898].

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Definitions.

1. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Building-line." (1) "building-line" means a line (in rear of the street alignment) up to which the main wall of a building abutting on a street may lawfully extend; [Draft Bill for Vienna.

"Building of the warehouse class." (2) "building of the warehouse class" means a warehouse, factory, manufactory, brewery or distillery, and any other masonry building exceeding in cubical extent one hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet which is not a "public building" as defined in this section; [L. B. A., (28).]

"Bustee." (3) "bustee" means an area containing land occupied by or for the purposes of any collection of huts— [Cal., s. 3.]

(a) standing on a plot of land not less than ten cottahs in area and bearing one number in the assessment-book, or

(b) standing on two or more plots of land which are adjacent to one another and exceed in the aggregate one bigah in area and are not separately numbered in the assessment-book;

"Bustee land." (4) "bustee land" means land in a bustee which is let out for the building of huts under an arrangement by which the tenant of the land is the owner of the hut; [Cal., s. 3.

"Cubical extent." (5) the expression "cubical extent," when used with reference to the measurement of a building, means the space contained within the external surface of its walls and roof and the upper surface of the floor of its lowest or only storey; [L. B. A., s. 5 (24).]

"Dwelling house." (6) "dwelling-house" means a masonry building constructed, used or adapted to be used wholly or principally for human habitation; [L. B. A., s. 5 (25).]

"Height." (7) the expression "height," when used in relation to a building, means the measurement taken— [L. B. A., s. 5 (21).]

(a) from the level of the footway (if any) immediately in front of the centre of the face of the building or (where there is no such footway) from the level of the ground before excavation,

(b) to the level of the top of the parapet or (where there is no parapet) to the level of the top of the external wall or, in the case of a gabled building, to the base of the gable;

"House-drain." (8) "house-drain" means any drain of, and used for the drainage of, one or more buildings or premises, and made merely for the purpose of communicating therefrom with a sewer or drain vested in the Corporation; [P. H. A., s. 4; P. H. A., 1890, s. 19 (3).]

(*Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Section 1.*)

"Hut." (*9*) "hut" means any building no portion of which above the plinth level is constructed of masonry; [Cal., s. 3.]

"Inhabited room." (*10*) "inhabited room" means a room in which some person passes the night, or which is used as a living room, and includes a room with respect to which there is a probable presumption (until the contrary is shown) that some person passes the night therein or that it is used as a living-room; [L. B. A., s. 5 (37).]

"Masonry building." (*11*) "masonry building" means any building other than a hut;

"Materially alter." (*12*) the expression "materially alter," when used with reference to a building, includes— [Panjab Municipal Act, 1891, s. 94; Bye-laws (e) 1, 21; C. B C paras. 80, 81, 99, 112.]

(*a*) the addition of any buildings, rooms, out-houses or other structures to any building,

(*b*) any alteration of a masonry wall, frame wall, roof, ceiling, iron construction, staircase, shaft for lighting or ventilation, lift-shaft, fire-place or chimney in a building,

(*c*) any alteration of any projecting part of a building,

(*d*) any other alterations of the internal arrangements of a building which effect an alteration of its drainage, ventilation or sanitary arrangements or affect its security,

(*e*) any repairs to a building which involve the entire or partial demolition and re-construction of any of the structures enumerated in sub-clause (*b*) of this clause, and

(*f*) in the case of a hut, the re-building of a wall or roof;

"Occupier." (*13*) "occupier" means any person for the time being paying or liable to pay to the owner the rent or any portion of the rent of the land or building in respect of which the word is used, and includes an owner living in his own house or hut;

"Owner." (*14*) "owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of any land or building, or of any part of any land or building, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land, building or part thereof were let to a tenant; [Panjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891, s. 3 (6); Cal., s. 3.]

"Private street." (*15*) "private street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, passage or riding path which is not a "public street" as defined in this section, but does not include a pathway made by the owner of a building on his own land to secure access to, or the convenient use of, such building; [Bom., s. 3 (w).]

"Public building." (*16*) "public building" means a masonry building constructed, used or adapted to be used— [L. B. A., s. 5 (27).]

(*a*) as a place of public worship, or as a school, college or place of instruction (not being a dwelling-house so used), or as a hospital, work-house, public theatre, public hall, public concert-room, public ball room, public lecture-room, public library or public exhibition-room, or as a public place of assembly, or

(*Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Section 2.*)

(*b*) for any other public purpose, or

(*c*) as an hotel, lodging-house, home, refuge or shelter, where the building exceeds in cubical extent two hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet, or has sleeping accommodation for more than one hundred persons;

"Public street." (*17*) "public street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, passage or riding path, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and includes— [Cal. s. 3.]

(*a*) the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, and

(*b*) the footway attached to any such street, public bridge (other than the Howrah bridge) or causeway, and

(*c*) the drains attached to any such street, public bridge or causeway, or

(*d*) if there be no drain attached to any such street, all land up to the outer wall of the premises abutting on the street, or, if a street alignment has been fixed, then up to such alignment; [C. B. C., para. 61.]

"Re-erect." (*18*) the expression "re-erect," when used with reference to a building, includes— [Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, s. 94; Cal., s. 235; L. B. A., s. 5 (6); C. B. C., para. 80.]

(*a*) the re-construction of a building after more than one-half its cubical extent has been taken down or burnt down or has fallen down,

(*b*) the roofing of any space between one or more walls and buildings,

(*c*) the conversion of one or more huts or temporary structures into a masonry building,

(*d*) the conversion into a place for human habitation of any building not originally constructed for human habitation.

(*e*) the conversion into more than one place for human habitation of a building originally constructed as one such place,

(*f*) the conversion of two or more places of human habitation into a greater number of such places, and

(*g*) the alteration of a building for the purpose of effecting a partition amongst joint-owners;

"Sewer." (*19*) "sewer" includes sewers and drains of every description, and channels and every other device for carrying-off sullage, sewage or offensive matter and polluted water or rain-water or sub-soil-water, except drains included in the definition of "house-drain;" [P. H. A., s. 4.]

"Street." (*20*) "street" means a public or private street; and

"Street alignment." (*21*) "street alignment" means a line dividing the land comprised in and forming part of a street from the adjoining land.

Power to decide whether land is a bustee or bustee land. **2.** The General Committee may decide whether any particular land is or is not a "bustee" or "bustee land" as defined in section 1, and their decision shall be final. [Cal., s. 3—"bustee land."]